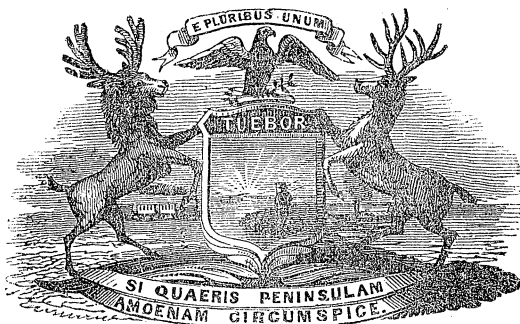


TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WITH REPORTS OF
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
FOR 1852.



PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

VOL. IV.

J. C. HOLMES,

SECRETARY OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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1853.

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OFFICERS FOR 1853.

PRESIDENT,

JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, Constantine.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

GEORGE C. MUNROE, Jonesville,

M. SHOEMAKER, Jackson,

TITUS DORT, Dearborn,

JAY R. MUNRO, Paw Paw,

ANDREW Y. MOORE, Schoolcraft,

THOMAS CLARK, Lapeer,

C. A. GREEN, Farmington,

F. V. SMITH, Coldwater,

IRA H. BUTTERFIELD, Utica,

WM. FINLEY, Ann Arbor.

TREASURER,

H. H. BROWN, Detroit.

SECRETARY,

J. C. HOLMES, Detroit.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1852.

OFFICE OF THE MICH. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, {
Detroit, January 17, 1853. }

To the President of the Senate :

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit for the use of the Legislature, the fourth annual report of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

A perusal of the following pages will prove to you that this Society does not exist in title only; but that it is a living, active and energetic institution, exercising a healthy and beneficial influence throughout our State. The enthusiasm and kind feeling always manifested, by all classes of people, when congregated at our annual exhibitions, produce a happy and lasting influence upon the minds of all. Visitors from the several counties return to their homes fully impressed with a sense of the great benefits resulting from the Society's annual shows, and resolve to organize a Farmer's Club, or a County Agricultural Society; this being accomplished, they not only come together themselves, but bring specimens from their herds, their flocks, their crops, manufactures, &c. Thus, the State Society being the centre, sends forth an influence that is rapidly spreading from this centre to the circumference, and will continue to spread until every county in the State is in the enjoyment and can boast of its own "County Agricultural Society."

No sooner is a county agricultural society organized, than a laudable spirit of emulation manifests itself throughout that county, and the result is the introduction of the best stock, the best seeds, the best implements of husbandry, and the best methods of cultivation.

The annual fair takes place, mind is brought in contact with mind, an exchange of ideas take place, each learns something from the other, all return home refreshed in body and mind, and a liberal spirit prevails where the reverse held sway before.

When all come out to the Fair of the State Society, the enthusiasm and the emulation know no bounds—all seem determined to do their best, and profit by the occasion. The stock is carefully examined, and the sale and purchase, or exchange, of animals takes place ; the working of the newly invented labor saving implements is scrutinized, and, if found worthy, purchases are made, and by these new appliances the farmer is enabled to perform his work in a better manner, and at a less outlay, of either money or manual labor, than before.

The improvements that are yearly made in farm implements may be ascribed in no small degree to the influence of the exhibitions of State Agricultural Societies upon the minds of men. The mechanic, when he examines the implements and machinery upon the ground, thinks he can produce an article that will answer the purpose better than any thing there exhibited ; his inventive genius is immediately set to work, and at the next fair we find that his highest hopes are realized ; his invention is adjudged to supersede all others that are intended for the same use. The farmer, in making his examinations of implements and machinery which he finds on exhibition, not unfrequently sees that he is very far behind the times, and resolves to remain so no longer ; he sees that with the purchase of one of the best of the plows, seed-planters, or perhaps a reaper, a thrasher, or all of these articles at once, will commence a new epoch in his life ; the purchase is accordingly made, not only to the credit of his wisdom, but the benefit of his pocket.

It is at our fairs that a better opportunity is afforded us for comparing stock, examining and testing implements, than at any other place, for there we have them side by side, and their imperfections, if they have any, are more readily noticed than when examined separately.

The benefits accruing to the herdsman and flock-master, as well as to the mechanic and manufacturer, in affording them an opportunity of displaying their products before a whole State at once, with

comparatively but little trouble or expense to themselves, are acknowledged to be very great ; yet, some other stimulant is required to induce men to bring forward their articles for exhibition, particularly those who calculate the expense of getting them to the show ground.

They look to see if the premium, should one be awarded to them, will be sufficient to pay their expenses ; such men do not think of the ultimate benefit to themselves and the public, therefore if the amount of premium offered is small, they and their stock of implements are very likely to remain at home, and it may be that this very article, if brought before the public at one of the society's exhibition, would, by being so exhibited, and being awarded, even the small premium offered by the society, prove a fortune to the successful competitor. At the society's first exhibition the premiums awarded amounted to \$808 50. The premiums awarded at the fourth annual exhibition, 1852, including cash, medals, diplomas and books, amounted to upwards of \$2,200.

In order to encourage exhibitors to the full extent of their power, the Executive Committee, at their annual meeting in December last, appropriated the sum of \$3,500 to be awarded at the Society's fifth annual fair, to be held in September, 1853.

The Society has been, and is still somewhat cramped in its operations by the want of funds. Did the funds of the Society warrant the appropriation of \$5,000, to be awarded at its fifth annual fair, instead of a less sum, the State would undoubtedly be the gainer thereby. Notwithstanding the limited means of the Society, it has already proved a source of wealth to the State, by the inducements it has thrown out to our own citizens and those of other States, to introduce among us specimens of the most valuable stock, also of implements and machinery.

The mass of information already collected by the Society, and published by order of the Legislature, has been productive of much good. The "Transactions" of the Society are sought for by the county agricultural societies; township and other public libraries; the agricultural societies of other States; also by private individuals. County agricultural societies are supplied with fifteen copies of each volume; one volume is forwarded to each of the other State Agricultural Societies; also to persons contributing matter for its pages.

As there is so much call for this work, I would suggest the propriety of having published by order of the Legislature, an edition of the fourth volume of the "Transactions," sufficiently large to afford one or more copies to each township and other public libraries in the State.

The subject of establishing an Agricultural College and experimental farm, has been agitated for a length of time. Article 18, section 11 of the Constitution, also "an act to consolidate and amend the laws relative to the establishment of a State Normal School," appear to contemplate such an establishment. Yet some definite action of the Legislature is wanting, in order that the institution contemplated by said section of the Constitution may be organized.

For a statement of the financial affairs of the Society, I refer you to the accompanying report from the Treasurer.

The Society has on hand, which is paid for, property that has cost them something over \$2,000, consisting of lumber and fixtures for enclosing and fitting up the grounds for the fair; steel plate engraving for diploma; dies for medal; books intended for premiums, and a library for the use of the members of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. HOLMES,

Sec'y Mich. State Ag'l Society.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this association shall be "The Michigan State Agricultural Society," and its object shall be to promote the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts, throughout the State of Michigan.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of this society shall be a President, one Vice President in each organized county in the State, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary in each organized county in the State, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President and Recording Secretary, and ten other members, to be chosen for that purpose, and also the ex-Presidents of the Society. These officers shall be elected by a majority of the votes at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until the annual meeting of the Executive Committee; *Provided*, That the officers named upon the organization of the Society shall be deemed members and shall remain officers only until others shall be duly elected at the first annual meeting; and if a vacancy happen it may be filled by appointment of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 3. The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices, and such also as may be prescribed by the special order of the Executive Committee, as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep an account of all moneys belonging to the Society; he shall pay out its moneys only on the order of the Executive Committee; and at each annual meeting of the Society, he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ARTICLE 5. The executive committee shall determine the place of holding each annual meeting and fair of the society, and it shall call that meeting and fair at such time as it shall judge best, between the first Monday in September, and the third Monday of October, giving at least sixty days public notice thereof.

ARTICLE 6. The executive committee shall direct the money appropriations of the society, and have the control of its property ; it shall make the necessary preparations for the annual fair, and issue all proper public notices and circulars in relation thereto, or to the general objects of the society ; it shall prepare the necessary by-laws of the society, and may prescribe such duties to the other officers of the society as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices ; it shall itself obey the instructions which may be given to it, at the annual meeting of the society, and at the expiration of its term of service it shall make a full report of its proceedings. It shall be competent for the executive committee, or a majority of them, to appoint a chairman and secretary, who may transact all such business as they may be authorized to do by said committee ; and said secretary shall sign, and said chairman shall countersign all orders on the treasurer for the payment of any money directed by said committee to be paid for any purpose, and said secretary shall keep an accurate account of all orders so drawn.

ARTICLE 7. It shall be the duty of the executive committee annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions, and improvements, as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural, household and manufacturing interest of the State, having special reference to the most economical or profitable mode of competition in raising the crop or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered : *Provided Always*, That before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same or to whom the same shall be awarded, shall deliver to the President of the society, in writing, an accurate statement and description, verified in such manner as the executive committee may direct, of the character of the soil, and the process in preparing it, including the quantity and quality of the manure applied in raising the crop, or the kind and quality of food in feeding the animal, as the case may be, also the kind and cost of labor employed, and the total expense and total product of the crop,

or the increase of value of the animal, with a view of showing accurately the exact resulting profit.

ARTICLE 8. The executive committee shall meet annually at such place as it may itself choose, on or before the second Monday in January, and shall then immediately prepare a report and abstract of the transactions of the society during the preceding year, embracing such valuable reports of committees, statements of experiments, cultivation and improvements, proceedings of county societies, correspondence, statistics and other matter, the publication of which will exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests of Michigan, and a diffused knowledge of which will, in the judgment of the committee add to the productiveness of agricultural and household labor, and therefore promote the general prosperity of the State ; and as soon as practicable the committee shall transmit such report and abstract to the President of the Senate, for the use of the Legislature.

ARTICLE 9. No officer of this Society, except the Recording Secretary, shall receive any compensation for his services. The Executive committee shall allow the said Secretary such sum for past and future services, as they may deem advisable.

ARTICLE 10. Any person may become a member of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for one year, by paying one dollar into its treasury. Any officer of the Society may receive and forward to the Treasurer the fee requisite to a membership. By paying ten dollars into the treasury of the Society, any person may become a life member, and shall be entitled to a certificate of such membership, signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE 11. The several county Agricultural Societies that now exist, or may hereafter exist in this State, shall be deemed auxiliaries of this State Society, and it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to invite and receive reports and abstracts of the transactions of the county Societies, to be used in preparing the annual report to the Legislature, which is provided for by article eight of this constitution.

ARTICLE 12. The President and Recording Secretary of each County Agricultural Society, and all life members of this Society, may attend the annual meeting of the Executive Committee, and

freely participate in all discussions which shall occur at such meeting.

ARTICLE 13. This constitution shall be altered only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN—ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

SECTION 11. The Legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; and shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an agricultural school. The Legislature may appropriate the twenty-two sections of salt spring lands now unappropriated, or the money arising from the sale of the same, where such lands have been already sold, and any land which may hereafter be granted or appropriated for such purpose, for the support and maintainance of such school, and may make the same a branch of the University, for instruction in agriculture and the natural sciences connected therewith, and place the same under the supervision of the Regents of the University.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

AN ACT to consolidate and amend the laws relative to the establishment of a State Normal School, approved March 25, 1850.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan,* That all acts done, and contracts made by and with the Board of Education, under and by virtue of "an act to establish a State Normal School," approved March twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and the act supplementary thereto, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be and they are hereby ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. That a State Normal School be established and continued at Ypsilanti, in the county of Washtenaw, upon the site selected by the said Board of Education, the exclusive purposes of which shall be the instruction of persons, both male and female, in the art of

teaching, and in all the various branches that pertain to a good common school education. Also, to give instruction in the mechanic arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry; in the fundamental laws of the United States, and in what regards the rights and duties of citizens.

SEC. 7. Said Board shall have power, and it shall be their duty from time to time, as the means at their disposal may warrant, to provide suitable grounds and buildings, implements of husbandry and mechanical tools, either by purchase or lease, for the purpose of more effectually and experimentally carrying out the provisions of the second section of this act, "to give instruction in the mechanic arts, and in the arts of husbandry and agricultural chemistry."

SEC. 13. Lectures on chemistry, comparative anatomy, astronomy, the mechanic arts, agricultural chemistry, and on any other science, or any branch of literature that the board of education may direct, may be delivered to those attending said school, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the board of education may prescribe.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to furnishing certain laws, journals and documents to the State Agricultural Society for the use of a library.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the following laws and documents be and they are hereby donated to the Michigan State Agricultural Society, (if it can be done without re-print, or injury to the State Library,) to aid said society in establishing an agricultural library, at such place and under such regulations as the executive committee thereof may prescribe, viz: one copy of the revised statutes of 1838 and 1846, one copy of the session laws, one copy of the joint documents and journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of each Legislature since and including the year 1839, and also one copy of the session laws and documents of the present Legislature, and of each successive Legislature; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the recording secretary of said society the above named laws and documents as soon as practicable, who shall receive the same and place them in the library aforesaid.

This joint resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 1, 1850.

AN ACT to amend section one of an act entitled an act in aid of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, approved March 31, 1849.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, Strike out section one of an act entitled an act in aid of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and substitute instead of said section the following, to-wit:

"SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That when the Treasurer of the Michigan State Agricultural Society shall make and subscribe an affidavit of the fact that such Society has raised the sum of four hundred dollars, by voluntary subscriptions, or by fees for membership, and shall present the same to the Auditor General, it shall be the duty of Auditor General to draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer for a like sum of four hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Treasurer of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, at least ten days prior to the time which shall be appointed for the next annual meeting and fair of said Society; and a like appropriation is hereby made to be paid in like manner and upon the same conditions for the year eighteen hundred and fifty; and the sum of one thousand dollars for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one and eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to be paid in like manner and upon the same conditions."

Approved April 3, 1851.

AN ACT to provide for publishing the annual report of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That one thousand and five hundred copies of the annual report of the Michigan State Agricultural Society of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, be printed under the supervision of the Secretary of State, in

the same form of those published the preceding year; and the Secretary of State shall cause so much of the statistics of this State, taken by authority of the United States in the year eighteen hundred and fifty, as is required to be condensed and published, by an act of the present Legislature, to be printed in the volume of said report, if the same is prepared for publication by the first day of August next; and when completed shall reserve thirty copies for the use of the State Library, and the remaining copies shall be forwarded by him to the Recording Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, for the use of said Society, under the control of the Executive Committee thereof.

SEC. 2. And the Secretary of State shall cause the like number of copies of the annual report of said Society for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to be published in the same form of those of eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall reserve the like number for the use of the State Library, and forward the remaining copies to the Recording Secretary of said Society, for the use of the Society, as above provided.

SEC. 3. The Michigan State Agricultural Society shall transmit to the Secretary of State the annual report of said Society for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and every second year thereafter, embracing the same kind of information as is required in the third section of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Michigan State Agricultural Society, approved March thirty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved April 7, 1851.

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

The Executive Committee held its annual meeting at Jackson, on Tuesday, December 9th, 1851.

The meeting was called to order by the President, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Present, the President, HON. JAMES B. HUNT, of Pontiac.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—George C. Munro, of Hillsdale; Grove Spencer, of Washtenaw; Walter Wright, of Lenawee; Jereb. Brown, of Calhoun; Andrew Y. Moore, of Kalamazoo; Wm. H. Montgomery, of Monroe; M. Shoemaker, of Jackson.

The minutes of former meetings were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and referred to Messrs. Spencer and Brown for examination.

The Secretary's report was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Spencer,

Resolved, That the Society's Fourth Annual Fair be held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th days of September, 1852.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

Resolved, That the society's fourth Annual Fair be held at Detroit, provided the citizens of that place raise the sum of one thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the local expenses of the Fair; otherwise it shall be offered to the village of Jackson, or such other village, on the line of the Central Railroad, as will raise the required sum.

On motion of Mr. Shoemaker,

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars be appropriated for the payment of premiums to be awarded at the fourth annual fair; said amount to include the cost of medals, books, diplomas, &c.

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Resolved, That Justus Gage, Esq., of Dowagiac, Cass Co., be invited to deliver the annual address before the society in 1852.

Messrs. Wright, Spencer and Munro were appointed a committee on finance.

Committee on premium list, and rules and regulations, Messrs. Shoemaker, Moore and Montgomery.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to effect insurance upon the lumber belonging to the society also the dies for medal and the plate for diploma.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to procure such wood cuts for the "Transactions" as he may deem advisable.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

Resolved, That the business committee for the ensuing year consist of Messrs. Shoemaker, Spencer, and the Secretary.

Resolved, That A. Y. Moore, of Kalamazoo Co., Jona. Shearer, of Wayne Co., Geo. C. Munro of Hillsdale Co., and Walter Wright, of Lenawee Co., be appointed delegates to attend the Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1852.

Also, that M. Shoemaker, of Jackson county, Jas. B. Hunt, of Oakland county, and J. C. Holmes, of Detroit, be and are hereby appointed delegates to the Fair of the State Board of Agriculture, to be holden at Cleveland, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of September, 1852.

On motion of Mr. Shoemaker,

Resolved, That the Secretary have permission to make out credentials for delegates to the Fairs of other State Agricultural Societies.

On motion of Mr. Wright,

Resolved, That each County Agricultural Society in the State, be allowed to draw from the State Society fifteen copies of each volume of the Transactions of the State Society, with the privilege of purchasing fifteen additional copies, at the following rates, viz: for volume 1, fifty cents each, and the succeeding volumes, at one dollar each.

On motion of Mr. Shoemaker,

Resolved, That the County Society that shows the most efficient agricultural organization in each year, shall be entitled to twenty copies extra of the Transactions of the State Society, the award to be adjudged by the Executive Committee, based upon the reports of the Societies presented to the Committee at its annual meeting in December; also, that the county receiving the greatest amount in premiums, at the Fair of the State Society, shall be entitled to twenty copies of the Transactions, the award to be made by the Executive Committee as above, reference being had to the population, and the distance of the county from the place of holding the Fair.

On motion of Mr. Spencer,

Resolved, That each member of the Executive Committee be entitled to five copies of each volume of the Transactions, for gratuitous distribution.

On motion,

Resolved, That the President be directed to correspond with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, in order to procure a supply of the Patent Office Reports for the use of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Resolved, That the Secretary be paid for his services the sum of five hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That the business committee make arrangements for money to pay the outstanding debts of the Society, should any deficiency occur.

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Treasurer, reported it correct.

Adjourned.

The rules and regulations, also the premium list, being similar to that of the previous year, and published in volume three of the Transactions, they are omitted in this report.

The Executive Committee met at the Biddle House, in Detroit, at 8 o'clock P. M., September 21st, 1852.

Present, Messrs. Dort, Shoemaker, Monroe, Spencer and Moore, Mr. Dort in the chair.

On motion,

Resolved, That the words "and all articles," "or articles," wherever they occur in the rule on the 8th page of the printed regulations, be stricken out.

Resolved, That the first rule for plowing be amended so as to read one hour and a half, instead of one hour and ten minutes.

Resolved. That the committee on Machinery be requested to examine such heavy machinery in the city of Detroit as may be entered for exhibition, which is found to be impracticable to place upon the Fair Ground.

Resolved, That the exhibitors of articles at the Fair may, at their request, have permission to place their names upon the cards attached to the articles they exhibit.

Some amendments to the rules for plowing being proposed, the subject was fully discussed by the committee, Mr. Ruggles, of Boston, and Mr. Edgcomb, of the State of New York, taking part in the discussion. The committee decided to make no amendments to the rules.

Adjourned at half past nine o'clock P. M.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

The society held its fourth Annual Fair September 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1852, on a part of the Cass and Jones farms, lying between the Chicago and Grand River Roads, and west of Third street.

The weather was clear and very pleasant during the three days ; the show was extensive and good ; the attendance and interest, great and enthusiastic.

The executive committee held a meeting on the show ground at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 22d.

Present, Messrs. Dort, Shoemaker, Moore, Spencer and Munro.

Mr. Dort in the chair.

On motion,

Resolved, That the following amendments be made to class 4 of the premium list.

MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

For the best pair of 3 year old matched colts,		\$8 00
“ 2d do do do do		5 00
“ 3d do do do do		3 00
For the best single horse 3 years old,		5 00
“ 2d do do do		3 00
“ 3d do do do		2 00

Also, that the printed list be so amended as to read ‘Matched and single horses 4 years old and over.’”

After some discussion respecting persons to take charge of stock being allowed to enter the grounds without charge, the matter was left discretionary with the secretary.

Adjourned.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., September 23d, the Executive Committee met on the show-ground, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the examining committees, this business having been postponed from the 22d, in consequence of the non-arrival of several members of committees, who were expected to be present.

The committees being filled, the committee-books were distributed, and the committees commenced their examinations at 11 o'clock A. M.

At 3 o'clock P. M., a very interesting address was delivered by the Hon. Justus Gage, of Dowagiac, Cass county.

Sept. 24th. The plowing match took place on the Cass farm, on the north side of the Grand River road. The reading of the reports of the examining committees was commenced at half-past 10 o'clock A. M. The reading of the reports being concluded, it was,

On motion of Mr. Dort,

Resolved, That the tenth article of the constitution of the Society be amended, by striking out all after the word "treasury," in the third line, to the word "any;" so that that part of said article will read, as amended: "Any person may become a member of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for one year, by paying one dollar into its treasury," &c.

On motion,

Resolved, That the price of single tickets for admission to the exhibition of the Society, shall be twenty-five cents.

Resolved, That in the present election of President, he shall be voted for by ballot.

Messrs. J. Shearer and F. S. Finley, were appointed tellers.

Resolved, That in the present election of Secretary, he shall be voted for by ballot.

The following officers were then elected, for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS, of Constantine, St. Joseph county.

Secretary—J. C. HOLMES, Detroit, Wayne county.

Treasurer—H. H. BROWN, Detroit, Wayne county.

Executive Committee—George C. Munroe, Jonesville, Hillsdale county; Wm. Finley, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county; Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, Macomb, county; Titus Dort, Dearborn, Wayne

county; F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch county; Jay R. Monroe, Paw P w, Van Buren county; M. Shoemaker, Jackson, Jackson county, C. W. Greer, Farmington, Oakland county; Thomas Clark, Lapeer, Lapeer county; Andrew Y. Moore, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
John R. Kellogg,	Allegan,	Allegan.
John Bowne,	Hickory Corners,	Barry.
E. H. Crippin,	Coldwater,	Branch.
A. McMath,		Berrien.
L. Maynard,	Marengo,	Calhoun.
George Redfield,	Adamsville,	Cass.
Samuel Ashman,	Saut St. Mary,	Chippewa.
David Sturgis,	Dewitt,	Clinton.
— Fitzgerald,	Bellevue,	Eaton.
Lewis W. Beecher,	Genesee,	Genesec.
Benj. Fowle,	Moscow,	Hillsdale.
Cyrus Lovell,	Ionia,	Ionia.
Minos McRoberts,	Mason,	Ingham.
Edward Delamater,	Brooklyn,	Jackson.
David B. Webster,	Kalamazoo,	Kalamazoo.
Rix Robinson,		Kent.
Robert Ferguson,	Dryden,	Lapeer.
Walter Wright,	Adrian,	Lenawee.
N. G. Isbell,	Howell,	Livingston.
Michael Dousman,	Mackinaw,	Mackinaw.
J. Summers,	Utica,	Macomb.
W. H. Montgomery,	Monroe,	Monroe.
A. Terry,	Rochester,	Oakland.
Henry Pennoyer,	Grand Haven,	Ottawa.
H. S. Miller,	Saginaw,	Saginaw.
John Baird,	Port Huron,	St. Clair.
E. S. Moore,	Three Rivers,	St. Joseph.
L. B. Martin,	Shiawassee,	Shiawassee.
Orrin White,	Ann Arbor,	Washtenaw.
Bela Hubbard,	Detroit,	Wayne.
Dolphin Morris,	Decatur,	Van Buren.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Elisha Ely,	Allegan,	Allegan.
H. Barlow, jr.,	Hastings,	Barry.
Wm. Dougherty,	Berrien Springs,	Berrien.
E. B. Pond,	Coldwater,	Branch.
Cha's Dickey,	Marshall,	Calhoun.
Justus Gage,	Dowagiac,	Cass.
Sheldon McKnight,	Saut St. Mary,	Chippewa.
J. Foote Turner,	Dewitt,	Clinton.
Wells R. Martin,	Vermontville,	Eaton.
George M. Dewey,	Flint,	Genesee.
Isaiah McCollum,	Hillsdale,	Hillsdale.
C. P. Bush,	Lansing,	Ingham.
Fred Hall,	Ionia,	Ionia.
John C. Watkins,	Grass Lake.	Jackson.
F. W. Curtenius,	Kalamazoo,	Kalamazoo.
Henry Seymour,	Grand Rapids,	Kent.
George Clark, jr.,	Lapeer,	Lapeer.
Wm. H. Scott,	Adrian,	Lenawee.
W. A. Buckley,	Howell,	Livingston.
Cha's G. Avery,	Mackinaw,	Mackinaw.
Payne K. Leech,	Utica,	Macomb.
E. G. Morton,	Monroe,	Monroe.
Andrew C. Walker,	Farmington,	Oakland.
Tho's J. White,	Grand Haven,	Ottawa.
W. L. P. Little,	Saginaw,	Saginaw.
Cha's A. Loomis,	St. Clair,	St. Clair.
Mark H. Wakeman,	Colon,	St. Joseph.
James Cummins,	Corunna,	Shiawassee.
W. H. Harrison,	Paw Paw,	Van Buren.
John Starkweather,	Ypsilanti,	Washtenaw.
Abram Fisher,	Redford,	Wayne.

On motion of Hon. J. Shearer,

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to the Hon. Justus Gage for the learned, practical, and eloquent address deliv-

ered before them, and that the recording secretary be instructed to request a copy for publication in the Transactions of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to Gen. Lewis Cass and Mrs. Jones for the free use of the land occupied by the society for a show ground.

Resolved, That the thanks of the society be tendered to the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Detroit for the taste displayed and the labor performed by them in fitting up Floral Hall and the Hall of Fine Arts.

ANIMALS

AND ARTICLES EXHIBITED.

The following is a list of the exhibitors, and of the animals and articles exhibited at the Society's 4th Annual Fair :

BULLS.

Silas Sly, Plymouth, Wayne Co ,	Durham	2 year old.
John L. Brownell, Farmington, O kland,	grade	4 year old.
George Tibbets, Farmington, O kland,	grade	1 "
A. Y. Moore, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo,	"	3 "
"	"	1 "
B. Dewey, Avon, Oakland,	"	3 "
Samuel Collier, Detroit, Wayne,	"	2 "
W. C. Duncan,	"	3 "
Luther Shaw, Romeo, Macomb,	"	3 "
James B Wells, Clinton, Lenawee.	"	3 "
Phillip Vroman, Trenton, Wayne,	"	3 "
"	"	5 "
H. E De-Garmo, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw, Durham,		2 yr. old.
J. B. Leland,	cross of Durham and Devon,	3 "
A. C. Walker, Farmington, Oakland, Durham,		4 "
F. Danforth, Olivet, Eaton, Grade,	"	1 "
A. C. Ingraham, Richmond, Macomb, Durham,		5 "
O. W. & G. P. Bennett, Jackson, Jackson Co., Devon,		3 "
D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw, Durham,	"Young Kentucky."	
George E. Pomeroy, Clinton, Lenawee, Devon,	3 year old.	
J. A. Nichols, Tompkins, Jackson,	"	3 "
"	"	1 "
J. D. Yerkes, Northville, Wayne, cross of Dev. & Dur.	2	"
H. King, Detroit,	Ayrshire,	4 "
T. Dougherty, Detroit,	"	7 "

R. Ferguson, Almont, Macomb, Grade, 2 years old.
 Caleb Cross, Redford, Wayne, " 7 "
 F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch, Devon, "Duke of Devon," 3 yr. old.
 H. H. Ferris, Reading, Hillsdale, Grade, 3 year old.
 George Hawley, Union City, Branch, cross of Dur. & Dev. 2 yr. old.
 O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Hillsdale, Devon, 1 year old.
 J. D. Yerkes, Northville, Wayne, grade 2 "

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Silas Sly, Plymouth, Wayne county, Durham, 3 years old.
 " " " 2 "
 " " " 4 "
 " " 2 Native, 7 "
 J. M. Huff, Canton, " 2 Grade, 1 "
 George Tibbits, Farmington, Oakland county, Grade.
 A. Y. Moore, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, " 5 years old.
 " " " 1 "
 James B. Wells, Clinton, Lenawee county, 3 year old.
 Harris Newton, Rochester, Oakland county, Durham, 5 years old
 John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, Wash. county, "
 H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor, " Grade, 1 year old.
 J. B. Leland, Ann Arbor, Wash. Co., cross of Devon & Dur. 2 y'rs.
 Geo. Hentig, Marshall, Calhoun county, Grade, 7 years old.
 " " " 2 "
 Hugh Haggerty, Springwells, Wayne county, Native, 8 years old.
 O. W. & G. P. Bennett, Jackson, Jackson Co., Grade, 2 "
 " " " 1 "
 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, " 7 "
 " " " 3 "
 Geo. E. Pomeroy, Clinton, Lenawee county, Durham, 15 mo. old.
 Wm. Moore, Detroit, Wayne county, Grade, 2 years old.
 C. A. Jeffries, Dexter, Wash. county, " 18 mo. old.
 H. King, Detroit, Grade.
 Jas. Smith, " 7 years old.
 " " 4 "
 F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch Co., Devon, 'Duchess,' 3 years old.
 " " " 'Catherine,' 7 "
 " " " 'Jenny Lind,' 5 "

Danl. Lapham, Farmington, Oakland county, Grade, 8 years old.
 Thos. Bigley, Detroit, Grade, 3 years old.
 H. H. Ferris, Reading, Hillsdale county, Native, 5 years old.
 H. B. Chapman, " Grade, 3 "
 C. W. Green, Farmington, Oakland Co., " 1 "
 O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Hillsdale county, 2 Devons, 5 years old.
 " " " 4 "
 " " Grade, 3 "

BULL AND HEIFER CALVES.

Silas Sly, Plymouth, bull 2 mo. old.
 " " bull.
 " " heifer.
 George Graham, Lasalle, heifer.
 George, Tibbits, Farmington, heifer.
 Oliver Hampton, Hickory Grove, bull and heifer.
 James B. Wells, Clinton, calf 8 mo. old.
 Phillip Vroman, Trenton, calf 3 "
 " " calf 6 "
 John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, Durham bull 3 mo. old.
 J. B. Leland, Ann Arbor, Grade, 3 mo. old.
 O. W. & G. P. Bennett, Jackson, Devon heifer, 4 mo. old.
 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 2 Durham Grade heifers, 4 "
 " " " bull, 3 mo. old.
 C. A. Jeffries, Dexter, Durham bull 6 mo. old.
 H. King, Detroit, Ayrshire Grade.
 John F. Whaler, South Lyons, Grade bull, 4 mo. old.
 Danl. Lapham, Farmington, Grade calf, 5 mo. old.
 Thos. Bigley, Detroit, Grade calf.
 O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, 2 Devon bulls.
 " " 1 " heifer.
 " " 2 " Grade bulls.
 Francis Fritts, Reading, Grade bull.
 F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Devon bull, 4 mo. old, 'George.'
 " " " 5 weeks, '2d Duke of Devon.'
 " " " heifer, 3 mo. old.
 J. J. Gould, West Berlin, bull, 4 mo. old.

R. Nimms, Monroe, calf, 18 weeks old.

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

George Tibbits, Farmington, 1 yoke 4 year old.

Samuel Collier, Detroit, 1 yoke steers, 3 "

Calvin A. Green, Troy, 1 yoke oxen.

" " 1 yoke steers, 3 year old.

" " 1 " 2 "

Smith W. Bowers, Superior, 2 yoke oxen.

" " 1 yoke fat cattle.

Ira Jennings, Troy, 1 yoke oxen, 4 years old.

John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1 yoke oxen 5 years old.

" " 1 yoke steers 3 years old.

S. A. Randall, Jackson, 1 yoke steers 1 year old.

D. Clarkson, Northville, 1 yoke grade steers. 3 years old.

M. I. Shults, Plymouth, 1 yoke steers 3 years old.

James Smith, Detroit, 1 yoke native steers, 1 year old.

Thos. Bigley, " 1 fat ox.

C. W. Green, Farmington, 1 yoke oxen, 4 years old.

" " 1 yoke steers 3 years old.

Jonathan Shearer, Plymouth, 1 yoke matched oxen.

A. L. Gilbert, Corunna, 1 yoke steers 1 year old, well broke.

FOREIGN CATTLE.

David Wilson, Reighly, C. W., Durham bull, 6 years old.

John Hammilton. Amherstburgh, C. W., Durham cow, 5 years old.

" " " heifer, 2 "

R. Atkinson, " " bull calf, 4 mo. old.

Thos. Salmonica, " " cow, 6 years old.

Isaac Askew, " " bull 'Guelph,' 5 yr.

" " " bull calf, 5 mo. old.

" " Devon Grade bull calf, 6 mo. old.

" " 2 Ayr. Grade heifers, 2 yrs.

STALLIONS.

James Canfield, Macomb county, stallion 2 years old.

Lemuel Downes, Ceresco, stallion for all work, 5 years old.

A. Wainwright, Dearborn, stallion "Vulcan," 4 "

A. Y. Moore, Schoolcraft, stallion "Bucephalus," 8 "

- Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, stallion 2 years old.
- M. Clawson, Ypsilanti, stallion 7 years old.
- Willard White, Southfield, stallion 2 years old.
- Calvin A. Green, Troy, stallion "Sir Archy," 9 years old.
- Amos Otis Greenfield, stallion "Rifle," 5 years old.
- Isaac Schram, Grand Blanc, stallion "Mich. Cock Fighter," 9 yr. old.
- Joel T. Griffin, Clarkston, stallion 2 years old.
- Asa H. Otis, Greenfield, stallion 6 years old.
- A. Pettypiece, Amberstburgh, C. W., stallion "Young North of England," 7 years old.
- D. Church, Napoleon, stallion "Chester-ball," 9 years old, draught.
- M. Miller, Ypsilanti, stallion "Young Sampson," 5 " "
- Benj. Goyer, Flushing, stallion for all work, 5 years old.
- S. M. Lathrop, Plymouth, stallion "Plough Boy," draught, 8 yrs. old.
- J. C. Giles, Blissfield, stallion "Post Boy," blood, 21 years old.
- John A. Marshall, Adrian, stallion "Sampson," draught 6 yrs. old.
- L. Spencer, Rochester, stallion "John Eclipse," all work, 11 " "
- H. W. Mills, Clinton, stallion for all work, 3 years old.
- P. Voorhies, Clarkston, stallion, draught, 2 years old.
- Thos. Hall, Detroit, stallion "Lancashire Hero," 5 years old.
- George Ballard, South Lyons, stallion for all work, 5 " "
- F. Wilkinson, Mersea, C. W., " " 3 " "
- Wm. M. Olcott, Albion, stallion "Oscar," for all work, 10 years old.
- D. F. Hendryx, Marshall, stallion "Bay Morgan," for all w'k, 8 " "
- A. C. Botstord, Byron, stallion, draught, 3 years old.
- J. A. B. Renwick, Salem, stallion for all work, 12 years old.
- Lemuel Davies, Ceresco, " " 6 " "
- E. Arnold, Dexter, stallion "Black Hawk," 5 years old.
- B. A. Olney, Kellersville, stallion 4 months old.
- Elisha Millard, Three Rivers, stallion for all work, 3 years old.
- Jas. Clisbe, Quincy, stallion "King Alfred," 8 years old.
- A. H. Reed, Allen, stallion "Alfred," 2 years old.
- Gilbert Knapp, Albion, stallion for all work, 4 years old.
- A. ———, Flint, stallion "Star Gazer," 5 years old.
- John H. Milton, Flint, blood stallion "Telegraph."
- Isaac Matthews, Homer, Ohio, blood stallion "Kentucky Boy," 9 years old.

MARES.

- F. E. Eldred, Detroit, Blood, brood mare with foal at foot.
 " " mare for all work.
 A. Wainwright, Dearborn, mare 2 years old.
 H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor, mare colt, 1 year old.
 Asa H. Otis, Greenfield, Blood mare, 6 ys old, with foal at foot.
 D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, " 15 " for all work, foal at ft.
 " " 6 "
 " bay mare colt, 3 years old.
 " gray " 2 "
 " Blood bay mare, 3 "
 George Clark, Lapeer, brood mare, bay, 10 ys old, for all work.
 " " gray. "
 " " brown, 2 "
 H. A. Luyder, Greenfield, 2 mare colts, 2 ys old.
 James Tyler, South Lyons, mare, 3 ys old.
 James Smith, Detroit, black pony mare, 14 ys old.
 J. A. B. Renwick, Salem, brood mare and colt.
 A. Alexander, Trenton, mare 4 ys old.
 David Rider, Nankin, brood "
 Nathan Earl, Plymouth, brood mare 12 ys old.
 Joseph Niles, Flat Rock, brood mare 10 ys old, with foal at foot.
 Jared Davidson, Detroit, " with foal at foot.
 John Moore, Amherstburgh, C. W., brood mare with foal at foot.
 C. W. Green, Farmington, "
 J. R. Austin, Coldwater, brood mare, draught, with foal at foot.
 A. C. Fisk, " " all work, "
 H. King, Detroit, " and colt.

MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

- B. Dewey, Avon, 1 span of horses for plowing match.
 F. W. Backus, Detroit, 1 black gelding.
 R. T. Twombly, Niles, 1 pair matched horses.
 S. S. Dodge, " single horse.
 Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, 1 pair matched mares, 3 years old.
 " " 1 " horses for all work.
 W. C. Duncan, Detroit, 1 draught horse, 6 years old.

John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1 pr. matched bay horses, 3 & 4 yr. old.

S. Rapplege, Ridgeway, single horse, 5 years old.

R. Lee, Novi, 1 pair matched horses, 8 years old.

" 1 " " 6 "

J. M. Norton, " 1 " mares, 3 "

" " single horse, 3 "

D. H. Sheely, Flint, " 4 "

Wm. Garman, Franklin, 1 pair matched mares, 5 & 6 years old.

H. Bogert, Novi, 1 " horses, 7 & 8 "

H. Compton, Ypsilanti, single horse, 4 years old.

David Ferguson, Almont, single horse, draught, 4 years old.

A. Crasser, Flint, 1 pair matched horses, 3 "

J. J. Oakley, Detroit, single horse, 6 "

" " 3 "

James Harmon, South Lyons, 1 pr. matched horses, 3 years old.

M. I. Shults, Plymouth, 1 " " 3 "

James Smith, Detroit, single horse, 4 "

R. Ferguson, Almont, 1 pair horses for plowing match.

David Ferguson, " 1 " " "

G. W. Kent, Plymouth, 1 " for all work.

James Wallace, Farmington, single horse 5 years old.

Charles Howard, Detroit, Shetland poney, 4 "

P. R. Adams, Tecumseh, 1 pair horses for plowing match.

John Moore, Amherstburgh, C. W. single horse 3 years old.

C. W. Green, Farmington, 1 pair matched horses 4 "

" 1 horse for plowing match.

Wm. H. Simmons, do single horse 7 years old.

A. F. Ten Eyck, Northville, single horse.

Morse Stewart, Detroit, single horse 4 years old.

H. F. W. Putnam, Detroit, 6 Arabian horses.

Lorenzo Sprague, Farmington, single horse 4 years old.

M. P. Stuart, Detroit, 1 pair matched horses.

Thos. Clark, Lapeer, 1 pair matched mares for plowing match.

Newel French, Detroit, 1 " " "

Cyrus Culver, Brooklyn, 1 pair matched mares 2 years old.

Wm. Congdon, Plymouth, 1 pair matched horses 7 years old.

J. J. Joyce, Plymouth, 1 pair matched horses 4 years old.

S. H. & L. Webster, Detroit, 1 pair matched mares.
 B. A. Olney, Kellersville, 1 single horse for all work.

JACKS AND MULES.

Samuel S. Sherman, Farmington, 1 jack 4 years old.
 " " 1 jenny.

H. King, Marion, 1 mule colt.
 James C. White, Detroit, 1 donkey.
 Robert McClatchey, Detroit, 2 deer.
 J. Cranston, Milford, 1 mule 4 years old.

DOGS.

David Brown, Detroit, 1 shepherd's dog.
 H. B. West, Huntington, Ohio, 1 span Newfoundland dogs.
 George Cliff, Detroit, 1 poodle dog.
 J. P. Gillet, Sharon, 1 shepherd's dog.
 D. D. Gillet, " 1 "

SHEEP.

D. D. Gillet, Sharon, 3 saxon bucks 2 years old.
 " " 2 " 1 "
 " " 10 " lambs.
 " " 10 saxon ewe lambs.
 " " 10 saxon ewes.
 J. P. Gillet, " 2 saxon bucks 2 years old.
 " " 1 " 1 "
 " " 5 " lambs.
 " " 5 saxon ewe lambs.
 " " 5 saxon ewes.

James H. Fellows, Sharon, 5 grade buck lambs, Spanish, French and Native.

James H. Fellows, Sharon, 5 grade ewe lambs, Spanish, French and Native.

D. D. Gillet, Sharon, 1 grade buck, 3 years old.

Wm. Ten Eyck, Dearborn, 1 grade buck, 4 years old.

" " 1 merino " 3 years old.
 " " 1 " " 2 "
 " " 1 " " 1 "
 " " 5 grade ewes.
 " " 5 grade lambs.

George Tibbits, Farmington, 5 merino buck lambs.

“ “ 5 merino ewes.

Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, 5 ewe lambs.

“ “ 5 grade ewe lambs.

“ “ 5 ewes.

Calvin A. Green, Troy, 1 merino buck, Spanish.

“ “ 1 French and Spanish merino buck 1 yr. old.

“ “ 2 grade bucks.

“ “ 5 ewes, 1 year old.

Wm. Whitfield, Waterford, 3 Southdown bucks.

“ “ 5 “ buck lambs.

“ “ 5 “ ewes.

“ “ 5 “ ewe lambs.

“ “ 2 “ bucks 1 year old.

Harris Newton, Rochester, 1 buck 2 years old, Spanish.

“ “ 1 French and Spanish buck 3 years old.

“ “ 4 “ “ 1 year old.

John Kirk, Dearborn, 5 grade Southdown ewes.

G. W. Gale, Ypsilanti, 1 French merino buck 3 years old.

“ “ 6 French and Spanish merino bucks 1 yr. old.

“ “ 5 “ “ ewes 3 “

C. A. Jeffries, Dexter, 1 French merino buck 1 year old.

G. W. Simonson, Royal Oak, 1 saxon buck 4 years old.

“ “ 2 grade bucks.

John Brewer, Ypsilanti, 1 French and Spanish buck 3 years old.

“ “ 1 French merino buck.

“ “ 5 “ ewes.

“ “ 5 French and Spanish merino buck lambs.

“ “ 5 “ “ ewe lambs.

Jerom Priest, Detroit, 1 French merino buck 4 years old.

“ “ 1 Southdown buck lamb.

Aaron Eames, Kalamazoo, 1 merino buck, French and Spanish.

Jonathan Shearer, Plymouth, 1 improved Leicester buck.

“ “ 1 Leicester fat sheep.

“ “ 5 “ buck lambs.

Nathan Earl, “ 1 “ “ 3 years old.

“ “ 3 “ lambs.

Elias Stone, Erin, 5 Leicester buck lambs.

" " 5 " ewe lambs.

" " 1 " buck 4 years old.

L. Fuller, Troy, 1 Spanish merino buck, 4 years old.

FOREIGN SHEEP.

Sprague & Jenne, Bethany, N. Y. 10 Spanish Merino ewes, 1 yr old.

" " 10 " " 2 "

" " 10 " bucks 1 "

W. R. Sanford, Orwell, Vermont, 1 " " 5 "

" " 5 French Merino ewes.

" " 5 buck lambs.

" " 1 Saxon buck, 2 years old.

A. L. Bingham, West Cornwall, Vt. 5 French Merino ewes, 3 yr. old.

" " 5 " " 2 "

" " 5 " bucks.

J. D. Patterson, Westfield, N. York, 1 " "

" " 5 " ewes.

A. S. Patterson, Perry Centre, N. Y. 2 " bucks.

" " 5 " ewes.

Hall & Brown, Gaines, Ohio, 2 " bucks.

" " 5 " ewes.

" " 5 Grade Merino bucks.

" " 5 Spanish " ewes.

" " 5 Grade " "

" " 1 " " buck 1 yr. old.

J. Stickney, Shoreham, Vermont, 9 Spanish " " 1 "

G. T. Burbank, Lorain Co., Ohio, 4 Leicester bucks, 1 year old.

FLEECES.

D. D. Gillet, Sharon, one case of wool, 4 fleeces.

John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 4 fleeces Spanish Merino wool.

J. H. Butterfield & Co., Utica, 3 fleeces wool.

D. D. Gillet, Sharon, 1 card wool samples, 100 specimens.

C. A. Chipman, Rochester, 3 fleeces Spanish Merino wool.

SWINE.

Sprague & Jenne, Bethany, N. Y., 1 Leicestershire boar $4\frac{1}{2}$ mo. old

" " " " " SOW "

F. W. Backus, Detroit, 1 Berkshire sow and 8 pigs.
 Calvin A. Green, Troy, 1 Grade breeding sow 2 ys old.
 " " " 1 yr old.
 " " " boar "
 " " " 6 mo. old.
 A. P. Lathrop, Monguagon, "
 Joseph Gale, Monroe, "
 O. W. & G. P. Bennet, Jackson, "
 S. Rood, Pontiac, 1 Berkshire boar.
 " " sow.
 " 6 " pigs.
 R. B. Merritt, Battle Creek, 1 Grade sow 2 ys old.
 " 6 " pigs.
 " 1 " boar 4 ys old.
 Elisha Cross, Redford, 1 Native sow and 4 pigs.
 " " 1 boar.
 R. B. Merrill, Detroit, 2 Native boars.
 Francis Duncan, Dearborn, 1 Native boar 3 ys old.
 Chas. Smith, Redford, 7 pigs 5 mo. old.
 Gilbert Knapp, Albion, 4 Byfield and Leicester pigs.
 George DeBaptist, Detroit, 2 Byfield pigs.

POULTRY.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 2 cocks and 3 hens Bantams.
 " 1 cock and 3 hens, Shanghai.
 " " Cochin China.
 " " cross of Shan. & Co. Chi.
 " 2 spring chickens, Shanghai.
 " lot of white Dorking hens.
 Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck, 3 white turkeys.
 " " 3 Poland hens.
 " " 1 " cock.
 " " 3 white hens.
 " " 1 coop Poland hens.
 Doct. M. Freeman, Schoolcraft, 3 coops Shanghai chicks.
 " " 1 coop Cochin China chicks.
 " " " Dorkings.
 " " " " and Shanghais.

- Doct. M. Freeman, Schoolcraft, 1 coop Dominico and Shanghai.
 " " " Dorking and Kent Co.
 " " " Sea bright Bantam.
 " " " Malay.
- J. H. Fellows, Sharon, 1 lot of white turkeys.
 T. Wiley, Jr., Detroit, 1 lot Shanghai.
 " " white Shanghai.
 " " Bantams.
 " " Cochin China.
 " " " and red Chitagong.
- Wm. Hudson, Detroit, 12 Aylsbury ducks.
 " " 6 Rouen ducks.
 " " 3 Muscovy ducks.
 " " 1 Hybrid drake, Muscovy and Aylsbury.
 " " 2 white Bantam.
 " " 2 pea hens.
 " " 1 pea cock.
 " " 3 young pea fowls.
 " " 2 cocks and 2 hens, Bantam.
- John Kirk, Darborn, 2 hen and cock turkeys.
 George DeBaptist, Detroit, 7 Muscovy ducks.
 Thos. Hall, Detroit, 1 hen and cock.
 George Hentig, Marshall, lot Cochin China chicks, 10 weeks old.
 Mrs. Frances Leslie, Dearborn, 3 Guinea fowls.
 W. Peck, Manchester, 1 cock and 2 hen turkeys.
 Wm. Ewers, Detroit, 5 Dorking chickens.
 F. Danforth, Olivet, 1 coop Poland fowls.
 W. A. Prudden, Ann Arbor, 1 lot Chitagong fowls.
 " " Grade "
 " " Shanghai and Poland fowls.
- J. W. Childs, Augusta, 1 lot Shanghai hens.
 " " chicks.
- Jerch. Brown, Battle Creek, 3 black turkeys.
- BIRDS.
- A. A. Gardner, Detroit, 1 mocking bird.
 " " 1 pair "

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

- Durgee & Forsyth, Rochester, N. Y. one 1600 lb. portable scale.
 " " 4 wheels and lever.
 " one 1200 lb. portable scale, 4 wheels.
 " " 600 lb. " 4 "
 " 2 platform counter scales weighing from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 200 lbs.
 " 2 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 36 lbs.
 " 1 " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 60 lbs.
 " 1 post office copying press.
 " 1 railroad manifest "
 " 1 letter copying "
 " 4 improved ware house trucks.
 " 2 manifest copying books.
 D. D. Gillet, Sharon, 1 corn sheller.
 J. H. Manny, Waddam's Grove, Ill., 1 reaper & mower combined.
 A. O. Holmes, Tecumseh, clover huller.
 H. L. F. Gavett, Jackson, ditching and fencing plow.
 John McMillen, Detroit, corn sheller.
 J. S. Snyder, Lancaster, O., improved saw set for mill and other saws.
 " improved head block for setting logs on saw mills.
 Benj. Leas, Dayton, Ohio, wheat drill, H. W. Smith's patent.
 " 1 corn drill and 1 corn sheller for horse & hand power.
 Wm. Rowland, New Phila., O., wheat drill, Singer & Shepton's pat.
 Collins & Co., Ithica, N. Y., 2 sewing machines.
 Ladue & Eldred, Detroit, steam engine in operation at their tannery.
 A. A. Wilder, " Wilder's improved planing machine.
 J. S. Wright, Chicago, Ill., Atkins reaper & autometon raker.
 J. G. Gill, Columbus, Ohio, corn and cobb mill, bark mill.
 Johnston, Wayne & Co., Detroit, 2 high pressure steam engines.
 E. R. Benton, Cleveland, Ohio, bran duster.
 Z. Sanders, Windsor, Vermont, 1 horse rake.
 George Tibbits, Farmington, corn stalk cutter.
 D. Chandler, Mt. Clemens, 2 straw cutters.
 Campbell, Hubbard & Jenny, Mt. Clemens, 14 sizes cast iron beam
 plows, John Richie's patent.
 Emery & Co., Albany, N. Y., one 1 horse railroad horse power ; 1
 two horse do. do., circular saw mill, cross-cut saw mill, half belt

clasps, 2 adjustable spinal knife hay cutters, sample of rubber belting, 1 seed-planter.

D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, 1 No. 6 P. plow ; 3 No. 5 do. ; 3 No. 4 do. ; 3 No. 3 do. ; 3 No. 4 Trojan do. ; 3 No. 5 do. do. ; 1 No. 37 Eagle do. ; 2 No. 38 do. do. ; 1 No. 73 do. do. ; 1 No. 75 do. do. ; 1 subsoil do. ; 6 hay and straw cutters ; 1 Boston corn sheller ; 1 double Boston corn sheller ; 1 Clinton do. do. ; 1 hand do. do. ; 1 vegetable cutter ; 1 sausage meat cutter ; 2 sausage meat stuffers ; 1 doz. cast steel hoes ; lot of manure forks ; garden rakes ; bull rings ; cattle ties ; pruning saw and chisel ; transplanting trowels ; weeding forks ; bush hooks ; sythes ; pruning shears ; chest of horticultural tools ; fruit ladder ; pump chain and tubing of galvanized iron ; 1 ox yoke ; root puller ; Road scraper ; apple peering machine ; smut machine ; corn cob grinder.

R. B. Morris, Pontiac ; 1 wheat cultivator ; one 9 tooth do. ; 1 corn do. Adam Planter, Detroit ; 1 steel plow.

C. H. Bennet, Plymouth ; 1 cider mill.

Emery & Co. Albany ; 1 thrashing machine and separator.

N. French, Detroit ; 2 Michigan double plows.

J. Newell, Ypsilanti ; 1 field cultivator, J. Newell's manufacture ; 1 corn cultivator.

T. A. Haviland, Ann Arbor ; 1 wheat drill.

Groynnes & Sheffield, Urbana, Ohio ; stave cutter and joiner combined.

George T. Cline, Detroit ; corn planter and cultivator combined.

B. G. Stowell, Wadam's Grove, Ill. ; 1 corn planter ; 1 self loading dumping cart.

J. S. Smith, Plymouth ; 1 No. 1 and 1 No. 2 sod plow.

R. W. Van Fossen, Detroit ; Hussey's grain reaper.

D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, 5 thermometer churns, 3 Tillinghast churns, 1 doz. caststeel maure forks, 1 doz. potatoe hooks, 1 doz. pull hooks, 1 doz. screw wrenches, 1 hydraulic ram, 1 Woodward's patent seed-planter, 1 N. Y. reaper, manufactured by Seymour, Morgan & Co., 2 Trojan plows, 2 Peekskill plows.

F. F. Parker & Brother, Detroit, 1 railroad horse power, 1 thrasher, 1 thrashing machine with winnower, 2 seed planters, 1 portable

saw mill, 3 corn shellers, hand power, 1 vegetable cutter, 2 harrows, 2 corn cultivators, 1 cornstalk cutter, 6 thermometer churns, 7 straw cutters, 2 horse rakes, 1 corn planter, 2 seed planters, 2 root pullers 2 iron road scrapers, 2 ware house trucks, 1 sod plow for stiff soils, 1 sod plow for light soils, 1 plow for old lands, 1 sub-soil plow, 15 varieties of plows, 1 double plow.

N. A. Prudden, Ann Arbor, 1 oak dash churn.

Richmond Simmons, Farmington, 1 grain cradle.

A. Walcott, Detroit, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 plows.

J. E. Kitton, St. Clair, 1 siding and flooring machine, Richie's patent.

D. E. Rice, Detroit, 1 circular saw arbor, 1 hand drilling machine.

Augustus Day, Detroit, 1 hydraulic churn.

H. G. Waters, Cleveland, Ohio, lot of lever jacks.

B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit, 7 scythes, 1 bush hook.

F. Van Fossen, Adrian, 1 patent seed drill, cultivator and broadcast sower, 1 churn.

Wm. B. Grow, Plymouth, 1 Crowel's thermometer churn.

L. A. Cook, Redford, 1 churn.

S. B. Johnson, Detroit, 1 churn.

BUTTER.

F. W. Fairman, Canton, 1 jar of butter.

Mrs. John Gray, Dearborn, 15 lbs. butter, made the 18th Sept., from 8 cows.

Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 15 lbs. butter.

Samuel P. Dix, Greenfield, 15 "

Mrs. Isaac J. Voorhies, Pontiac, 1 firkin of butter.

H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor, 10 lbs. butter made in June.

Geo. Hentig, Marshall, 15 lbs. butter made at any time.

R. E. Walker, Hamtramck, 15 lbs. " "

Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, 20 lbs. butter made in June.

" " 2 crocks of butter, 25 lbs. in each, made at any time.

A. C. Walker, Farmington, 1 crock butter, 45 lbs., made at any time.

Mrs. O. P. Davidson, Highland, 15 lbs. butter, made at any time.

J. N. Hedden, Plymouth, 17 lbs butter made 3d to 6th of June.

Mrs. G. W. Collins, Farmington, 44 lbs. butter made in June.

" " " 15 " " at any time.

J. B. Springer, Livonia Centre, 15 " " "

John Kirk, Dearborn, 15 " " "

George Throop, Dearborn, 15 " " "

A. Streeter, Romeo, 15 " " "

A. L. Stevens, Detroit, 25 " " "

John Windiate, Waterford, 2 jars, 50 lbs., made at any time.

" " 10 lbs. roll butter "

James Smith, Greenfield, 1 tub, 106 lbs. " "

" " 12 lbs. butter made in June.

Elisha Cross, Redford, 1 crock of butter made at any time.

James H. Murray, Farmington, 1 tub " "

E. Coleman, Merian, 1 firkin, 75 lbs. " "

John Wood, Greenfield, 15 lbs. roll " "

CHEESE.

T. C. Swift, Clinton, 2 cheeses.

" 1 sage cheese.

A. Streeter, Romeo, 1 old cheese, 30 lbs., 1 sage cheese, 63 lbs.,
new cheese, 45 lbs., made in May, 1 do 58 lbs., made in June
1 do 36 lbs., made in July.

Luther Lapham, Farmington, 3 new cheeses.

" 1 old "

Norton Lapham, Farmington, 1 old cheese, 2 new cheese.

Daniel Lapham, " 4 new and 1 old cheese.

BREAD.

Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 1 loaf salt rising bread.

Linus Cone, Troy, 2 "

George Throop, Dearborn, 2 "

John Jeffry, Southfield, 3 "

Mrs. J. D. Yerkes, Northville, 2 loaves hop rising bread.

Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 2 " bread.

Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck, 2 "

Mrs. J. D. Pierce, Marshall, 5 loaves hop yeast bread.

Mrs. Jerch. Brown, Battle Creek, 3 loaves hop yeast bread.

HONEY AND SUGAR.

Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 3 boxes honey.

Seth Hughs, Plymouth, 2 "

- O. Ingals, Almont, 1 jar and 2 boxes maple sugar.
 S. Rogers, Novi, 10 lbs. maple sugar.
 E. W. Goheen, Tecumseh, 1 box honey.
 Linus Cene, Troy, 1 box honey, 12 lbs.
 E. S. Ingersoll, Delta, 20 lbs. maple sugar, specimen of 1300 lbs.
 Aaron Eames, Kalamazoo, 10 lbs. maple sugar.
 F. S. Finley, Ypsilanti, 1 box honey.
 H. B. Chapman, Reading, 12 lbs. maple sugar, sample of 400 lbs.
 " " cake.
 John Jeffry, Southfield, 10 lbs. maple sugar.
 Joseph Chambers, Northville, 10 lbs. maple sugar.

BEE HIVES.

- J. Volland, Ann Arbor, Dugdale's patent bee hive.
 E. W. Goheen, Tecumseh, 1 equilateral bee hive.
 " " Minns' cross bar bee hive.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

- Thos. Hinkley, Detroit, 2 sett of horse shoes.
 C Mellus, " 4 circular saws; 1 mill saw; 2 cross-cut do ;
 2 hand do; 2 back do; 4 wood do; made by the exhibitor.
 Cummins & Smith, Tecumseh, double seated rockaway carriages.
 S. Rood, Pontiac; 1 bee hive.
 Mrs. Jacob Hendrickson, Pontiac; 1 straw bonnet.
 Luther Beecher, Detroit; carpetings.
 Mrs. E. Moody, " 1 child's knit dress.
 Mrs. B. G. Stimson, " 1 pair knit silk stockings; 2 woolen do. do.
 Mrs. Edward Sawyer, Grand Blanc, 1 embossed and tufted worked
 bed spread; 1 pair cotton and silk open work embroidered hose;
 1 pair ribbed woolen half hose.
 Mary J. Fairman, Canton; 2 white bed spread; 1 patch work quilt;
 3 netted shawls.
 Mrs. Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck; 1 pair cotton hose; 1 pair linen do.
 John Paton, Detroit; one 1 horse buggy.
 Mrs. D. D. Gillet, Sharon; 2 pair woolen socks, the wool carded by
 hand; 1 pair woolen mittens; 1 full striped rag carpet; 1 lb.
 woolen yarn, 1 lb. wool carded by hand.

John E. Kitton, St. Clair, 1 piece black cassimere; 1 piece red twilled flannel; 1 pair woolen drawers; 1 pair woolen shirts; 1 pair woolen blankets.

Mrs. B. Dewey, Avon, 1 double coverlet.

B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit, one case of mechanics' tools, consisting of 12 chisels, 12 firmers, 12 gouges, 2 axes, 1 plow and irons, 1 hand saw, 3 saw setts, 2 hammers, 1 brace, 3 compasses, &c., 1 western air tight cook stove and furniture.

Cullen Brown, Detroit, 1 side saddle.

“ “ 1 man's saddle.

Aaron Eames, Kalamazoo, 1 hearth rug.

Mrs. N. Lapham, Farmington, 2 woolen coverlets.

Mrs. C. Kingsley, Manchester, 1 piece Kearsey tow cloth.

“ “ 1 piece linen diaper.

H. B. West, Huntington, Ohio, 1 small buggy.

Mrs. John Ferrier, Ypsilanti, 3 hearth rugs, worsted.

Nichols & Lefavour, Detroit, 7 pair boots and shoes.

Mrs. A. Bradner, Dearborn, 1 rag carpet.

Mrs. F. Gaines, “ 1 pair woolen blankets.

“ “ 1 piece flannel.

D. F. Hendrys, Marshall, 1 buggy.

Mrs. Frances Lesley, Dearborn, 1 knit shirt; 1 lb woolen yarn; 1 pair stockings.

Edward Chase, Rose, 2 woolen shawls; 3 pair woolen stockings; 2 pair woolen socks; 1 lb. yarn.

B. F. Cheesebrough, Ithica, N. Y., coat made by sewing machine.

Mrs. F. S. Finley, Superior, 1 knit comforter.

D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, 6 milk pans.

Mrs. F. S. Finley, Superior, 1 pair woolen stockings.

Joseph Chambers, Northville, 1 pair cotton stockings.

Miss Julia Polhemas, Detroit, 2 pair children's hose.

Miss Frances Stone, Mier, 10 yards rag carpet; 1 patch work quilt.

Mrs. Elias Stone, Mier, 10 yards rag carpet.

Mrs. J. Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1 pair cotton hose.

Mrs. J. Mills, Detroit, 1 lace curtain.

Miss Mary King, Jackson, 1 silk quilt.

- C. O. Buddington, Pontiac, 1 pair embroidered buck skin mittens; 1 pair embroidered buck skin gaiters.
- D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit 1 "Stewart's" cooking stove; 1 "Rathburn's" cooking stove.
- W. Brewer, Niles, 2 saddles.
- Joseph Wilbur, Detroit, 2 Beardsley's air tight cook stoves.
- T. P. Robinson, Detroit, 1 lot machinists tools; 1 tea kettle made from half a penny.
- J. O. Pelton, Coldwater, 1 hour glass stand.
- Wm. Fletcher, Detroit, 1 boot tree; 1 pair lasts and 1 carved foot.
- Mrs. David Thomas, Dearborn, 1 hearth rug; 1 pair woolen knit mittens.
- Cabinet Makers' Association, Detroit, 1 rose wood book case; 1 rose wood sofa; 2 rose wood chairs; 1 mahogany chair; 1 rose wood centre table, marble top; 1 black walnut rocking chair; 1 black walnut show case.
- Eagle & Elliott, Detroit, 1 dress coat, 1 over coat, 1 pair pants.
- T. Chope, Detroit, 1 fancy buggy.
- H. P. Baldwin, Detroit, 2 pair double soled thick boots.
- " " 1 pair plain pegged calf boots.
- E. N. Faxen, Grand Rapids, 1 woolen carpet.
- Mrs. G. W. Collins, Farmington, 10 yds cotton and wool flannel, 1 linnen cambric h'dk'f, 2 pair woolen half hose, 1 pair linnen half hose, 1 pair woolen hose, 1 lb knitting yarn.
- Mrs. Doct. Howard, Kalamazoo, 1 bed quilt.
- A. Streeter, Romeo, 1 hat, whole straw; 2 do split straw.
- Augustus Bour, Detroit, 1 pair boots.
- Mrs. S. Beaucamp, Detroit, 1 fancy blanket.
- N. Blanchard, Nankin, rag carpet.
- T. K. Adams, Detroit, 43 pairs of boots and shoes.
- S. Noble, Detroit, 4 whips.
- Joseph Ulrich, Detroit, 1 case small hats.
- B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit, 1 forest queen cook stove; 6 parlor stoves; 1 card brace and bitts; 1 card augers; 1 sett bench planes; 6 circular saws; 1 Troy cook stove and furniture; 1 card screws.

Mrs. John McLaughlin, Detroit, 1 patch work and embroidered silk quilt.

Bradley & Carson, Rochester, N. Y., 3 carriages.

J. E. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufactured silks; silk vestings; gent's silk cravats and pocket h'dk'fs.

Ohio Tool Company, by F. Swan, Columbus, Ohio, 1 case joiner's tools; 1 sett plow bills and plane irons; 1 sett cooper's tools.

Chas. Piquette, Detroit, 1 case gold pens.

John B. Potter, Detroit, 12 augers and 3 chisels.

Mrs. John Ferrer, Ypsilanti, 3 hearth rugs.

Miss Amelia Cliff, Detroit, 2 cotton worked quilts.

John Gray, Dearborn, 1 pair woolen blankets.

Mrs. Isaac J. Voorhies, Pontiac, 1 patch work quilt.

Mrs. Benj. Phelps, Pontiac, 1 piece white flannel; 1 piece rag carpet.

J. S. Nowlen, Dearborn, 1 rag carpet.

Mrs. L. B. Willard, Detroit, 1 silk patch work quilt.

Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, 1 pair woolen blankets; 1 piece 12½ yards flannel; 2½ lbs. woolen yarn.

Mrs. A. K. Shover, Romeo, 1 piece rag carpet; 1 piece white flannel.

John Hutchins, Southfield, 1 doz. twine tied brooms.

Mrs. A. K. Shover, Romeo, 1 piece tow cloth; 1 piece plaid cloth.

Miss C. A. Huling, Romeo, 2 pair silk hese.

Mrs. D. K. Soules, Detroit, 1 wove quilt.

H. Welch, Pittsfield, 1 patch work quilt.

“ 10 yds. rag carpet.

Nichols & Lefavour, Detroit, 18 pair boots and shoes.

George Wheaton, “ 1 book specimen of morrocco binding.

Mrs. Charles Howard, “ 1 net shawl.

“ “ 1 morning gown, satin embroidered.

Miss C. E. Ferris, Reading, 3 carpet coverlets.

“ “ 2 patch work quilts.

Mrs. Jeren. Brown, Battle Creek, 1 net woolen shawl.

T. D. Barrett, Detroit, 3 cotton shirts.

H. F. W. Putnam, “ 1 double carriage.

Wm. Wallace, Battle Creek, 2 pieces drab cassimere.

“ 2 “ grey cloth.

“ 2 “ white flannel.

George Winter, Detroit, 2 silk hats.
 " 2 children's do.
 W. T. Baker, Detroit, 1 open buggy,
 Miss C. Lawson, Washington, 1 pair woolen stockings.
 Mrs. J. L. Stout, Troy, 1 " "
 " 1 " socks.
 " 1 " mittens.
 " stocking yarn.

Mrs. Chamberlain, Trenton, 2 patch work quilts.
 S. H. Sears, Spring Arbor, 1 "
 Davis, Austin & Co., Jackson, 3 two horse wagons.
 Mrs. P. Parsons, Detroit, 1 woolen coverlet.
 John Patton, " 1 two horse carriage.
 Mrs. John Bloom, " 1 lady's work bag.
 " " 1 Chinese shoe.
 J. H. Parish, " 1 seed work bag.
 Hyde & Satchel, " 1 embroidered vest.
 " " 1 over coat.
 Mrs. C. Hinchman, " 1 calico quilt.
 Miss Kate S. Hinchman, 1 silk "
 Mrs. J. Volland, Ann Arbor, 1 patch work quilt.
 Mrs. Sherman Hinkley, Pittsfield, 1 quilt.
 Mrs. Eliza Annis, Pinckney, 1 quilt.
 Mrs. E. Rouse, Ann Arbor, 1 patch work quilt.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Crawford & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio, 9 kegs cut nails and spikes,
 and pressed, ship and boat spikes.
 Rufus Brown, Detroit, belting and packing.
 E. & A. Taft, Providence, R. I., 4 spring candle sticks.
 B. H. Woodworth, Detroit, 1 sash balance.
 Alfred Thomas, Kalamazoo, 1 schrolder's lime kiln.
 C. A. Crary, Columbia, 1 jack screw.
 J. W. Hankinson, Pontiac, 1 quadrant plumb and level.
 Stevens & Zug, Detroit, 2 metallic burial cases.
 N. A. Prudden, Ann Arbor, 1 pounding barrel, for clothes; 1 tri-
 angular water cask.
 J. D. Hughes, Detroit, 1 sewing machine, Singer's patent.

- J. K. Coe, Kirtland, Ohio, 1 apple paring machine.
- S. P. Brady, Detroit, 1 bundle pressed hay.
- Mrs. Jacob Hendrickson, Pontiac, 1 bottle currant wine, each 1851 and 1852.
- James M. Hale, Akron, Ohio, 1 lot of samples of machine cards.
- J. T. Johnson, New York, chemical soaps, starch polish, Beaumont's French liquid blueing.
- Harmon DeGraff, Detroit, Chilson's air warming and ventilating furnace; model of the same.
- Ladue & Eldred, Detroit, 7 pieces belting, viz: 1 double, 20 inch, 1 double, 13 inch, 1 double, 12 inch; single, 1 piece each 10, 9, 8 & 6, inch; 6 sides sole leather, 6 sides harness leather, 6 sides bridle leather, 6 sides upper leather, 6 kip skins, 6 calf skins, 6 sides cordovan, 3 sides top leather, 2 butts belt leather, 1 butt sole leather.
- Jacob Stenger, Adamsville, Ohio, 1 double action force and lift pump.
- Lafayette Fire Company, Detroit, miniature fire engine.
- Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 1 fancy feather fly brush; 1 bottle currant wine; 1 bottle strawberry wine.
- Guile & Allison, Detroit, 1 case gold pens.
- T. B. Leavenworth, Detroit, 1 lot silver spoons.
- C. Simmons, Detroit, 1 clothes dryer.
- J. W. & L. L. Lawrence, Dublin, Indiana, E. Lawrence's patent washing machine.
- John P. Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., 2 garden engines; 1 large force pump for rail road water stations; 2 deep well force pumps; variety of lift and force pumps for wells and cisterns; 1 stove regulator.
- E. McDonald, Detroit, 1 safe lock; 1 beer pump.
- B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit, 1 water ram.
- Nathan Stoddard, Detroit, 1 bottle electric oil.
- Simeon B. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio, fine cut chewing tobacco; imperial honey dew in tin foil; in jars, cavendish in papers pressed; Havanna smoking tobacco in 4 oz. papers.
- Casper Shultz, Detroit, 1 bbl. potash.
- Rice & Sherwood, Detroit, Spratt's patent lightning rod.
- Francis Hall, Detroit, 4 wash tubs.

- Oliver Gagnier, Detroit, 3 stalks of tobacco.
- Valentine & Curwell, Detroit, 1 glass vase, covering a pyramid of jewelry.
- Chas. Crossman, Detroit, 1 electro magnetic machine.
- Henry Metz, Detroit, 1 composition roof.
- F. Jannasck, Kalamazoo, 1 double shooting rifle.
- John Daines, Birmingham, 1 bottle currant wine; lot of drain tile.
- C. Morse & Son, Detroit, 1 medium blank book.
- Friend Palmer, Detroit, 1 super-royal ledger.
- G. W. Parker, " 5 doz. assorted colours morrocco linings.
- T. S. Tompkins, Milford, 1 rat trap.
- Mrs. David Thomas, Dearborn, 2 lbs. dried flax.
- Wm. Fewings, Detroit, 5 wigs.
- G. W. Holmes, " 1 back to camp stool.
- Philo Sedam, " $\frac{1}{2}$ box chemical soap.
- Edward Minns & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., door locks, hinges and latches, sash fasteners.
- Wm. Clay, Detroit, 1 wig; 3 bottles perfumery.
- J. P. Brown, Moyamensing, Pa., 6 South American kip skins; 4 calf skins.
- J. P. Cowing, Seneca Falls, N. Y., metalic letters and figures.
- J. Z. Hamburger, Detroit, large cage of Canary birds.
- Charles Fisher, " sugar church.
- George Doty, " 1 case silver ware.
- M. F. Brooks, Cleveland, O., 1 carriage hub, Barry's patent; 1 boot last; 1 emery girder; 1 drug sifter.
- Z. Saunders, Windsor, Vt., 1 gun.
- H. H. Curtis, Cincinnati, O., 1 sofa bed; 1 folding lounge.
- Shearer & Drury, Detroit, 2 moulded doors, 1 pair inside shutters and blinds; 1 pair outside blinds; 1 sash; 1 model door.
- Joseph Granger, Detroit, stucco ornaments.
- J. A. Baily, " 1 dividing engine; 1 level; 2 solar compasses. "
- Henry Webber, " 1 centre table; 1 sofa bed.
- Benj. Lee, " 1 jar molasses candy.
- J. H. Alison, " 1 bottle currant wine.

- J. P. Dickinson, Ypsilanti, 1 bundle axe helvcs.
- P. Dixon, Detroit, 2 hams.
- Chast R. Page, " 2 fireman's caps.
- N. F. Grinold, Detroit, 1 bed screw ; 3 hand screws ; 6 mop sticks ;
1 box clothes pins ; 1 clothes frame.
- Hugh Sangster & Co. Buffalo, N. Y., steamboat, railroad and sail
vessel signal lamps ; planished tin ware ; collection of lanterns.
- P. McCormic, New Castle, Penn., cut nails and spikes ; wrought
spikes.
- Wm. Bostwick, Detroit, 1 unique cane.
- J. B. Harrington, Springfield, lot of crockery ware.
- J. R. Wilcox, Detroit, 1 patent iron fence post.
- R. H. Hall, " 50 pressed brick.
- M. S. Dean, Albion, specimens of artificial teeth.
- Featherston & Trescott, Cleveland, Ohio, 1 camara obscura.
- A. Wolcott, Detroit, 7 pieces ornamental castings, consisting of win-
dow caps and sills, &c. ; 5 setts telegraph instruments.
- W. Truesdail, St. Clair, 1 bunch sawed shingles.
- George Clark, Ecorce, 13 varieties fresh fish from the Detroit river,
viz: white-fish, mullet, herring, shiner, pike, pickerel, black bass,
rock bass, sun-fish, yellow perch, sheep head, bull-head and
dog-fish.
- Mrs. Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, 1 bottle elderberry wine.
- George Winter, Detroit, French hat conformateur.
- P. Behn, Cincinnati, O., 2 doz. crystalline soap balls ; 6 boxes sha-
ving cream.
- D. O. & W. S. Pennfield, Detroit, 1 copper tea-kettle made from one
cent.
- P. Hamilton, Detroit, 1 Arnold's patent sash lock.
- C. R. L'Tourneau, Detroit, 2 consols ; 1 piece carved work for freese ;
1 ventilator for steamers ; 1 stern piece for steam boats ; 1 fan-
cy column.
- T. H. Armstrong, Detroit, 3 cases of Masonic, I. O. of O. F., S. of
T. and Temple of Honor regalia and jewels.
- Wm. Phelps, Det., 2 porcelain candlesticks ; 2 cases confectionaries.
- Kohler & Lepp, Detroit, assortment of earthen ware.
- F. W. Burgess, Detroit, specimens of silver plating.

Miss Louise S. Fiske, Detroit, 1 pine cone picture frame.

J. Atkinson & Co., Detroit, 18 gilt picture frames; 1 oval looking glass and table.

Hubbard & Davies, Detroit,¹ 1 bottle currant wine; 3 varieties ever-green trees.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

G. E. Hall, Detroit, collection of daguerreotypes.

William Rees, Pittsburgh, Penn., rail road map.

Henry Hart, Detroit, 1 map of Detroit; 1 map of Adrian.

G. R. Lillibridge, Detroit, 8 pieces lithographic printing.

L. P. Dodge, Detroit, collection of daguerreotypes.

Miss A. B. Van Fossen, Ypsilanti, 2 pencil sketches; 1 painting in water colors.

W. R. Wheeler, Manchester, 2 oil paintings.

Albert Jordan, Detroit, 5 water color drawings, architectural.

M. Sutton, " collection of daguerreotypes.

C. V. Bond, " 1 portrait.

Miss Augusta Ensworth, Detroit, 3 monochromatic paintings.

Joseph A. Haskell, " 2 portraits.

Miss C. A. French, " 1 piece of penciling; 3 oil paintings.

W. C. North, Cleveland, O., daguerreotypes.

G. W. Clark, Detroit, 1 oil painting, "Prayer;" 1 do. "Cattle."

A. Bradish, " 1 portrait of "Lord Metcalf."

C. M. Lum, " 1 oil painting, "Orchard Lake."

" " 1 water color, do of draught horses.

L. T. Ives, " 1 oil painting, fancy piece.

" " 3 " portraits.

" " 1 " poor cattle.

" " 1 pencil drawing of Durham bull.

O. D. Moore, " collection of daguerreotypes.

Miss V. A. Labadie, 1 water color painting.

F. E. Cohen, " 1 oil painting, "Industry Rewarded."

" " 1 " "Horses."

" " 1 " "How d'ye like me."

" " 1 " "Cattle Scene."

" " 1 " "Mother and Child."

" " 1 " "Infant."

" " 2 " Portraits.

S. S. Barrows, Detroit, monochromatic painting, "Residence and Tomb of Washington."

Miss R. B. Norris, Ypsilanti, 1 pencil drawing.

“ 2 monochromatic paintings.

J. Atkinson & Co., Detroit, imitation of wood and marble, panel decorations for rooms.

Miss H. H. Belcher, Detroit, 1 India ink painting; 2 water color paintings.

Leon LeFleur, Detroit, portrait of an old lady.

Durgee & Forsyth, Rochester, N. Y., drawing of railroad track and depot scales.

Miss A. C. Mallory, Monroe, 1 drawing in India ink.

Miss R. B. Norris, Ypsilanti, monochromatic painting, "sale of pet lamb."

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK.

Miss Harriet S. Vernor, Detroit, 1 lamp mat.

Miss Mary L. Verner, " 1 sofa cushion.

Mrs. B. G. Stimson, " 1 lace cape.

Mrs. W. Willard, " 1 embroidered arm chair.

“ 1 silk patch work divan.

Miss Margaret Elliott, " 2 pieces needle work.

Miss C. H. White, " 2 ottoman covers.

Mrs. Wm. B. Grow, Ypsilanti, 1 piece linen lace.

Mrs. O. M. Hyde, Detroit, 1 piece worsted work, "Happy Family."

1 " "First Interview of Rachael
and Jacob."

" I " "Hunting piece."

“ 2 sofa cushions.

Mrs. Ann Andrews, Detroit, a collection of artificial flowers.

Miss Mary A. Beardslee, " 2 cases hair and needle work.

Miss Fanny Briscoe, " 2 pieces needle work.

Miss Mary Ann Foster, " 1 piece embroidery.

Mrs. Charles Piquette and sister, Detroit, 1 piece of worsted work,
"Bolton Abbey; 1 do. do." Newstead Abbey;" 1 do "Happy
Swiss Family."

Mrs. R. Chope, Detroit, 1 shell work box.

- Mrs. Shmiddle, Detroit, 1 wreath of hair work.
- Mrs. J. Watts, " 1 embossed worsted work bed spread.
- Miss H. Spaulding, " 1 ottoman cover.
- Mrs. Julia Smith, Pontiac, 1 pair worsted work slippers.
- " 2 crochet cake napkins.
- " 2 silk ottoman covers.
- Miss Jane Whitehead, Pontiac, 1 victorine.
- Miss Helen McColvin, Detroit, 1 embroidered quilt.
- Mrs. Wm. Phelps, " 3 vases worsted flowers.
- Miss E. M. Desnoyers, " 1 tapestry work table cover.
- Mrs. M. J. Barnard, " 1 hour glass stand covered with silk patch work ; 1 chair covered with silk patch work.
- Mrs. J. P. Clark, Detroit, 1 embroidered piano stool; 1 embroidered lamp mat; 1 embroidered scarf.
- Mrs. Michalawiske, Detroit, 1 hair embroidery picture; 1 hair flower in box; 1 pin cushion ribbon embroidery; 1 watch case, stone work; 1 worsted lamp mat; 1 pair worsted shoes.
- Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 1 fancy feather screen.
- Miss. A. Smith, Detroit, 1 crochet cushion cover; 1 pair embroidered shoes.
- Miss S. Ensworth, Detroit, 1 embroidered smoking cap; 1 embroidered pocket handkerchief; 1 embroidered shirt.
- Miss Burnett, Jackson, 1 basket of artificial flowers.
- Mrs. Doct. Scovel, Detroit, 1 fire screen.
- Mrs. John Palmer, Detroit, 4 wrought linen handkerchiefs.
- Mrs. J. Winder, Detroit, 1 purse; 2 tidys; 1 fancy basket.
- Mrs. J. Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 2 French needle work collars; 2 French needle work cuffs.
- Miss Jane Putnam, Detroit, 1 worsted lamp mat.
- Mrs. O. P. Davidson, Pontiac, 1 piece silk embroidery.
- Mrs. Lemcke, Detroit, 1 case of ornamental hair work.
- Miss C. Davis, Detroit, 1 embroidered cape; 1 embroidered cushion; 1 embroidered cap.
- Miss Mary H. Brown, Detroit, 3 crochet mats.
- Miss Mary S. Palmer, Detroit, 1 piece worsted work, scripture scene.
- Miss E. Williams, Detroit, 2 pocket handkerchiefs; 1 cap.

- Mrs. W. W. Orfield, Detroit, wool flowers.
- Mrs. H. A. Rood, Pontiac, 1 worked handkerchief; 1 pair net mitts;
2 crochet collars.
- Miss Delia Brown, Ypsilanti, 1 pair embroidered slippers; 1 embroidered cushion; 2 embroidered stool covers.
- Miss M. Martin, Detroit, 1 camp chair, needle work.
- Mrs. Amelia Moore, Detroit, 1 vase wax flowers; 1 vase wax fruits;
1 piece satin needle work.
- Miss Emily Petit Benoit, Detroit, 1 ladies' cassimere vest.
- Miss Sophia Benoit, Detroit, 1 white satin bonnet.
- Mrs. E. B. Ward, Detroit, 1 case of embroidery.
- Miss L. L. Bishop, Detroit, 1 smoking cap.
- Miss V. A. Labadie, Detroit, 1 frame of worsted work; 1 satchel,
worsted work; 1 sheet of sea moss.
- Mrs. William Hale, Detroit, 1 table cover; 1 white fancy handkerchief; 1 knit basket; 4 lamp mats; 1 silk work bag.
- Miss M. Evanson, Detroit, 1 baby's waist.
- Miss E. Gilman, Detroit, bag wrought with seeds.
- Miss M. Dykman, Detroit, needle work.
- Mrs. Milo D. Davis, Ypsilanti, 1 worsted work stand cover.
- Miss Louisa S. Fisk, Detroit, 1 port folio.
- Miss Celia H. Jenkins, Sharon, patch work by a child 5 years old.
- Mrs. J. H. Overton, Detroit, 1 embroidered bed quilt.
- Mrs. Josiah Stone, Wayne, artificial flowers.
- Mrs. E. Rouse, Ann Arbor, artificial flowers.
- Miss Sarah Pierce, Detroit, 2 netted collars.
- Mrs. James B. Hunt, Pontiac, 1 worked collar.
- Mrs. Benj. Beardslee, Detroit, 1 pair embroidered silk velvet slippers.
- Mrs. John McLaughlin, Detroit, 1 crochet tidy.
- Mrs. N. B. Ells, Detroit, 1 pair embroidered slippers; 1 pair embroidered sleeves.
- Mrs. A. A. Wells, Tecumseh, 2 caps; 2 pair cuffs; 1 collar; 2 pocket handkerchiefs; 1 pair under sleeves; 1 under handkerchief.
- Mrs. George Duffield, Detroit, 1 camp chair.
- Mrs. L. Monroe, Detroit, 5 baskets artificial flowers.
- Mrs. J. L. Stout, Detroit, 1 crochet tidy.
- Miss C. M. Ayrs, Detroit, 2 camp chairs.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND SEEDS.

- J. P. Clark, Detroit, 4 stalks corn.
- John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 12 ears yellow dent corn.
- David M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1 bushel white dent corn; 12 ears white seed corn; 1 bushel white oats.
- N. D. Bingham, Clarkston, specimen crystal flint wheat; specimen seed potatoes.
- Wm. Fletcher, Detroit, 1 bag hops.
- F. Smith, Plymouth, 7 acres of corn, sample exhibited; 5 acres of corn, sample exhibited.
- George Galloway, Hamburg, 3 samples wheat.
- Jesse Truesdale, Greek Oak, 1 bushel crystal flint wheat.
- J. D. Yerkes, Northville, 1 bushel blue stem wheat.
- Alexander Paton, Detroit, sample of oats.
- Cyrus Wells, Lyon, 12 ears yellow dent corn; 6 ears gourd seed corn.
- J. P. Gillett, Sharon, 12 ears dent corn.
- H. B. Chapman, Reading, 12 ears yellow dent corn.
- L. Foot, Brighton, 12 ears of seed corn.
- G. Knapp, Albion, 1 bushel blue stem wheat.
- Archibald Jewell, Dowagiac, 1 bushel blue stem wheat; 12 ears dent corn.
- H. B. Chapman, Reading, sample Pennsylvania field peas; sample Yankee beans.
- John Hoag, Parma, 1 bushel blue stem wheat; 6 stalks corn.
- A. B. Markham, Plymouth, 1 bag blue stem wheat.
- George Hall, Troy, 1 bag oats.
- Jones & Brother, Niles, 1 bbl. White Spring Mills flour; 1 barrel White Spring Mills extra flour; 1 barrel Volant Mills flour.
- W. F. Goodwin, Concord, 1 barrel flour.
- Lacy & Co., Niles, 1 barrel flour.
- C. W. Chapel, Utica, 1 do
- J. B. Springer, Livonia Centre, 1 bag yellow corn; 1 bag dent corn; 1 bag white oats.
- Luther Lapham, Farmington, 12 ears yellow seed corn.
- S. H. Fellows, Manchester, 12 ears gourd seed corn.
- Frederick Smith, Canton, 3 varieties seed corn.

Cyrus Wells, Lyon, 12 ears dent seed corn; 6 ears gourd seed corn.
H. H. Ferris, Reading, 12 dent seed corn.

FLOWERS.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., collection of cut flowers.

Wm. Adair, Detroit, collection of dahlias.

"	"	phloxes.
"	"	roses.
"	"	verbinas.
"	"	cut flowers.

Wm. Small, Detroit, 1 hand boquet ; 12 dahlias.

F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio, collection of dahlias.

"	"	roses.
"	"	verbenas.

T. H. Hinchman, Detroit, collection of green house plants.

"	"	cut flowers.
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E. G. Mixer & Co., Detroit, " dahlias.

"	"	roses.
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"	2 hand bouquets.
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Mrs. E. G. Mixer, " basket of flowers.

E. A. Brush, " floral design.

"	"	1 round bouquet ; 1 do. do.
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Mrs. J. C. Holmes, " 1 "

F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, O., 10 roses dissimilar blooms.

E. G. Mixer & Co. Detroit, collection of verbenas.

E. A. Bush, " cut flowers.

"	verbenas.
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VEGETABLES.

J. L. Dennis, Livonia Centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel sweet potatoes.

H. C. Riann, Ypsilanti, sample of sweet potatoes.

H. B. Chapman, Reading, 1 peck of white turnips.

"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. ruta bagas.
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"	"	1 peck Mercer potatoes.
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"	"	" pink eye "
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"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes.
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L. Foot, Brighton, 6 pumpkins.

Isaac S. Miller, Hamtrack, 3 valparaiso squashes.

"	"	3 autumnal marrow squashes.
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Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck, 3 crook-neck squashes.

“ “ 1 peck tomatoes.

“ “ 6 drum head cabbage.

“ “ 6 red cabbage.

Edward C. Howard, Dearborn, valparaiso squash, vegetable marrow, rhubarb, Tampico snap beans.

Mrs. J. N. Elbert, Detroit, Oca, red French beans, yellow do.

John Ford, Detroit, 12 turnip rooted beets, 6 heads cabbage, 6 heads cauliflower, 1 peck white onions, 6 vegetable eggs, 1 peck red onions, also a collection of vegetables.

D. C. Chipman, Royal Oak, 12 blood beets, 12 turnip rooted beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel pink eye potatoes, 1 peck top onions, 1 peck red black seed onions, 3 heads cabbage, 12 carrots, red peppers, 1 peck white turnips, 2 marrow squashes.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit, 4 crook-neck squashes, 4 autumnal marrow do., 4 early scollop bush do., red cranbury beans, large white Lima beans, small white do., long blood beets, carrots, sweet corn, double parsley, peppers, Victoria rhubarb, 3 varieties of tomatoes.

Luther Shaw, Romeo, 3 varieties seed corn : 8 row, 12 and 16 row.

Mrs. John Grey, Dearborn, 1 peck table potatoes.

John Gould, “ 1 “

Adam Ward, “ ruta бага turneps.

Thos. Hull, Detroit, beets, carrots, tomatoes, 3 winter crook neck squashes, 3 sugar loaf cabbage, 1 doz. sweet corn.

Samuel P. Dix, Greenfield, ruta бага, carrots, potatoes and onions.

Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, 1 doz. carrots.

Hugh Haggerty, Springwells, crook neck and bell squash, winter turnip radish, 1 peck potatoes, 4 quarts white beans, 3 pumpkins.

Wm. Smail, Hamtramck, 12 blood beets, 6 cauliflower, 6 cabbage, 12 carrots, 12 parsnips, 12 stalks celery, 6 vegetable egg, 1 peck yellow onions, 1 peck red do. 1 peck table potatoes, 2 vegetable marrow, 3 crook neck squash, 1 peck tomatoes, 12 roots salsify, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck Lima beans, rhubarb, leeks, 3 heads red cabbage, 3 Savoy do. 2 Brussels sprouts.

Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, Stowell's evergreen sweet corn.

Wm. Lian, “ Scotch kale, 3 beets, 1 bushel onions.

Linus Cone, Troy, 5 varieties roots for stock.

John S. Bagg, Detroit, 12 turnip-rooted beets, 12 carrots, 1 peck tomatoes, 12 parsnips, 1 peck pink-eye potatoes, 3 crook-neck squashes, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck Lima beans, 12 ears 12 row yellow Dutton corn, 12 ears 8 row yellow seed corn, 1 pumpkin, 3 sweet pumpkins, 13 doz. each of 13 varieties potatoes, 1 peck white kidney potatoes, 12 ears Darling sweet corn.

Chas. Davy, Warren, 6 pink-eye potatoes, 6 black seed onions.

A. Streeter, Romeo, 12 blood beets.

J. Meredith Detroit, 6 heads flat Dutch cabbage.

“ 6 vegetable eggs, 6 Savoy cabbage.

“ 1 peck tomatoes.

George Crabb, Hamtramck, 7 drum head cabbage, 1 peck red onions
800 bushels to the acre ; 1 peck yellow onions, 12 parsnips, 12 carrots, 12 vegetable oysters, 1 bunch scorinera, lot pickled tomatoes.

S. Beauchamp, Detroit, 1 squash weighing $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

“ 4 ears sweet corn.

H. King, “ 1 bunch seed corn.

“ “ 12 blood beets, 12 carrots, 6 heads cabbage.

Rev. Chas. Fox, Grosse Isle, 2 vegetable marrow.

J. Simmons, Livonia, 1 variety sweet corn.

“ 1 peck yellow onions, 3 mammoth squash.

“ 4 crook-neck squash.

Frederick Smith, Canton, 2 varieties squash.

Wm. Adair, Detroit, curled parsely.

D. S. Dean, Plymouth, 3 crook-neck squash.

“ 3 marrow squash, 3 bell do.

A. Bradner, Dearborn, 3 varieties squash, 1 peck early potatoes.

D. Lapham, Farmington, 1 doz. onions, beets.

M. Jackson, Brooklyn, Ohio, 1 pumpkin.

E. G. Mixer & Co., Detroit, 12 stalks celery.

John C. Williams, Greenfield, 1 variety seedling potatoes.

“ blue kidney potatoes.

F. Smith, Canton, 6 stalks corn.

Wm. McCutcheon, Detroit, 2 vinegar plants.

E. A. Brush, Detroit, 1 doz. turnip-rooted blood beets.

“ 1 “ salsify.

D. C. Chipman, Royal Oak, 1 doz. flesh colored potatoes.

“ 1 “ lady finger “

“ 1 “ mercer “

“ 1 “ merino “

Wm. Adair, Detroit, 1 peck red onions, 11 turnip-rooted beets.

John Fox, “ blood beets.

John Jeffry, Southfield, basket of peach-blow potatoes.

H. B. Chapman, Reading, 12 blood beets 12 carrots, 12 ears sweet corn, 12 ears red-top do., 12 ears white do., 1 doz. early cluster cucumbers, 1 root horse radish, 1 doz. plum tomatoes, 1 vial pickled Nasterteums, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cut sage, 1 bag peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck beans, 1 peck large red onions, 1 peck yellow do., 1 peck fair top do., 4 drum-head cabbage, 2 early York do., 1 doz. blood turnip beets, 1 doz. white sugar beets, 1 doz. scarcity do., 3 squash, 1 doz. large tomatoes.

Bela Hubbard, Detroit, specimens of wild potatoes from Mexico.

FRUIT.

B. G. Stimson, Detroit ; Pears: Beurre d' Amalis. Doyenne d' ete Beurre Diel. Passe Colmar, Glout Morceau, Citron d' Carmes, Vicar of Winkfield, Duchess d' Angouleme, New St. Germain, Doyenne d' Hiver, Louise Bonne d' Jersey, B-zi d'la Motte, Angleterre. Foreign Grapes raised under glass: Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, White Frontignan, Golden Chasselas. Grapes grown in the open air: Isabella, Catawaba.

Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck, dish of Isabella grapes.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., collection of pears and plums.

John Ford, Detroit, seedling grape.

Benj. Briscoe, Detroit, 1 variety plums.

Albert Terry, Rochester, Apples: 20 ounce pippin, pound royal,

R. I. greening, Holland pippin, Pomme d' Neige, Westfield seek-no-further, white bellefleur, Calville, Swaar, Boston russet, golden russet, Pennock's red winter, Esopus Spitzenburg, Baldwin, winter cabashea, northern spy, Newton pippin, French pippin. One doz. quinces. Pears: Stevens' Genesee and summer bonchretien. Peaches: pine apple cling, and 5 seedling varieties. Isabella grapes.

J. C. Holmes, Detroit; Pears: new egg, pound, seekel, Canandigua, Dearborn's seedling, royal winter, Charles of Austria, Countess of Lunay, Stevens' Genesee, Bezi d' Montigny, Ananas, Chaumentelle, Louise Bonne d' Jersey, summer rose, JamINETTE Spanish Bergamot, Flemish beauty, Doyenne d' Ore, Easter Bergamot, Bartlett, DeBavay, Napoleon, long green Swiss Doyenne Goubault, Figure d' Antoinne, Oswego Beurre, Paquency, Beurre d' Aremberg, summer Francreal, Bezi d' la-Motte, Passe Colmar, Viscompte d' Spoelberg, Cattillac, Beurre Diel, Buffum, white Doyenne, Bergamot Cudette. Apples:—Pomme d' Neige, Hawthornden, Holland pippin, Jonathan. Figs, *Pyrus Japonica*. Grapes: Isabella, Clinton, Catawba, Merveille d' September, cherry.

E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti, apples, Alexander, Beauty of Kent, Bourassa, Colvert, Red Siberian Crab, Marshal's Crab, Golden Beauty Crab, Yellow Siberian Crab, Double Blossom do., English do., Pomme d' Neige, Foxley, Black Gilliflower, Hawthornden, Non-such, Blenheim Pippin, Summer Pippin, Virginia Red-streak, Summer Queen, Surprise, Cheesebrough Russet, Sapson, Sweet and Sour, Pound Sweeting, Spice Sweeting, Red and Green Sweeting, Stroat, Autumn Swaar, Strawberry, Twenty Ounce, Wine, Hughes Virginia Crab, Tift's Sweeting, Baldwin, Yellow Bellefleur, Red Calville, Carthouse, Dumlaw's Seedling, Red Gilliflower, Gravenstein, R. I. Greening, Harrison, Hooker, Hollandburg, Male Carle, Ross's Nonpareil, Ruskman's Pearmain, Winter Pearmain, Pomme Gris, Holland Pippin, Monstrous Pippin, Ortly Pippin, Green Newtown Pippin, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Spotted Pippin, Twenty Ounce Pippin, Glory of Pippins, Pound, Priestly, Phenix, Rambo, Queen Ann, Romanite, Green Reinette, Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, English Russet, Cooper's Russet, Winter Russet, Seek-no-further, Steele's Red Winter, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Flushing Spitzenburgh, White Spitzenburgh, Pownal Spitzenburgh, Jonathan Swaar, Tewksbury Blush, White Winter Calville, Golden Harvy, English Nonpareil, Tolman's Sweeting, New England Green Sweeting. Pears, Autumn Bergamot, Ambrette, Catillac, Royal Blush, White Doyenne.

- E. Spencer, Greenfield, 1 variety of apples, 1 variety of pears.
 Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 20 varieties of apples.
 Mrs. Isaac J. Voorhies, Pontiac, 2 varieties of peaches.
 John S. Nowlin, Dearborn, 2 varieties of apples.
 Wm. TenBrook, Adrian, apples; Swaar, R. I. Greening, Westfield
 Seek-no-further, Jonathan, Yellow Bellefleur, Winter Greening,
 Tolman's Sweeting, Black Gtlliflower, Lyscom, Cayuga Red-
 streak, Garden Apple. Grapes; White Sweetwater.
 Chas. Davy, Warren, Davy's Seedling Peaches.
 Geo. W. Collins, Farmington, 12 quinces, 12 pears.
 J. B. Sprague, Livonia Centre, fall seedling apples.
 James Williams, Detroit, Isabella grapes.
 J. M. Huff, Canton, apples; Rambo, Wine, Gate, Bellefleur, Steele's
 Red Winter, French Pippin, Fall Pippin.
 B. F. Strong, Adrian, 4 varieties of plums.
 A. S. Cornell, " 5 "
 N. Blanchard, Nankin, dish of peaches.
 S. Rood, Pontiac, pears: Stevens' Genesee, Bon Chretien.
 H. A. Rood, Pontiac, seedling peaches.
 D. Goss, Southfield, collection of apples.
 Chas. Fox, Gross Isle, LaBute apples.
 Edmund Quirk, Dearborn, dish of peaches.
 Frederick Smith, Canton, 38 varieties apples.
 Rev. Isaac W. Ruggles, Pontiac, apples, 20 varieties, pears, 3 do.,
 peaches, 2 do., 1 doz. quinces.
 E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti, 1 variety seedling apples.
 T. H. Armstrong, Detroit, apples; Golden Pippin.
 C. C. Trowbridge, Deroit, 3 varieties of grapes.
 S. McKee, Springwells, apples; R. I. Greenings.
 George W. Cory, Warren, seedling peaches.
 Thomas Hall, Detroit, apples; 6 varieties.
 John C. Williams, Greenfield, apples; 23 varieties, peaches, 2 vari-
 eties seedlings.
 N. Smith, Detroit, 2 varieties peaches, Isabella grapes.
 T. D. Lyon, Plymouth, 18 varieties of apples.
 F. Buhl, Detroit, Isabella grapes.
 Maj. J. Kearsley, Detroit, dish of yellow egg plums.

John Clark, St. Clair, Bartlett pears.

George Clark, Ecorse, dish of quinces, dish of native grapes.

B. Phelps, Pontiac, 12 quinces.

A. Ingalls, Almont, Winter seedling apples.

John P. Clark, Detroit, 2 varieties pears, 1 do. plums.

C. A. Chipman, Rochester, Apples: Esopus Spitzenburg, winter Calville, Seek-no-further, Famense, Swaar, Court pendu plat, Holland pippin, Rhode Island greening, Roxbury russet, Pennock's red winter, 20 ounce apple, 20 ounce pippin, golden russet, Cabashea, garden sweet, Tolman's sweet, green Newton pippin, pound sweet, Gloria Munde, pound royal. Pears: Autumn Bergamot, Steven's Genesee, summer Bon Chretien, pound, white Doyenne.

M. Shoemaker, Jackson, 3 varieties plums.

Morris Jackson, Brooklyn, Ohio, collection of apples, collection of pears, 10 varieties peaches, 12 do., plums, native grapes, dish of quinces.

J. O. Pelton, Coldwater, Clinton grapes.

Mrs. John Palmer, Detroit, Isabella grapes, quinces.

Hubbard & Davis, " Pears: Fondante d' Autumn, Bartlett, Doyenne d' ete, Beurre Diel, Dearborn's seedling, white Doyenne, Marie Louise, Swan's Orange. Apples: Hubbardston non-such, Johnathan, maiden blush, golden sweet, gate apple, yellow ingestrie, hawthornden, Famense, Chapman's orange, strawberry, 2 varieties Siberian crab, Esopus Spitzenburg.

Linus Cone, Troy, Apples: northern spy, R. I. Greening, Swaar, Roxbury russet, Westfield, seek-no-further, Baldwin, Norton's Melon, Fall pippin, early Joe, early strawberry, Esopus Spitzenburgh. Pears: summer Bon Chretien. Isabella grapes.

John S. Bagg, Hamtramck, 12 quinces.

H. Haggerty, Springwells, 20 ounce apples.

S. Rapplege, Ridgeway, Millers' seedling peaches.

A. H. Green, Southfield, 4 varieties of apples.

F. Ferguson, Albion, Red Antwerp raspberries.

J. Simmons, Farmington, dish of quinces.

R. Simmons, " "

D. C. Chipman, Royal Oak, apples; Rumbo, Famense.

A. G. Eastman, Adrian, seedling peaches.

Stephen Bowerman, Detroit, 104 varieties of apples.

Mrs. M. Fitch, Jackson, dish of grapes, 5 varieties of apples.

J. Dougall, Windsor, C. W., 12 varieties of pears.

Daniel Cook, Jackson, apples: Ramsdell Sweeting, Danvers Winter Sweet, Tolman's Sweeting, Spice do., Bough Sweet, Golden do., Summer Queen, Benoni, Keswick Codlin, R. I. Greening, Wine Apple, Swaar, Surprise, Esopus Spitzenburg, Vandervere, Baldwin, White Bellefluer, Yellow do., Golden Ball, Twenty Ounce Apple, Famense, Fall Pippin, Autumn Strawberry, Alexander, Maiden Blush, Hawthornden, Yellow Ingestrie, Red do., Flower of Genesee, Roxbury Russet, Golden do., English do., Niac Pippin. Nectarines, Elruge, Violet Hative; Peaches, Noblesse, Oldmixon Tree, Crawford's Early, Yellow Red Rareripe.

A. L. Stevens, Detroit, dish of quinces.

MELONS.

Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck, 4 water melons.

Mrs. J. N. Elbert, Detroit, 2 Mexican water melons.

John Ford, " 4 musk melons.

Albert Terry, Rochester, 4 water melons.

John S. Nowlin, Dearborn, 4 varieties water melon.

" 4 nutmeg mellons.

Wm. Smail, Hamtramck, 4 musk melons.

Hubbard & Davis, Detroit, 2 varieties of melons.

Fred'k Smith, Canton, 3 " water melon.

" 7 " muskmelon.

H. B. Chapman, Reading, 4 water melons.

" 4 musk melons.

REPORTS

OF THE VIEWING COMMITTEES—1852.

CATTLE.

CLASS I.—SHORT HORNS.

The undersigned, appointed by your Executive Committee as judges on short horns, having discharged the duty assigned them, would beg leave respectfully to report, that we find in class No. 1, twenty-nine animals; of which number, nine were withdrawn before the committee had an opportunity of viewing them, leaving but twenty head of this favorite stock to compete for premiums. Of this number, sixteen are worthily entitled to premiums. Your committee having carefully examined the stock offered for competition, have awarded the premiums as follows:

Bulls 5 years old or over, No. 185, the 1st prem., the property of A. C. Ingraham, of Richmond, Macomb county, Trans. and \$8 00

This was the only bull of this age offered, but being a very fine animal we have awarded to him the first premium.

Bulls 3 years old and under 5, No. 137, James B. Wells,

Clinton, Lenawee county, 1st prem., silver medal and... \$8 00

No. 178, A. C. Walker, Farmington, Oakland connty, 2d premium, ... 7 00

Bulls 2 years old. Of this class there were three very fine animals offered, to which your committee, after very long deliberation, have awarded the premiums as follows:

No. 167, H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor, 1st prem., silver medal and..... \$8 00

No. 203. D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 2d prem., ... 7 00

24. Silas Sly, Plymouth, ... 5 00

Of 1 year old bulls there were none offered.

Bull calves—No. 139. James B. Wells, Clinton, 1st prem.,

Transactions and..... \$5 00

No. 32. Silas Sly, Plymouth, 2d prem.,..... 3 00

27. " 3d " 2 00

All these calves were allowed to run with their dam, from the time they were dropped; they are all very fine animals, combining many excellent qualities; their ages are from 6 to 8 months.

To No. 229, a calf 6 months old, owned by C. A. Jeffries, Dexter, raised entirely upon skim milk, we recommend a discretionary premium if in accordance with the rules of the society. Transactions.

Cows 5 years old or over—none offered.

" 3 " and under 5—No. 138. James B. Wells,

Clinton, 1st prem., silver medal and..... \$8 00

No. 163. John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 2d prem.,..... 7 00

25. Silas Sly, Plymouth, 3d " 5 00

Heifers, 2 years old—No. 26. Silas Sly, 2d " 3 00

This being the only animal of this age offered, the committee have awarded her the second premium; not considering her an animal marked with those fine qualities entitling her to a higher premium.

Heifers 1 year old, No. 33, J. M. Huff, Canton, Wayne coun-

ty, 1st prem.,..... Trans. and \$5 00

No. 210, Geo. E. Pomeroy, Clinton, 2d prem.,..... 3 00

Heifer calf, No. 45, George Graham, Lasalle, 1st prem.,..... 5 00

This was the only animal of this class offered, but combining many excellent points, we have awarded her the first premium.

Of Herefords, class 3, there were none offered at this exhibition.

JOHN W. VAN CLEVE,

SAMUEL RAPPLEGE,

JOHN W. LEONARD,

Committee on Durhams and Herefords.

CLASS II.—DEVONS.

The committee on Devon cattle would briefly remark that they found but few Devons; some of them were very superior animals, but the majority of them without any pedigree, which caused the committee much trouble. We would earnestly recommend that

strict attention be paid to this in future, or else be left to the discretion of the judges, for many animals considered worthy, are otherwise rejected.

Your committee had much difficulty in deciding between several of the animals, particularly the calves, all of which possessed much excellence. With regard to Ayrshires, your committee find several were entered, but only one came under the observation of the judges; the remainder were not discovered on the ground. The bull to which was awarded the 2d premium was not considered a first rate animal, therefore not worthy of a higher premium.

Bulls 5 years old—none offered.

“ 3 “ and under 5—No. 193, O. W. & G. P.

Bennett, Jackson, 1st prem., silver medal and	\$8 00
No. 319. F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch Co., 2d prem.,....	7 00
212. J. A. Nichols, Tompkins, Jackson Co., 3d prem.,	5 00

Bulls 2 years old—none offered.

“ 5 “ —1st prem., none worthy.

No. 396. O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, Hillsdale Co. 2d prem.,.	3 00
213. J. A. Nichols, Thompkins, Jackson Co. 3d “	2 00
Bull Calves—No. 323. F. V. Smith, Coldwater, 1st prem.,	
Transactions and	5 00
No. 389. O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, 2d prem., ...	3 00
390. “ 3d “	2 00

Cows 5 years old and over—No. 320. F. V. Smith, Coldwa-

ter, 1st prem., Transactions and	8 00
No. 321. F. V. Smith, 2d premium, Transactions and	7 00
387. O. B. Blackmar, 3d “ “ “	5 00

Cows 3 years old and under 5—No. 319. F. V. Smith, Cold-

water, 1st premium, silver medal and	8 00
No. 388. O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, 2d prem., silver medal &	7 00
Heifers 1 and 2 years old—none offered.	

Heifer calves—No. 324. F. V. Smith, Coldwater, 1st prem.,	5 00
No. 194. O. W. & G. P. Bennett, Jackson, 2d prem., ...	3 00
391 O. B. Blackmar, Moscow, 3d prem., Transactions &	1 00

CLASS IV.—AYRESHIRE.

Bulls 3 years old and under 5—No. 249. B. King, Detroit,
 2d premium, ... \$7 00
 No other Ayrshires offered.
 All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. J. THOMPSON,
 GEO. HENTIG,
 A. G. BATES.
Committee.

CLASS V.—VI. & VII.

Class 5—cross of blood cattle.

The committee appointed on the fifth, sixth and seventh classes of cattle ("Cross of blood, cross between blood and native, and natives") beg to recommend the following premiums; viz :

Cross of blood cattle,
 Bulls 5 years old or over—none offered.
 Bulls 3 years old and under 5—No. 83. John L. Brownell,
 Farmington, Oakland Co., 1st prem., silver medal and. \$8 00
 No. 86. A. Y. Moore, Schoolcraft, 2d prem., ... 7 00
 363. H. H. Ferris, Reading, Hillsdale Co., 3d prem.,. 5 00
 Bulls 2 years old—No. 395. George Hawley, Union City,
 Branch Co., 1st prem., silver medal and 8 00
 Bulls 1 year old—No. 88 A. Y. Moore, 1st prem., bronze
 Medal and 5 00
 No. 82, George Tibbets, Farmington, Oakland county, 2d
 prem., ... 3 00
 Bull calves, No. 90, Oliver Hampton, Hickory Grove, Jack-
 son county, 1st prem., ... Trans. and 5 00
 No. 173, J. B. Leland, Ann Arbor, 2d prem., ... 3 00
 325, J. J. Gould, West Berlin, St. Clair county, 3d prem., 2 00
 Cows 5 years old or over, No. 79, George Tibbets, 1st pre-
 mium, ... Trans. and 8 00
 No. 87, A. Y. Moore, 2d prem., ... 7 00
 Cows 3 years old and under 5, none offered.
 Heifers 2 years old, No. 172, J. B. Leland, 1st prem., bronze
 medal and 5 00

Heifers 1 year old—No. 239, C. A. Jeffries, Dexter, 1st prem., ...	Trans. and	5 00
No. 89, A. Y. Moore, 2d prem., ...		3 00
Heifer calves—No. 91, Oliver Hampton, 1st prem., ...		5 00

CLASS VI.—CROSS BETWEEN BLOOD & NATIVE.

Bulls 5 years old or over—No. 316, Caleb Cross, Redford, 2d prem., ...		7 00
Bulls 3 years old and under 5—No. 94, B. Dewey, Avon, Oakland county, 1st prem., ...	Medal and	8 00
No. 131, Luther Shaw, Romeo, 2d prem., ...		7 00
Bulls 2 years old—No. 407, J. D. Yerkes, Northville, Wayne county, 1st prem., ...	Silver Medal and	8 00
No. 302, R. Ferguson, Almont, 3d prem., ...		5 00
Bulls 1 year old—No. 182, F. Danforth, Olivet, Eaton Co., 1st prem., ...	Bronze Medal and	5 00
Bull calves—No. 357, Daniel Lapham, Farmington, Oakland county, 1st prem., ...	Trans. and	5 00
No. 405, R. Nims, Monroe, 2d prem., ...		3 00
398, Francis Fretts, Reading, Hillsdale county, 3d prem., ...		2 00
Cows 5 years old—No. 356, D. Lapham, 1st prem., ...	Trans. &	8 00
No. 198, D. M. Uhl, 2d prem., ...		7 00
300, James Smith, Detroit, 3d prem., ...		5 00
Cows 3 years old and under 5—No. 199, D. M. Uhl, 1st prem., ...	Silver Medal and	8 00
No. 304, James Smith, 2d prem., ...		7 00
365, H. B. Chapman, Reading, 3d prem., ...		5 00
Heifers 2 years old—No. 195, O. W. & G. P. Bennett, Jackson, 1st prem., ...	Bronze Medal and	5 00
No. 180, Geo. Hentig, Jackson, 2d prem., ...		3 00
216, Wm. Moore, Detroit, 3d prem., ...		2 00
Heifers 1 year old—No. 373, C. W. Green, agent for A. Northrop, Farmington, 1st prem., ...	Trans. and	5 00
No. 196, C. W. & G. P. Bennett, ...		3 00
Heifer calves—No. 200, D. M. Uhl, 1st prem., ...		5 00
No. 201, D. M. Uhl, 2d prem., ...		3 00

CLASS VII.—NATIVES.

Cows 5 years old and over—No. 364, Francis Fretts, 1st prem.,.....	Trans. and	8 00
No. 30, Silas Sly, 2d prem.,.....		7 00
29, “ 3d prem.,.....		5 00

CHARLES FOX,
M. H. WAKEMAN,
J. L. BROWNELL,

Committee on Classes 5, 6 and 7, Grade and Native Cattle.

CLASSES VIII & IX.—WORKING OXEN & STEERS.

The undersigned, judges upon working oxen and steers included in classes 8 and 9, having examined and compared the cattle included in the list furnished them, would submit the following report:

Class 8, working oxen—yoke of working oxen over 4 years old—No. 152, Ira Jennings, Troy, Oakland county, 1st prem.,.....	Silver Medal and	\$10 00
No. 332, Jona. Shearer, Plymouth, Wayne county, 2d prem.,		10 00
128, Smith W. Bowers, Superior,.....		5 00

There is one other yoke entered, and numbered 128, grey, that have the appearance of being active and strong workers, but not as good as the white-faced cattle of the same number, one of which is considered the best ox upon the ground.

In class 9, steers—yoke steers, 4 years old—No. 161, John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 1st prem.,.....	\$10 00
No. 371, C. W. Green, agent for A. Northrop, Farmington, 2d prem.,.....	7 00
81, Geo. Tibbets, Southfield, Oakland Co., 3d prem.,	5 00
Yoke 3 years old—No. 372. C. W. Green, Agt., Farmington, 1st prem.,.....	10 00
No. 162, John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, 2d prem., Buel's Farmers' Companion and.....	5 00
No. 162, John Starkweather, 3d prem., Transactions and...	5 00

No. 192, 3 yr old grey steers are fine animals, one of them but little if any inferior to any on the ground of the same age, and the judges would recommend a premium in the discretion of the executive committee.

D. Clarkson, Northville, Buel's Farmers' Companion, and.. \$5 00

No. 96 are a good specimen of a small effort at the improvement of our breed of cattle. Samuel Collier, Detroit, ... Transactions.

Of two year old steers the judges and but one yoke upon the list or upon the ground, and they are of a quality not entitling them to a premium.

Of steers one year old the judges have not found any which in their opinion are entitled to the first premium.

No. 166, S. A. Randall, Napoleon, Jackson Co., 2d prem.,. 3 00

338, A. L. Gibert, Corunna, Shiawassa Co., 3d “

Transactions.

No. 305, James Smith, Detroit, muleys entered as one year old, but are poor in quality and flesh and are worthy of notice only as a specimen of Nature's variations.

The judges, by the advice of some of the officers of the society, added *four year old steers* to class 9, taking them from working oxen, believing that it would not only be just to exhibitors, but better calculated to promote the objects of the society than to include them with working oxen proper, and they would respectfully recommend premiums of the same amount that are offered for working oxen.

The judges have found themselves embarrassed from the entries of cattle having been made, as of an age which, in some cases they believe to be erroneous, if the rules and directions of the best breeders can be relied upon as a guide. The age of an animal is important in determining his value, either for slaughter, for feeding, or as a worker; and there can be no necessity of being in error more than one year as to his age, when he is less than six years old.

The judges are not willing to believe that exhibitors would knowingly misrepresent the age of their stock; but they find no directions in the regulations of the Society, to govern them where cattle are entered and lists furnished, stating the ages incorrectly, and trust that the difficulty may be remedied hereafter.

WM. FINLEY,

J. DAYTON,

E. DELEMATER,

Committee.

CLASSES X, XI AND XII.—FAT CATTLE & MILCH COWS.

The committee on fat cattle and milch cows, beg leave to report that they have performed the duties assigned them. There was no competition, yet the committee deeming the awards worthy, make the following report :

No. 129, Yoke of fat cattle, S. W. Bowers, Superior, Wash-	
tenaw Co., 1st prem., Transactions and.....	10 00
No. 358, 1 fat ox, Thomas Bigley, Detroit, 1st prem.,....	5 00
151, 1 fat cow, Harris Newton, Rochester, 1st "	5 00
179, milch cow, Geo. Hentig, Marshall, 1st premium,	
medal and.....	8 00

No. 179 is considered by the judges a superior animal, exhibiting good milking qualities.

The above cattle are all half blood Durham.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ORIN WHITE,

ISAAC J. VOORHIES,

Committee.

Sept. 23d, 1852.

CLASS XIII.—FOREIGN CATTLE.

The committee on foreign cattle report that they have performed the duty assigned them, but not in a manner satisfactorily to themselves ; the number of premiums were so few that justice could not be done to competitors.

Most of the animals entered in this class were short horns. There were also some Grade, Devon, Durham and Ayrshire.

The number of entries of short-horn bulls over 2 years old were 5 ; of these, two were very superior animals, viz :

No. 284, a bull 5 years old, belonging to Isaac Askew, of Amherstburg, C. W.

No. 24, a two year old bull, belonging to Silas Sly, of Plymouth, Michigan. The committee after a very careful examination, were unanimous in the conclusion that No. 284 showed evidences of the highest breeding, and his handling qualities entitle him to the highest premium. They therefore award to No. 284, Isaac Askew, C. W., 1st prem.,..... Diploma and \$8 00

The number of Short Horn cows competing for premiums in this class, was four, each of which was worthy of the premium offered; but as only one premium was to be awarded, the committee selected the one which, in their opinion, combined the most excellencies, and have awarded to No. 176, John Hamilton, Amherstburgh, C. W., 1st prem., ... Diploma and \$8 00

There was also exhibited some very superior calves, but no premiums offered. The committee would recommend them to the notice of the Executive Committee, and recommend that No. 285, Isaac Askew, C. W., be awarded a Diploma.

32, Silas Sly, Plymouth,

“

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. V. SMITH,
G. P. BENNETT,
GEORGE BOONE.

HORSES.

CLASS I.—FOR ALL WORK.

Your committee on class 1st, beg to make the following report:

No. 140, Isaac Schram, Grand Blanc, stallion, “Michigan Cockfighter,” 9 years old, 1st prem., Silver Medal and \$10 00

No. 288, Wm. M. Olcott, Albion, Calhoun county, “Oscar,” 10 years old, 2d prem., ... Trans. and 8 00

No. 408, A. Howe, Flint, Genesee county, “Star Gazer,” 3d prem., ... Youatt on the Horse and 3 00

Blood mares 4 years old or over—No. 294, D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, mare 15 years old, 1st prem., ... Silver Medal and 10 00

No. 285, A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, mare, 2d prem., ... Trans. and 8 00

233, George Clark, Lapeer, mare 10 years old, 3d premium, ... Youatt on the Horse and 3 00

Stallions 3 years old—No. 297, A. C. Botsford, Byron, Shiawassee county, 1st prem., ... Bronze Medal and 7 00

No. 245, H. W. Mills, Clinton, Lenawee county, 2d premium, ... Trans. and 5 00

Mares 3 years old—No. 206, D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st premium, ... Bronze Medal and 5 00

No. 262, James Tyler, South Lyons, Oakland county, 2d prem.,.....	Trans. and \$3 00
Stallions 2 years old—No. 153, Joel T. Griffin, Clarkston, Oakland county, 1st prem.,.....	5 00
No. 111, Willard White, Southfield, Oakland county, 2d prem.,.....	Youatt on the Horse.
Mares 2 years old—No. 207, D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, 1st prem., Transactions, and.....	3 00
No. 347, B. A. Olney, Keelersville, Van Buren Co, black horse "Goldfinder." The committee would recommend a discretionary premium	5 00

J. D. VAN HOVENBERG,
A. S. BURLINGAME,
JACOB SUMMERS.

CLASSES II AND V.—DRAUGHT HORSES & JACKS & MULES.

Class 2, draught horses No. 220, John A. Marshall, Adrian, stallion "Sampson," 6 years old. We award the first premium for the following reasons: He combines the lightest action with weight, fine limbs, and well knit together. Silver medal and..... 8 00

No. 174, Asa H. Otis, Detroit, "Young Sampson," 6 years old, the 2d premium. He being an excellent quick mover, smooth built, and exhibiting good blood,..... 8 00

No. 382, James Clisbe, Quincy, Branch Co., "King Alfred," 8 years old. For size, this horse would have been entitled to the 2d premium, but your committee thought him deficient in action, and too long bodied for heavy draught, with a little too much space between joints; we award him the 3d premium. Youatt on the horse, and..... 3 00

Brood mares 4 years old or over—No. 175, Asa H. Otis, Detroit, brood mare, 6 years old. She has a good countenance, large compact body, fine muscle and keen clear eye, with a colt at her feet that has marks of a good horse. 1st premium, silver medal and.. 8 00

No. 384, L. R. Austin, Coldwater, 2d prem.,..... 8 00

Stallions 2 years old—No. 383, A. H. Reed, Allen, Hillsdale Co., stallion "Alfred," 1st prem.,..... 3 00

In this class of horses there was only "Young Alfred" exhibited, but your committee think him fully entitled to the above premium, being a colt of large size and excellent proportions, a quick clear eye, and beautiful movements.

CLASS V.—JACKS AND MULES.

No. 314, H. Wing, Marion, Livingston Co., mule colt, Transactions and	\$8 00
No. 355, L. Fuller, Milford, Oakland Co., 1 pair mules four years old, 1 volume Mich. Farmer and	5 00
No. 415, James C. White, Detroit, 1 Jack, 1st prem., Transactions and	10 00
No. 307, Samuel S. Sherman, Farmington, 1 jack 4 years old, 2d prem., 1 volume Mich. Farmer and	5 00

Your committee are sorry to report a limited number of horses exhibited as draught horses, but they are encouraged to hope for a larger number on future occasions, from the superior qualities of some exhibited on the present occasion.

There was only one exhibited as a 2 year old, but we considered him fully entitled to the 1st premium. There was only two brood mares exhibited in this class, one of which we considered very fine. Your committee recommend the farmers of Michigan to pay earnest attention to the breeding of draught horses for the farm and other purposes.

DOCT. WOODLAND OWEN,
D. J. DOWNES,
THOS. L. ACKER,

Committee on classes 2 and 5.

CLASS III.—BLOOD HORSES.

Your committee on blood horses having discharged the duties assigned them, make the following report :

We found several entries in this class, and some of them very fine animals, which we felt it our duty to reject on account of the impurity of their blood and the regulations of the society.

No. 215, J. C. Giles, Blissfield, Lenawee Co., stallion "Post-Boy," 21 years old, 1st prem., silver medal and	10 00
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"Post-Boy" has a full intelligent eye, a smooth compact form, with fine cordy limbs ; all denoting purity of blood.

No. 93, A. Y. Moore, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., "Bucephalus," 8 years old, 2d prem., Transactions and . . . \$3 00

"Bucephalus" has a light bounding movement which is only desirable in this class of horses, making them easy movers under the saddle. The purity of his blood giving the premium which he would not otherwise have been entitled to.

No. 337, E. Arnold, Dexter, "Black Hawk," 5 years old, 3d prem., Youatt on the horse and . . . 3 00

We award to "Black Hawk" the 3d premium, on account of his fine form, color and size, which would have entitled him to a higher premium had he been of the purest blood.

No. 208, D. M. Uhl, Ypsilanti, mare 3 years old, 2d prem., Transactions and . . . 3 00

There was but one entry of mares 3 years old, and she not being of the first class, we award her the 2d prem.

No. 169, H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor, mare 1 year old, 1st prem., Transactions and . . . 3 00

We found but one entry of brood mares in this class ; she not being pure blood and of very ordinary appearance, your committee think she is not entitled to a premium.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Almont, Lapeer Co.

H. FISK, Branch Co.

A. JEWETT, Cass Co.

CLASS IV.—MATCHED & SINGLE HORSES.

Your committee beg leave to report that in pursuance of their duty they make the following report :

Single horses—No. 98, F. W. Backus, Detroit, a black gelding, 1st premium, medal and . . .	5 00
No. 101, S. S. Dodge, Niles, Berrien Co., single horse, 2d prem., Youatt on the horse, and . . .	5 00
No. 247, H. Compton, Ypsilanti, horse 4 years old, 3d prem.,	5 00
231, S. Rapplege, Ridgeway, Lenawee Co., 4th "	3 00

Matched horses 4 years old and over—No. 100, R. T. Twombly, Niles, Berrien Co., brown bays, 1st prem., silver medal and		\$10 00
No. 165, John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, bays, 2d prem. bronze medal and		8 00
No. 235, R. Lee, Novi, Oakland Co., dark bays, 3d prem., Transactions and		8 00
No. 240, Wm. German, Franklin, Oakland Co., greys, 4th premium, ...		8 00
Matched horses 3 years old—No. 277, A. Crasser, Flint, bays, 1st prem., ...		8 00
No. 289, Jas. Harmon, South Lyons, Oakland Co., sorrels, 2d prem., ...		5 00
No. 292, M. S. Shults, Plymouth, greys, 3d prem., ...		3 00
237, J. M. Norton, Novi, sorrels, 4th " "		2 00
Single horses 3 years old—none.		

The committee regret to report that this valuable and desirable class of horses are not more fully represented. There was only 12 span or pair of carriage horses exhibited to us; surely a very small number of the fine and beautiful teams known in the State, as well as in our immediate city of Detroit.

With due deference we would suggest interrogatively as to whether the meeting of the "society for the improvement of the breed of horses" on the same day with our own, when held in the city, does not materially affect the interests of this society? and particularly take from us a large share of animals, that would on exhibition here add much to the full completing of our list in all grades of Horses? and further, whether any compromise can be made so that the State Fair can have two entire working days, undivided with the amusements of our sister society, established only for the improvement of one class of horses, consequently only one interest?

D. C. WATERMAN,
S. D. PATTISON,
— PECK,

Committee.

SHEEP.

CLASS I.—LONG WOOLED, II & VI.

The committee on sheep, classes 1, 2 and 6, having made sufficient examinations to satisfy themselves of the merits of all the entries in the different classes, subject to their examination, respectfully submit the following report: Your committee regret that so few sheep were on exhibition in the different classes, not sufficient to cover the premium list of the Society; especially is this remark called for as regards class 6, but one entry having been made in that class, and that an indifferent animal, and deemed unworthy a premium.

CLASS I.—LONG WOOLED.

Buck over 2 years old—No. 333, Jona. Shearer, Plymouth,	
1st prem.,.....	Silver Medal and \$5 00
No. 339, Nathan Earl, Plymouth, 2d prem.,.....	Trans. and 5 00
343, Elias Stone, Erin, Roseville P. O., 3d prem.,.....	3 00
Bucks 2 years old or under—No. 333, Jona. Shearer, 1st	
prem.,.....	5 00
No. 339, Nathan Earl, 2d prem.,.....	3 00
339, “ 3d	2 00
Pen of 5 buck lambs—No. 341, Elias Stone, 1st prem.,.....	5 00
No. 335, Jona. Shearer, 2d prem.,.....	3 00
Pen of 5 ewe lambs—No. 342, Elias Stone, 1st prem.,.....	5 00

CLASS II.—MIDDLE WOOLED.

Buck over 2 years old—No. 132, Wm. Whitfield, South-	
downs, Waterford, Oakland Co., 1st prem., Silver Medal &	5 00
No. 136, Wm. Whitfield, buck under 2 yrs old, 1st prem.,..	5 00
Pen of 5 buck lambs—No. 133, Wm. Whitfield, 1st prem.,	5 00
Pen of 5 ewes—No. 134, Wm. Whitfield 1st prem., Silver	
Medal and	5 00
No. 241, John Kirk, Dearborn, 2d prem.,.....	5 00
Pen of 5 ewe lambs—No. 135, Wm. Whitfield, 1st prem.,..	5 00

Your committee would further remark that for want of competition, two very fine sheep, bucks, No. 132, belonging to Wm. Whit-

field, were left unrewarded, under the operation of paragraph one of the general rules for the examining committees.

PAYNE K. LEECH,

D. D. GILLET,

Committee.

CLASSES III & IV.—MERINOS & SAXONS.

The committee appointed as judges on Merino and Saxon Sheep, report that they have awarded premiums as follows:

Merinos—bucks over 2 years old—No. 253, G. W. Gale, Ypsilanti, 1st prem.,	Silver Medal and \$5 00
No. 145, Harris Newton, Rochester, Oakland county, 2d prem.,	Trans. and 5 00
61, Wm. Ten Eyck, Dearborn, 3d prem.,	3 00
Bucks 2 years old or under—No. 272, John Brewer, Ypsilanti, 1st prem.,	5 00
No. 255, G. W. Gale, Ypsilanti, French and Spanish buck, 2d prem.,	3 00
No. 254, C. A. Jeffries, Dexter, French and Spanish buck, 3d prem.,	2 00
Pen of 5 ewes—No. 273, John Brewer, French Merino, 1st prem.,	Medal and 5 00
No. 256, G. W. Gale, French and Spanish, 2d prem.,	5 00
Pen of 5 buck lambs—No. 274, John Brewer, French and Spanish, 1st prem.,	5 00
Pen of 5 ewe lambs—No. 275, John Brewer, French and Spanish, 1st prem.,	5 00
Saxons—bucks over 2 years old—No. 47, D. D. Gillet, Sharon, Wash. Co., 1st prem.,	Silver Medal and 5 00
No. 52, J. P. Gillet, Sharon, 2d prem.,	Trans. and 5 00
266, G. W. Simonson, Royal Oak, 3d prem.,	3 00
Bucks 2 years old or under—No. 53, J. P. Gillet, 1st prem.,	5 00
No. 48, D. D. Gillet, 2d prem.,	3 00
Pen of 5 buck lambs—No. 49, D. D. Gillet, 1st prem.,	5 00
No. 49, D. D. Gillet, 2d prem.,	3 00
Pen of 5 ewes—No. 50, D. D. Gillet, 1st prem.,	5 00

No. 50, D. D. Gillet, 2d prem.,.....	\$3 00
56, J. P. Gillet, 3d prem.,.....	Transactions.
Pen of 5 ewe lambs—No. 51, D. D. Gillet, 1st prem.,.....	5 00
No. 51, D. D. Gillet, 2d prem.,.....	3 00
55, J. P. Gillet, 3d prem.,.....	Transactions.

P. R. ADAMS,
RANSOM GARDNER,
Committee.

CLASS V.—NATIVES & GRADES.

The committee on Native and Grade Sheep, submit the following report:

Bucks over 2 years old—No. 119, Calvin A. Green, Grade	
buck, Troy, Oak. Co., 1st prem.,.....	Silver Medal and \$5 00
No. 267, G. W. Simonson, Royal Oak, 2d prem.,...	Trans. and 5 00
Pen of 5 ewes, No. 64, Wm. Ten Eyck, Dearborn, 1st pre-	
mium,.....	Medal and 5 00
No. 104, Joseph Tireman, Greenfield, 2d prem.,.....	5 00
Pen of 5 buck lambs—No. 57, James H. Fellows, Sharon, 1st	
prem.,.....	5 00
Pen of 5 ewe lambs—No. 103, Joseph Tireman, 1st prem.,	5 00
No. 58, James H. Fellows, 2d prem.,.....	3 00
65, Wm. Ten Eyck, 3d prem.,.....	Transactions.

LEONARD MILLER,
J. B. SPRINGER,
GEO. TIBBITS,
Committee.

CLASS VII.—FOREIGN SHEEP.

No. 35, French Merino ewes from 2 to 5 years old, owned by J. D. Patterson, Chautauque Co., New York, and imported from France by J. A. Tainter, of Hartford, Conn. They are from the flock of Cuynot and possess the superior qualities of large size, beauty of symmetry and woolled all over with medium quality of wool for the Merino race of sheep. We award them the 1st prem.,..... 5 00

No. 34, one French Merino buck, equal in all respects to the ewes owned by the same gentleman, whose skill and enterprise we commend to the Michigan flock master, as a pattern worthy to

be followed. Prem.,..... \$5 00

Nos. 36 and 37, two French Merino bucks, much similar to the foregoing, the property of A. S. Patterson, of Perry Centre, Wyoming Co., N. Y. They are from the flock of A. L. Bingham of Cornwall, Vermont, ...Diploma.

No. 38, Three French Merino ewes, similar in all respects to those exhibited by J. D. Patterson, they are owned by A. S. Patterson, ...Diploma.

No. 6, One Spanish Merino buck, 5 years old, owned by Wm. R. Sanford, of Orwell, Vt. This animal is from the flock of Atwood, of Conn., and we think him superior to any of this variety on the ground ; we award him a discretionary premium of..... 3 00

No. 9, Saxony buck, 2 years old, imported by Wm. R. Sanford, of Orwell, Vt. He is from the flock of Count Lindenhof, near Bresslau, Germany ; we award him the first premium as Sax-

on, ... 5 00

No. 11, Five French & Spanish Merino ewes, 2 years old, owned by A. L. Bingham, Vt. They are beautiful sheep.....Diploma.

No. 12, one French Merino buck, imported by J. A. Tainter, in 1852, and now owned by A. L. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vermont. He is nearly equal in good points to No. 34, ... Diploma.

No. 10, five French Merino ewes of the above importation; they compare well with No. 35, owned by A. L. Bingham, ...\$3 00

No. 272, one French Merino buck, 1 year old, the property of John Brewer, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, entered to compete with foreign stock. He is a beautiful animal and reflects great credit on the enterprising spirit of the Michigan flock-master. He was imported by S. W. Jewett, Weybridge, Vt., ...Diploma.

No. 253, one French Merino buck, "Young Napoleon," 3 years old, imported in 1850, by J. A. Tainter, Hartford, Conn. This animal your committee think superior to anything that has come under their observation, in qualittes that constitute the perfect sheep. He is entered by the owner, George W. Gale, of Superior, Washtenaw county, Mich., to compete with foreign sheep. We award him the

first premium, if agreeable to the rules of the Society; otherwise we award it to No. 34, a buck owned by J. D. Patterson, of Chataugue Co., New York, an animal nearly equal to "Young Napoleon."

The premium is awarded to Mr. Gale, ...\$5 00

No. 273, five French Merino ewes, owned by John Brewer, of Washtenaw county, and entered to compete with foreign sheep. They are noble animals, and similar to No. 35 in all respects, though not looking in so good condition.

No. 274, five French & Spanish Merino buck lambs, owned by John Brewer. We award him the first premium in the class

of foreign lambs, ... 3 00

No. 275, five French & Spanish Merino ewe lambs owned

by John Brewer of Washtenaw Co., 1st prem., ... 3 00

Your committee on foreign sheep found a brisk competition for the premiums offered, and in the discharge of their duties have endeavored to act from correct motives.

The quality of foreign sheep was good and we recommend those of Bingham, Sanford & Patterson, to the Michigan wool grower for the purpose of improving their flocks.

Messrs. Sprague & Jenny, of Genesee Co., N. Y., also exhibited some specimens of bucks and ewes of the Spanish Merino variety.

Your committee favorably noticed the sheep entered to compete with foreign sheep No. 120, owned by C. A. Green, of Troy, Oakland Co., had from a buck purchased by J. D. Patterson, now owned by H. Newton, of the same county, but thought they could not come in competition.

JOHN STARKWEATHER,
CYRUS A. CHIPMAN,
C. W. WHITNEY,
Committee.

FLEECES.

The committee on fleeces of wool would respectfully report that after a careful examination of all the fleeces exhibited, we award to three fleeces, No. 92, the first premium, owned and exhibited by D. D. Gillet, Sharon, Washtenaw county, Bronze Medal and \$3 00

To the 3 fleeces exhibited and owned by John Starkweather,

of Ypsilanti, we award the 2d prem., ... \$3 00

The fleeces exhibited by Mr. Gillet, were extraordinary exceptions to Saxon wool, in weight, and a very fair quality as to fineness of fibre, and well handled. The three fleeces exhibited by Mr. Starkweather were of fine quality, good weight, and handled in superior style.

The fleeces No. 327, exhibited by Ira H. Butterfield & Co., of Macomb county, were of extra weight, being $53\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of unwashed wool, and might have been favorably considered, had it been in the same order as those receiving premiums.

There was a card of 100 samples of very superior wool exhibited by Mr. D. D. Gillet; also a card of 50 samples, exhibited by Messrs. G. W. & E. T. Lovell, of Climax, Kalamazoo county, which do great credit to the producers of such wool.

All of which we respectfully submit.

A. Y. MOORE,
LEONARD MILLER,
GROVE SPENCER,

Committee.

SHEPHERDS' DOGS.

Your committee on shepherds' dogs, after having ample evidence of thorough training, superior sagacity in the performance of duties in driving, going after, hurdling and bringing to bay their several flocks, have unanimously come to the conclusion that No. 400, "Zack," a dog belonging to D. D. Gillet, of Sharon, Washtenaw Co., is the best, though by a rule of the society is not competent to draw the premium, would therefore recommend some token of the fact by the executive committee.

No. 399, A dog owned by J. P. Gillet, we award the first pre-

mium, ... 5 00

No. 46, David Brown, Detroit, 2d prem., ... American Shepherd.

JOHN STARKWEATHER,
PAYNE K. LEACH,

Committee.

SWINE.

The committee on swine having examined the animals exhibited in this class, would remark, that there were several specimens exhibited which we deemed worthy of a premium, but which we had no power to grant in consequence of exhibitors having inadvertently entered them in the wrong class. We would call the attention of exhibitors to this matter and advise them to be sure for the future, that they make their entries of stock in the class to which it belongs.

The show of swine at our fair this year is far superior, and a decided improvement upon the exhibitions of former years. There seems to have been less interest taken in the breeding of swine than any other stock; this should not be so. We are glad to say that the interest manifested at this fair for the improvement of swine will be promotive of much benefit the coming year.

We report the following awards:

No. 217, Samuel Rood, Pontiac, Berkshire boar, the only one of the class exhibited—his fine form distinguishes the breed and entitles him to the first premium. Bronze medal and	\$5 00
No. 99, F. W. Backus, Detroit, Berkshire sow, 1st prem., bronze medal and	5 00
No. 99, F. W. Backus, Detroit, Berkshire pigs, 1st prem., ..	5 00
Messrs. Sprague & Jenny, of Bethany, Genessee Co., N. Y., exhibited one Leicester boar 4½ months old and 1 breeding sow 4½ mo. old; these were good specimens of the breed and worthy the attention of breeders of swine, but as they are owned out of the State and no premium being offered for foreign swine, we cannot award them a premium, but recommend to the executive committee to award them a	
No. 312, Elisha Cross, Redford, Wayne county, Native boar, 1st prem., ...	Bronze Medal and 5 00
No. 311, Elisha Cross, Native breeding sow, 1st prem., "	5 00
311, Elisha Cross, 4 Native pigs, 1st prem., ...	5 00
127, Joseph Gale, Grade boar 2 years old, 1st premium, ...	Bronze Medal and 5 00
No. 126, A. P. Lathrop, Monguagon, Grade boar, 2d prem.,	3 00

No. 353, Francis Dencairn, Dearborn, Grade boar, 3d prem., Trans.
 259, R. B. Merrit, Battle Creek, Grade sow, 2 years old,
 1st prem., ... Bronze Medal and \$5 00

No. 121, Calvin A. Green, Troy, Oakland county, Grade
 breeding sow, over 2 years old, 2d prem., ... 3 00

No. 402, Gilbert Knapp, Albion, Calhoun county 4 Grade
 pigs, 1st prem., ... Bronze Medal and 5 00

No. 360, Chas. Smith, Redford, 7 Grade pigs, 2d prem., ... 3 00

There were but two pigs of the Byfield breed exhibited; however we would highly recommend said pigs, as being good specimens of the breed, and worthy the attention of the farming community. But said pigs coming under the head of neither of our classes, we cannot award them a premium. Therefore we recommend the Executive Committee to award to No. 243, Geo. De Baptist, of Detroit, for two Byfield pigs, a premium of \$5 00

PETER FERGUSON,

O. P. DAVIDSON,

WM. TEN EYCK,

Committee.

POULTRY.

The committee on poultry submit the following report :

Best lot Cochin China fowls, No. 69, Dr. M. Freeman, School-
 craft, Kalamazoo Co., ... \$5 00

Best lot Shanghai fowls, No. 67, Dr. M. Freeman, ... 5 00

“ Dorking “ 344, Wm. Ewers, Detroit, ... 5 00

“ Poland “ 330, F. Danforth, Olivet, Eaton Co, 5 00

“ Bantam “ 236, Wm. Hudson, Detroit, ... 3 00

“ Malay “ 75, Dr. M. Freeman, ... 5 00

“ cross breed, “ 72 “ Dominico
 and Shanghai, ... 5 00

“ variety No. 67, Shanghai, Dr. M. Freeman, ... 5 00

Best lot of black turkeys, No. 207, ... 5 00

“ white turkeys, No. 40, Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramk, 3 00

“ ducks, large, 244, Geo. DeBaptist, Detroit, .. 3 00

“ “ small, 221, Wm. Hudson, ... 3 00

Best lot of Guinea fowls, No. 301, Francis Leslie Dearborn,...	\$3 00
“ Geese—none exhibited.	
“ pea-fowls, No. 226,—7 & 8, Wm. Hudson,.....	3 00
“ pigeons—none exhibited.	

The committee beg leave to state that the collection of fowls on exhibition was large and of the most superior quality ; they were informed by intelligent gentlemen present who had visited the recent State Fair in New York and Ohio, that the exhibition of poultry here, in size, quality, and breed far excelled that of either of those States.

In addition to the several lots to which premiums have been awarded, the committee particularly recommend to the notice of the executive committee, lot No. 367, Chittagong fowls belonging to N. A. Pruden, of Ann Arbor.

In size and fine appearance they were not inferior to any lot to which a premium was awarded. They did not receive a prize for the reason that this breed of fowls was not mentioned in the premium list. We recommend a premium of..... \$5 00

Lot No. 379, Shanghai fowls, belonging to J. W. Childs, of Augusta, Washtenaw county, were fine fowls.

The collection of Doct. M. Freeman, we think cannot be excelled anywhere. He exhibited nine varieties, each of which was the very best of its kind.

C. J. FOX,
SAML. CLARK,
OLIVER HAMPTON,
Committee.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

CLASSES I. & II.

The committee to whom was entrusted the duty of examining and reporting upon farm implements, as comprised in classes 1 and 2, after having carefully inspected the various implements presented for their consideration, beg leave to make the following report :

No. 340, "Davis, Austin & Co., Jackson, best farm wagon,
diploma and..... \$5 00

No. 125, F. F. Parker & Bro., Detroit, best harrow,.....	\$3 00
98, J. Newell, Ypsilanti, best corn cultivator,.....	3 00
38, E. R. Benton, Cleveland, O. best bran duster,....	Diploma.
39, Z. Sanders, Windsor, Vt., best horse rake,.....	2 00
61, D. O. & W. S. Pennfield, Detroit, discretionary.	
94, seven scythes, B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit,....	2 00
88, D. O. & W. S. Pennfield, Detroit, best corn-cob crusher by horse power,.....	5 00
No. 89. R. B. Morris, Pontiac, best wheel cultivator,....	5 00
108, D. O. & W. S. Pennfield, Detroit, thermometer churn,	2 00
148, Richard Simmons, Farmington, Oakland Co., best grain cradle,.....	2 00
No. 228, Cullen Brown, Detroit, best riding saddle, diploma and	3 00
No. 227, Cullen Brown, Detroit, best side saddle, diploma &	3 00
271, D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, best six milk pans,	2 00
40, Geo. Tibbets, Oakland Co., best corn stalk cutter,.-	5 00
133, John Hutchins, Southfield, Wayne Co., best dozen twine tied brooms, ...	2 00

M. J. JAMES,

Chairman of Com.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

CLASSES III & IV.

Report of viewing committee:

- No. 1, Forbush improved mowing and reaping machine, not on the ground.
- No. 15, J. P. Gillet, Sharon, Washtenaw county, corn-sheller, a good article, works effectually and quickly,..... Diploma.
- No. 16, J. H. Manny, Waddams Grove, Illinois, a reaper and mower combined, a good and durable article.
- No. 22, John McMillan, Detroit, hand corn-sheller, an excellent, simple and convenient corn-sheller, works well, apparently very durable, and being furnished at the low price of \$3 00, can but recommend itself to all; we recommend a premium,..... Diploma and \$2 00

- No. 27, Benj. Leas, Dayton, Ohio, corn-sheller, a superior article for extensive work, best article of power shell-
er, ... Diploma and \$2 00
- No. 27. Benj. Leas, corn drill, an excellent article.
27, " wheat drill, H. W. Smith's patent.
28, Wm. Rowland, New Philadelphia, Ohio, wheat
drill, Signer and Shipton's patent, a good article.
- Nos. 8, 9 and 10, Duryee & Forsyth, Rochester, N. Y., P.
O. copying press, railroad manifest do., letter copying
do., good articles and well made, combining durability,
usefulness and beauty; your committee recommend the
Society's Medal.
- No. 20, E. A. Taft, Providence, R. I., four spring candle-
sticks, an indispensable accompaniment to the sperm or
tallow candle, avoids all drip, a quality recommending
it to all neat house-keepers, ... Diploma.
- No. 23, J. S. Snyder, Lancaster, Ohio, Fairfield Co. improv-
ed saw-set for setting cross cut, mill and circular saws,
a first rate article.
- No. 24, J. S. Snyder, improved block for setting logs on
saw mills, a good and effectual article for setting both
ends of the log at one movement; committee recommend
for Nos. 23 and 24, ... Diploma.
- No. 25, C. & P. Mellus, Detroit, circular, mill, cross cut,
hand, buck and wood saws, a collection of home-made
saws, beautiful in their model and finish, creditable alike
to the manufacturer and to the State, ... Medal.
- No. 29, bee hive, S. Rood, Pontiac, ... Diploma.
30, Collins & Co. Ithaca, N. Y., Aikin's patent sewing
machine, a superior article, both in simplicity and work-
manship, does its work well and with great rapidity, and
capable of making its stitches of any required length
and with unerring precision, its seams are any line, angle
or curve, and upon any required fashion of the largest
garment, ... Diploma.

- No. 32, Ladue & Eldred, Detroit, a steam engine in operation at their tannery, a rare specimen of engineering talent and mechanical skill, geometrically proportionate, highly finished, and economical in its workings, alike creditable to its manufacturers and to the taste and judgment of these gentlemanly and enterprising leather dealers of the city of the Straits, ... Medal.
- No. No. 33, A. A. Wilder, of Detroit, Wilder's improved planing machine. This is one of the most important machines that has come under the notice of your committee, combining correct scientific and mechanical principles, strength and durability, it does smooth and perfect work at all times, and at the rate of from 4 to 6 thousand feet per hour, with the power of four horses, and the attendance of three hands, which may be boys. The superiority of this machine consists in its extreme simplicity, and the large amount of work it accomplishes with the small amount of power required to work it, and the very little liability to get out of order, ... Medal & Diploma.
- No. 34, John S. Wright, Chicago, Ill., Atkins' reaper and automaton raker, a good machine, and in the hands of careful operators, will undoubtedly work well, best exhibited, ... Diploma and \$5 00
- No. 36, J. L. Gill, Columbus, Ohio, bark mill, an excellent article in its line, and worthy of the Society's, ... Medal.
- No. 37, Johnston, Wayne & Co., Detroit, two high pressure steam engines, well made of good material, strong and durable, ... Diploma and Medal.
- No. 41, Emery & Co., Albany, N. Y., two-horse railroad horse power, for general purposes, works easy and will wear well, best exhibited, ... Diploma and 5 00
- No. 42, Emery & Co., one-horse railroad horse power, for general purposes, best exhibited, ... 5 00
- No. 44, Emery & Co., one circular saw mill.
- 45, " cross cut saw mill. Nos. 44 and 45, are good articles and worthy extensive use, ... Diploma.
- No. 66, D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, vegetable cutter, a very good article, worthy extensive use, ... Trans.

- Nos. 67 and 68, Messrs. Penfield, sausage meat cutter and sausage stuffer, very fine articles, work well and quick.
- No. 94, C. H. Bennet, Plymouth, one cider mill, a very fine portable article, works well, ... Diploma.
- No. 95, Emery & Co., one thrasher and separator, an excellent article, ... Medal.
- No. 99, T. A. Haviland, Ann Arbor, wheat drill, the best exhibited, ... \$3 00
- No. 100, Groynnes & Sheffield, Urbana, Ohio, stave cutter and jointer combined; judging from the model of the machine, and samples of the work exhibited, your committee would recommend it as a useful and effectual machine, ... Medal.
- No. 102, George T. Cline, Detroit, corn planter and cultivator combined, a good article for extensive farming, ... Trans.
- No. 103, B. G. Stowell, Waddams Grove, Stevenson Co., Ill., corn planter, power machine, best on the ground, Diploma.
- No. 104, B. G. Stowell, self-loading dumping cart, a very useful and convenient article for heavy grading purposes, ... Diploma.
- No. 107, R. W. Van Fossen, Detroit, Hussey's grain reaper, a strong, simple and well made machine, ... Diploma.
- No. 115, D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, Woodward's patent seed planter, with apparatus for depositing plaster, an ingenious and well constructed article, quite complicated, requiring care, ... Diploma.
- No. 116, New York reaper, Messrs. Pennfield & Co., manufactured by Seymour, Morgan & Co., a good article, Diploma.
- No. 118, F. F. Parker & Brother, railroad horse power, a very good article, ... Diploma.
- No. 119, one threshing machine.
- 120, 1 threshing machine with winnower, a good article.
- No. 121, two seed-planters, very good.
- 123, three corn shellers, hand power, very good articles.
- 133, two seed planters, good machines. The above articles, numbered 119, 120, 121, 123 and 133, were exhibited by F. F. Parker & Brother, of Detroit, for all of which we award a Medal.

- No. 144, N. A. Prudden, Ann Arbor, one pounding barrel for clothes, a very nice specimen of cooperage,.....Diploma.
- No. 150, Emery & Co., Albany, N. Y., seed planter, very good, ...Trans.
- No. 151, John E. Kitton, St. Clair, siding and flooring machine, Richie's patent. This is an excellent machine, worthy of extensive use, correct and expeditious in its operation,.....Diploma and Medal.
- No. 114, Francis Van Doren, Adrian, patent seed drill, cultivator and broad-cast sower, a superior article,.....Diploma.
- No. 64, J. W. & L. L. Lawrence, Dublin, Wayne county, Ind., washing machine, a very useful article in a family, does its work admirably,.....Medal.
- No. 66, J. P. Corwin & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., two garden engines, should be in every yard and garden,.....Medal.
- No. 142, Chas. Crossman, Detroit, electro magnetic machine, for medical use, a very fine article, equal if not superior to any eastern manufacture,.....Medal.
- Nos. 152 and 152½, Dr. E. Rice, Detroit, circular saw arbor and a hand drilling machine, excellent articles in their line, well executed and of the best styles,.....Medal.

In concluding our labors, your committee would say, that in consequence of the large amount of work required of us in so short a time, we have not been able to bestow so much attention upon many of the articles as we deem them worthy of, and would suggest the appointment of larger committees, that they may sub-divide the work, and thereby give more attention and better satisfaction to exhibitors.

JOHN D. PIERCE,
D. H. QUICK,
J. A. BAILEY,

Committee.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

The committee on plows and plowing, make the following report:

Five horse teams are entered to compete for premiums in the plowing match, also one horse team not on the books; name of the plow-

man, James Moore. One ox team, one boy with horse team, two teams with double or subsoil plows. The committee award the first premium, with horses, to

No. 366, Daniel Higgins, Tecumseh, time 41 minutes,.....\$10 00

No. 349, Chas. Ferguson, Almont, Lapeer county, time 41 minutes, 2d prem.,.... Garder's & Farmer's Dictionary & 7 00

No. 95, Birdseye Dewey, Avon, Oakland county, time 21½ minutes, 3d prem.,..... 5 00

The execution by No. 409, time 29 minutes, Thos. Clark, Lapeer, being but little inferior to the others, the committee would earnestly recommend a premium.

James Moore also plowed very well, and we recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Executive Committee, time 43 minutes.

No. 114, Calvin A. Green, Troy, Oakland county, time 39 minutes, 1st prem.,.....\$10 00

No. —, horse team, boy under 18, time 42 minutes, Thomas Wigg, 1st prem.,..... Medal and 3 00

Care Wm. Whitfield, Waterford, Oakland county.

With double and subsoil plows—No. 416, Newell French, Detroit, double plow,..... Medal.

No. 374, Chauncey W. Green, Farmington, Oakland county,..... Diploma.

No. 105, best sod plow for stiff soils, J. S. Smith, Plymouth, 10 inches wide,..... Diploma & 5 00

No. 137, 2d best sod plow for stiff soils, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, 11 inches wide, Parker & Brother,..... 5 00

No. 138, best sod plow for light soils, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, 12 in. wide, Parker & Brother,..... Diploma and 5 00

No. 93, 2d best sod plow for light soils, Adam Plantz, Detroit, 12 in. wide,..... 5 00

No. 92, best plow for fallows or old land, Campbell, Hubbard & Jenny, Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co., John Richie's patent, cast iron beam,..... Diploma & 5 00

No. 49, 2d best plow for old land, A. Walcott, Detroit..... 6 00
96, best double or subsoil plow, Newell French, Detroit,..... Diploma and 5 00

The committee would state that the plows and the plowing were equal to any in the Union, for workmanship and skill. The plows, the teams, the plowmen, and the perfection of the work made a splendid exhibition, and were all worthy of high commendation.

J. SHEARER,

E. W. PECK,

Committee.

BUTTER, CHEESE, SUGAR, HONEY AND BEE HIVES.

BUTTER.

The committee on butter, cheese, sugar, honey and bee hives, submit the following report:

Best lot of butter (quantity as well as quality considered) made from five cows in thirty consecutive days, 15 lbs. of butter to be exhibited. (No lot exhibited answering this description.)

No. 24, Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, best 10 lbs. butter made in June, ...	\$3 00
39, Mrs. G. W. Collins, Farmington, 2d best lot made in June, ...	Trans. and 2 00
13, Mrs. H. E. DeGarmo, Ann Arbor, 3d best lot made in June, ...	2 00
25, Mrs. Titus Dort, best 15 lbs. made at any time, ...	5 00
60, Mrs. John Windiate, Waterford, 2d best lot made at any time, ...	Trans. and 3 00
9, Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 3d best lot made at any time, ...	2 00
66, Elisha Cross, Redford, 4th best lot made at any time, ...	1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

Your committee would recommend No. 64, a lot of 10 lbs. butter exhibited by James Smith, of Greenfield, a discretionary prem.,... Trans.

CHEESE.

Cheese one year old and over, not less than 25 lbs. No. 54,

L. Lapham, Farmington, 1st pre., ... \$5 00

No. 56, N. Lapham, Farmington, 2d pre., Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy.

No. 68, James Murray, Farmington, 3d prem.,	\$2 00
46, A. Streeter, Romeo, sage cheese, 1st prem.,	5 00
4, T. C. Swift, Clinton, 2d pre., Webster's Enc. of Dom. Ecy.	
67, James H. Murray, Farmington, new cheese, 1st pre.,	5 00
6, Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 2d prem., Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy.	
5, T. C. Swift, Clinton, 3d prem.,	2 00

MAPLE SUGAR.

No. 21, O. Ingalls, Almont, best 10 lbs. maple sugar,	5 00
89, Daniel Kinney, Ypsilanti, 2d best do	3 00
20, O. Ingalls, 3d best 10 lbs. maple sugar, 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.	
52, E. S. Ingersoll, Delta, Eaton county, the committee recommend a discretionary premium for 20 lbs. maple sugar,	Transactions.

BEE HIVES.

No. 14, J. Volland, Ann Arbor, Dugdale's patent bee hive, 1st premium,	\$3 00
30 and 31, E. W. Goheen, Tecumseh, Mim's cross bar bee hive, and Mim's Equilateral bee hive, dis. pre.,	Trans.

HONEY.

No. 6, Henry Waldron, Pontiac, box of honey, 1st prem.,	\$3 00
7, " " " " 2d prem.,	2 00
32, E. W. Goheen, box of honey, 3d prem., 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.	

A. WHITEHEAD,
MISS S. J. BROWN,
MRS. CHA'S FOX,
MRS. TITUS DORT,
MRS. SMITH,

Committee.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

CLASS I.

The committee on domestic manufactures, class 1, beg leave to report that they proceeded to examine the various articles subject to their inspection and they have awarded premiums as follows, viz :

No. 130, Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, best pair of woolen blankets,	diploma and \$4 00
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No. 121, John Grey, Dearborn, 2d best pair woolen blankets, Transactions and	\$2 00
No. 249, Mrs. F. Gaines, Dearborn, best 10 yds. flannel, di- ploma and	4 00
No. 136, Mrs. A. K. Thorn, Romeo, 2d best 10 yds flannel, Transactions and	2 00
No. 322, Wm. Wallace, Battle Creek, best 10 yds woolen cloth, diploma and	4 00
No. 183, E. N. Faxon, Grand Rapids, best 10 yds woolen carpet, diploma and	5 00
No. 74, Mrs. D. D. Gillet, Sharon, best 10 yds rag carpet, di- ploma and	3 00
No. 125, Mrs. Benj. Phelps, Pontiac, 2d best 10 yds rag car- pet, diploma and	2 00
No. 294, H. Welch, Pittsfield, Wash. Co., 3d best 10 yards rag carpet, ...	Transactions.
Mrs. N. Blanchard, Nankin, rag carpet, discretionery.	
No. 328, Miss C. Lawson, Washington, Macomb Co., best pr. woolen knit stockings, Transactions and	1 00
No. 43, Mrs. B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 2d best pr. woolen knit stockings, ...	1 00
No. 71, Mrs. D. D. Gillet, Sharon, best pr woolen knit socks, Transactions and	2 00
No. 51, Mrs. Edward Sawyer, Grand Blanc, 2d best pair woolen knit socks, ...	Transactions and 1 00
No. 331, Mrs. J. L. Stout, Troy, best woolen knit mittens, Transactions and	1 00
No. 341, Mrs. Philo Parsons, Detroit, best woolen cover- let, ...	Diploma and 1 00
No. 232, Mrs. Norton Lapham, Farmington, 2d best woolen coverlet, ...	Trans. and 1 00
No. 257, Edward Chase, Rose, best woolen shawl, ..	Dip. and 3 00
272, Mrs. F. S. Finley, Ypsilanti, best knit comfort- er, ...	Diploma and 2 00
49, Mrs. Edward Sawyer, Grand Blanc, best white quilt, ...	5 00
99, Mrs. John McLaughlin, Detroit, best silk quilt, ...	3 00

No. 129, Mrs. L. B. Willard, 2d best silk quilt, . . . Trans. and	\$1 00
199, Mrs. Doct. Howard, Kalamazoo, best patch work quilt, ...	5 00
188, Mrs. Sherman Hinckley, Pittsfield, 2d best patch work quilt, ...	4 00
123, Mrs. Isaac J. Voorhies, Pontiac, 3d best patch work quilt, ...	3 00
334, Mrs. S. H. Sears, Spring Arbor, 4th best patch work quilt, ...	2 00
239, Mrs. John Ferrier, Ypsilanti, best hearth rug, ...	3 00
239, " " 2d " Trans.	
239, " " 3d " 1 v. Mich. Far.	

There being three rugs under one number.

No. 253, Mrs. Francis Lesley, Dearborn, 1 knit shirt, Trans. & 1 00
 83, John E. Kitton & J. Nicol, St. Clair, 1 ps black cassimere, 1 ps red twilled flannel, 1 pr woolen drawers, 1 pr woolen shirts, 1 pr heavy woolen blankets. These are all articles highly creditable to the manufacturers, Mr. J. E. Kitton and J. Nicol, and we recommend a Medal & Dip.

There were several net shawls, both woolen and cotton, exhibited; also two or three pr silk stockings, all beautiful articles and should be awarded discretionary premiums.

Many of the articles which came under the inspection of the committee, exhibited not only skill in the use of the needle, but also a beauty of design which showed that those by whose labor they were produced were able to appreciate the beautiful, and were willing to employ every means in their power to beautify and adorn the common things of daily use. Childhood and old age have here met together, each offering the products of their labor for inspection. Two girls, of seven and eight years old, brought each a pair of woolen socks; and one who might be their great-grandmother sent her quilt, wrought within the last year with her own hands, which far exceeded some that were presented by younger persons. The old saying, "hasten slowly," is true in fancy work, as well as in other things; and with care and patience, many whose work, for the want of these, is scarce above mediocrity, may attain excellence,

and become the leaders in the race of fashion, instead of being the imitators of some imitator.

CHAS. J. HUNT,
MRS. F. S. FINLEY,
P. HAYDEN,
Committee.

CLASS II.

The judges on domestic manufactures, class No. 2, report that but few articles were presented under this head, but having examined all the articles in class 2, they make the following awards:

No. 234, Mrs. C. Kingsley, Manchester, best 10 yards linen	
diaper, ...	\$5 00
137, Mrs. A. K. Glover, Romeo, best piece tow cloth, ..	5 00
233, Mrs. C. Kingsley, Manchester, best piece kersey	
tow cloth, a very substantial fabric, we recommend dis-	
cretionary premium, ...	Transactions and 2 00
50, Mrs. Edward Sawyer, Grand Blanc, best pair linen	
embroidered hose, ...	2 00
273, Mrs. F. S. Finley, Superior, 2d best pair linen hose,	1 00
284, Mrs. John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, best pair cotton	
hose, ...	2 00
155, Mrs. Frances Lesley, Dearborn, 2d best pair cotton	
hose, ...	1 00

MRS. R. B. NORRIS,
MRS. A. C. WALKER,
MRS. C. PIQUETTE,
Committee.

CLASS III.

The undersigned, committee, respectfully report that they find entitled to premiums the following articles, to wit:

No. 243, Nichols & Lefavour, Detroit, cow hide boots, 1st	
prem., ...	\$3 00

No. 180,	H. P. Baldwin, Detroit, cow hide boots,	2d prem.,	\$2 00
243,	Nichols & Lefavour,	3d "	Trans.
243,	" calf skin do.	1st "	3 00
296,	" "	2d "	2 00
178,	H. P. Baldwin, Detroit,	3d "	Trans.
211,	T. K. Adams, " mens cow hide shoes	1st "	2 00
211,	" " "	2d "	Trans.
296,	Nichols & Lefavour, ladies slippers,	1st "	2 00
211,	T. K. Adams, Det.,	2d "	Trans.
243,	Nichols & Lefavour, ladies calf bootees,	1st "	2 00
211,	T. K. Adams,	2d "	Trans.
207,	J. Bour, Detroit, a pair of men's fine boots, awarded the premium last year, we recommend a	Certificate.	
No. 126,	Wm. Fletcher, Detroit, best pair of lasts,		2 00
160,	" boot tree and carved foot,	Diploma.	
347,	Hyde & Satchel, over coat, 1st prem., diploma and		4 00
172,	Eagle & Elliott, Det.,	2d "	3 00
171,	" dress coat, 1st "	diploma and	3 00
173,	" pants, 1st "	"	2 00
346,	Hyde & Satchel, Det., satin vest, beautiful, 1st pre- mium, diploma and		2 00
No. 325,	Geo. Winter, Detroit, silk hat, 1st prem., diploma &		2 00
200,	A. Streeter, Romeo, straw hat, 1st "		3 00
201,	" " (split) 2d prem.,		2 00
102,	J. P. Brown, Monongahela, Penn., South American kip skins, South American calf skins,	Diploma.	
268,	B. F. Cheesebrough, Ithica, N. Y., 2 coats made by machine,	Diploma.	
326,	Geo. Winter, Detroit, 2 children's hats,		1 00
256,	Chas. R. Page, Detroit, 2 fire caps,	Diploma.	
230,	Joseph Ulrich, Detroit, case of small hats,	Transactions.	

N. W. CLARK,

E. ROOD,

H. A. ROOD,

Committee.

CLASS IV.

No. 26, Cummins & Smith, Tecumseh, 1 double seated rock-away, 1st premium, ...	Diploma and \$8 00
342, John Paton, Detroit, two horse carriage, second premium, ...	Trans. and 5 00
103, Brady & Carson, Rochester, N. Y., 3 two horse carriages, ...	Diploma.
238, H. B. West, Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio, small double buggy, ...	Diploma.
70, John Paton, Detroit, 1 one horse buggy, 1st premium, ...	Diploma and 5 00
177, T. Chope, Detroit, 1 fancy buggy, ...	Diploma and 3 00
327, W. T. Baker, Detroit, 1 open buggy, ...	Diploma.
21, Thos. Hinkley, Detroit, 2 sett horse shoes, ...	do
23, Harmon DeGraff, Detroit, 1 Chilson's air warming and ventilating furnace, ...	Diploma.
39, Jacob Stenger, Adamsville, Ohio, double action force and lift pump, ...	Diploma.
65, 67, 68, 69, John Cowing & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., 1 large force pump for rail road stations, 2 deep well force pumps, lift and force pumps, 1 stove regulator. These pumps are highly creditable to the maker, and deserve a favorable notice. We recommend a	Diploma.
85, B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit, case of mechanic's tools, ...	Diploma.
86, 87, 88, B. B. & W. R. Noyes, Detroit, cooking and parlor stoves, ...	Diploma.
89, to 97, B. B. & W. R. Noyes, mechanic's tools, ...	Trans.
109, Ohio Tool Company, by F. Swan, Columbus, Ohio, 1 case joiner's tools, ...	Diploma.
111, Ohio Tool Company, by F. Swan, Columbus, Ohio, 1 sett cooper's tools, ...	1 00
126, Francis Hall, Detroit, 4 wash tubs, 1st pre., ...	1 00
155, J. P. Robinson, Detroit, best lot of edge tools, manufactured at our establishment, ...	Diploma and 5 00
165, Cabinet Maker's Association, Detroit, 1 rose wood sofa, ...	3 00

No. 167 to 169, Cabinet Maker's Association, cabinet furniture,.....	Diploma.
170, Cabinet Maker's Association, black walnut rocking chair,.....	\$1 00
220, 221, H. H. Curtis, Cincinnati, Ohio, sofa bed and folding lounge,.....	Diploma.
241, Henry Webber, Detroit, centre table, a splendid piece of mechanism,.....	Medal and 3 00
242, Henry Webber, Detroit, sofa bed,.....	2 00
247, J. B. Dickinson, Ypsilanti, 1 bundle axe helves,...	1 00
222, Shearer & Dewey, Detroit, doors, blinds and sash,...	6 00
291, D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Stewart's patent large oven cooking stove,.....	Diploma.
147, Joseph Wilbur, Detroit, Beardsley's air tight cooking stoves,.....	Transactions and 2 00
J. W. Tillman, Detroit, a large and splendid lot of cabinet furniture, worthy of favorable notice.	
146, F. Jannasch, Kalamazoo, 1 double shooting rifle,...	1 00

F. S. FINLEY,

S. DAVIDSON,

W. B. SHERMAN,

Committee.

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS & DAGUERREOTYPES.

The committee on paintings, drawings and daguerreotypes, report that amid a variety of specimens of art, evincing talent of a high order, and very considerable artistic skill, they would designate as the best painting in oil colors :

No. 112, Chas. Lum, Detroit, painting of Orchard Lake,...	\$5 00
Best specimen of animal painting in oil by Michigan Artist,	
No. 140, F. E. Coken, Detroit, "Horses," diploma and....	5 00
Best specimen of cattle drawing by Michigan Artist,	
No. 36, W. R. Wheeler, Detroit, diploma and.....	5 00
Best specimen of daguerreotype by Michigan artist,	
No. 6, G. E. Hall, Detroit, diploma and.....	2 00
40, Moses Sutton, " daguerreotypes, 2d prem.,....	1 00

Best specimen of oil painting by Michigan artist,

No. 111, A. Bradish, Detroit, portrait of Lord Metcalf, . . . \$5 00

Best specimen of painting in water colors by Mich., Artist,

No. 34, Miss Abigail B. Van Fossen, Ypsilanti, flower piece, 3 00

The committee would also call attention to the following as possessing great merit and recommend that premiums be awarded them.

No. 38, A. Jordan, Detroit, 5 water color architectural drawings, ... Diploma.

No. 141, F. E. Cohen, Detroit, oil painting, "How do you like me," Book.

97, Joseph A. Haskell, Detroit, portrait of John Gibson, . . . Dip.

199, Miss R. B. Norris, Ypsilanti, monochromatic painting, "Sale of pet lamb."

178, Miss R. B. Norris, monochromatic painting.

177, " pencil drawing, Downing's Cottage

Residences.

They would also call attention to the picture No. 119, F. E.

Cohen, Detroit, "Industry Rewarded." The design and execution of this piece display talent and skill of a very high order; they recommend the award of a Dip. and 5 00

No. 100, a collection of daguerreotypes, by W. C. North, of Cleveland, Ohio, are clear, distinct and beautiful, and entitled to special notice, ... Diploma.

Nos. 524 and 194, C. V. Bond, portrait of R. Hosmer, and an old lady, ... Medal.

To the young lady who executed the pieces numbered 199, 178 and 177, Miss R. B. Norris, the committee would recommend the issue of a similar premium to that awarded for the best specimen of water colors. The genius and skill displayed are enhanced by the fact that the artiste is but 15 years of age, and has had but scanty opportunities of tuition.

The monochromatic landscape paintings, Nos. 70, 71 and 72, by Miss Augusta Ensworth, are also entitled to high commendation.

The department of the exhibition referred to this committee, reflects great credit on the exhibitors, and honor on the State. While Michigan abounds in all the elements of wealth and prosperity, now in a state of rapid development, your committee regard it as a matter

of earnest congratulation, that she is also successfully cultivating those arts which tend to improve the taste, purify the understanding and elevate the mind. It has been said that Republican institutions are unfavorable to the development and appreciation of the fine arts; that they can only flourish under the fostering patronage which the leisure, wealth and cultivation of an aristocratic class can bestow. But our governmental system has exposed the utter fallacy of this social dogma, and the eminent success which has attended American Artists in every department of taste and elegance, demonstrates that an atmosphere of social and political freedom is best adapted for the elucidation of "the beautiful," as well as "the useful."

No. 26, specimen of a highly ornamental description of painting, by G. R. Lillibridge, to which he has given the name of "Liliographic printing," is creditable to the taste and ingenuity of the inventor; we award to him a Diploma.

ANDREW HARVIE,
GEO. E. POMEROY,
Committee.

NEEDLE, SHELL & WAX WORK.

Your committee, in endeavoring to discharge the duties assigned them, have found it very difficult in many instances to decide on the superiority of the different specimens of needle, shell and wax work, so close was the competition; but we make the following awards:

No. 170, 171, 172, 173 and 175, Mrs. A. A. Wells, Tecumseh, best ornamental needle work, ...	\$3 00
No. 80, Mrs. John Palmer, Detroit, 4 pocket handkerchiefs, ...	2 00
240, Miss Margaret Elliot, " 1 "	2 00
167, Mrs. J. McLaughlin, " best worked collar, ...	2 00
94, Miss C. Davis, " " tambour needle w'k	2 00
41, Mrs. B. G. Stimson, " lace cape, ...	2 00
235, Mrs. J. Mills, " lace curtain, ...	2 00
106, Mrs. H. A. Rood, Pontiac, crochet collar, ...	1 00
95, Miss M. H. Brown, Detroit, toilet mats, ...	50
31, Mrs. R. Chope, " shell work box, ...	2 00
122, Mrs. Amelia Moore, " vase of wax flowers, ...	2 00

No. 189, Mrs. L. Monroe, Detroit, moss bskt of pap. flowers,	\$2 00
193, " " " " "	1 00
46, Miss Jane Whitehead, Pontiac, victorine of peacock feathers.....	1 00
No. 126, Miss Sophia Benoit, Detroit, 1 satin bonnet,.....	1 00
1, Mrs. Jacob Hendrickson, Pontiac, straw ".....	2 00
153, Miss L. S. Fisk, Detroit, 1 port folio,.....	1 00
283, Mrs. Wm. B. Groe, Plymouth, sample thread lace,	1 00
25, Miss M. A. Foster, Detroit, group of flowers,.....	2 00
67, Miss S. Ensworth, " smoking cap,.....	1 00
74, Mrs. Dr. Scovell, " a beautiful fire screen,..	2 00
42, Mrs. B. G. Stimson, " a " pr. silk hose,.	1 00
125, Miss Emily Petit Benoit, Det., ladies cashmere vest,	1 00
127, Mrs. E. B. Ward, Det. case of superior embroidery,	2 00
131, Mrs. Wm. Hale, Detroit, fancy h'dk'f, wrought with silk,.....	1 00
61, Mrs. Michalawiski, Detroit, pin cushion, ribbon embroidery, very fine,....	1 00
62, Mrs. Michalawiski, Detroit, watch case of stone work, worthy of notice,.....	50
Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, Mrs. O. M. Hyde, Detroit, worsted embroidery, 1st prem. for the best and greatest variety,.....	3 00
No. 120, Miss M. Martin, Detroit, chair raised work embroidery,.....	Cottage Residences.
42, Miss H. Spaulding, Detroit, best ottoman cover, ".....	
55, Mrs. J. P. Clark, Detroit, embroidery,.....	1 00
29, Mrs. Chas. Piquette and sister, Detroit, worsted work, " Happy Swiss Family,".....	3 00
96, Miss Mary S. Palmer, Detroit, Scripture scene, worsted work,.....	2 00
108, 109 and 110, Miss Delia Brown, Ypsilanti, a beautiful collection of embroidery, well worthy a prem. of..	3 00
168, Mrs. N. B. Ells, Detroit, best embroidered slippers,.....	1 00
51, Miss E. M. Desnoyers, tapestry work, table cover,..	1 00
26, Miss M. L. Vernor, Detroit, an elegant sofa pillow,	1 00

No. 129, Miss V. A. Labadie, Detroit, "The last supper," cheneille work,.....	\$2 00
81, the work of a blind girl, presented by Mrs. Col. Win- der, Detroit, a bead basket, purse, and two knit tidy's, premium of.....	2 00
181, S. M. Holmes, Detroit, a piece of worsted work by an invalid boy, very well executed,.....	1 00
92, Mrs. Lemeke, Detroit, a case of ornamental hair- work, very beautiful, and deserving a premium of Dip. & Medal.	
32, Mrs. Schmidt, Detroit, hair work wreath,.....	1 00
59, Mrs. Michalawiski, "hair embroidery picture,....	1 00
154, Miss L. S. Fiske, "pine cone picture frame,....	50
137, Mrs. Wm. Hale, "work bag, very pretty and neatly made,.....	1 00
53 & 54, Mrs. M. J. Barnard, Detroit, silk patch work chair, and hour glass stand,.....	1 00

The committee found several pieces of silk patch work, not num-
bered, but consider the ottoman covers worthy a premium; also a
beautiful bag made of seeds by a native of St. Croix, but not enti-
tled to a premium.

No. 88, Scripture scene, "Five wise Virgins," wrought with silk, beautiful in design, evincing much skill in execution and deserving a premium of.....	3 00
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This was the work of Mrs. O. P. Davidson, of Highland, Oakland
county, a member of the committee who feels great delicacy in
passing judgment upon her own work; therefore the other members
of the committee recommend that she be awarded the above pre-
mium.

There were other articles of merit exhibited by a member of the
committee, (Mrs. Starkweather,) that were withdrawn.

To Miss Bertha Demill, of Detroit, for a beautiful net bed spread,
—discretionary.

Mrs. J. STARKWEATHER,
" WADLEIGH,
" O. P. DAVIDSON,

Committee.

FLOWERS.

No. 230, best and greatest variety of cut flowers, T. H. Hinchman, Detroit, ...	\$3 00
274, E. A. Brush, Detroit, 2d best variety of cut flowers, ...	1 00
73, Wm. Adair, best and greatest variety of dahlias, prem. of	Western Hort. Review.
231, E. G. Mixer & Co., 2d best variety of dahlias, Trans. &	1 00
74, Wm. Adair, best 12 dissimilar blooms, 1 v. Hovey's Mag.	
147, Wm. Smail, Hamtramck, 2d best 12 dissimilar blooms, ...	2 00
146, best single dahlia, Wm. Smail, ...	1 00
77, Wm. Adair, best and greatest variety of roses, ...	2 00
261, F. R. Elliot, Cleveland, Ohio, best 10 dissimilar blooms, ...	2 00
76, Wm. Adair, best 6 varieties phlox, ...	2 00
212, " and greatest variety verbenas, ...	2 00
226, T. H. Hinchman, best collection of green house plants, ...	3 00
237, E. A. Brush, best floral design, ... 1 vol. Horturculturist.	
233, E. G. Mixer, best round boquet, ... Gray's Botany.	
234, " best arranged basket of flowers, ...	2 00

E. D. LAY,

MRS. F. S. FINLEY,

Committee.

FRUIT.

Your committee on fruit have found the half day allowed them for examination quite too short to do entire justice to the large and handsome display of fruits on exhibition, and recommend to the consideration of the executive committee the urgent necessity of making the fruit committee much larger, so that there may be three judges on pears, three on apples, and three on all other fruits.

AMATEUR LIST,—APPLES.

Best and greatest variety of good winter apples,

No. 192, D. Goss, Southfield, 1st prem.	Trans. and \$5 00
101, C. A. Chipman, Rochester, 2d pre., 1 v. Mich. Far. &	3 00

No. 242, John C. Williams, Greenfield, 3d pre., Thomas's
Fruit Book and \$2 00

Best and greatest variety Autumn apples,

No. 219, Rev. Isaac Ruggles, Pontiac, 1st pre.,... Trans. and 5 00
92, Wm. Ten Brook, Adrian, 2d pre., 1 vol. Mich. Far. & 3 00

Best and greatest variety summer apples,

No. 127, Linus Cone, Troy, 1st pre., Downing's Fruits and
Fruit Trees and 3 00

Best and greatest variety of good table apples,

No. 79, E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti, 1st pre., ... Diploma and 5 00
Best collection of foreign apples, both fall and winter,

No. 105, 106, Morris Jackson, Brooklyn, Ohio, Barry's Fruit Book.

The collection of apples from the orchard of Gov. Woodbridge, of
Detroit, is a very large and handsome one, but not named and la-
belled as the rules require to entitle it to a premium. We recom-
mend a premium be awarded to it, Downings fruits and fruit trees.

PEARS.

Amateur list—best and greatest variety of good pears :

No. 1 to 13, B. G. Stimson, Detroit, 1 vol. Hovey's Fruits &
Fruit Trees, with colored plates.

Professional list :

No. 67, J. C. Holmes, Detroit, best and greatest variety of
pears, diploma and \$5 00

The committee recommend a discretionary premium on

No. 260, John Clark, St. Clair, a very handsome collection of
Bartlett pears, ... Barry's Fruit Book.

They recommend a discretionary premium to

No. 187, S. Rood, Pontiac, 1 doz. very handsome Stevens'
Genesee pears, ... Barry's Fruit Book.

We recommend a discretionary premium on

No. 28 for a very handsome collection of foreign pears from
Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. They are partic-
ularly deserving of notice for their good size and good
keeping, ... Diploma.

PEACHES.

Our committee do not find ten varieties in any collection, and but
one single variety, worthy of special notice, either for size or good
quality.

No. 253, N. Smith, Detroit, Emperor of Russia, the committee found a very rich and handsome peach, as well as large ; we recommend a discretionary premium. Cole's Fruit Book.

240, Geo. W. Cory, Warren, Macomb Co. This is a very good and good looking yellow seedling, grown by the exhibitor. We think it may be worthy of cultivation,..... Cole's Fruit Book.

PLUMS.

No. 177, A. S. Cornell, Adrian, best collection of plums, .. \$3 00
176, B. F. Strong, " best 4 varieties of " .. 2 00

A very handsome dish of yellow egg plums, exhibited by

No. 60, B. Briscoe, of Detroit, are worthy of notice ; we recommend an award,..... Cole's Fruit Book.

Best 12 plums of a choice variety is lot

No. 259, Maj. J. Kearsley, Detroit. Downing's Fruit & Fruit Trees.

No. 104, M. Shoemaker, Jackson, 2d best,.... Thomas' Fruit Book,
29, Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., a very handsome collection of plums,.....discretionary.

No. 108 and 109, Morris Jackson, Brooklyn, Ohio, a very handsome collection of plums, among which are very fine specimens of golden drop.....Transactions.

NECTARINES.

No. 249, Daniel Cook, Jackson, best 6 specimens nectarines.
.....Downing's Fruits & Fruit Trees.

QUINCES.

No. 93, B. Phelps, Pontiac, best 12 quinces,..... \$3 00

278, J. Simmons, Farmington, 2d best 12 quinces, 1 vol. Hovey's Magazine.

64, Albert Terry, Rochester, Oakland county, 3d best
12 quinces,.....1 vol. Mich. Far.

112, Morris Jackson, Brooklyn, we may notice as a very handsome display of foreign quinces.

GRAPES.

No. 225, C. C. Trowbridge, Detroit, best and most extensive collection of good native grapes grown in the open air, .. \$5 00

- No. 70, J. C. Holmes, Detroit, 2d best do, Allen on the grape & 2 00
 116, Mrs. John Palmer, best dish of native grapes, ... 2 00
 15 to 17, B. G. Stimson, Detroit, best and most extensive
 collection of foreign grapes, ... 5 00
 92, Wm. Ten Brook, Adrian, 2d best and most exten-
 sive collection of foreign grapes, Allen on the grape and 2 00
 40, John Ford, Detroit. This is a seedling from the
 Black Hamburg grape, most desirable if it prove hardy,
 1st premium, ... Western Horticultural Review.
 111, a handsome display of Isabella grapes, by Morris
 Jackson, of Brooklyn, Ohio, ... Allen on the grape.
 92, Wm. Ten Brook, Adrian, best dish of foreign grapes
 grown in the open air, ... 2 00

WATERMELONS.

No. 36, Mrs. J. M. Elbert, Detroit. This is a very good melon,
 but not entitled to a premium by the rules.

H. B. Chapman, Hillsdale county, exhibited a white fleshed mel-
 on, not entitled to a premium by the rules.

No. 72, J. C. Holmes, 4 best specimens, 1st premium, ... 2 00

269, H. B. Chapman, Reading, 2d pr. 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

72, J. C. Holmes, 4 Persian melons, 1st premium, ... 2 00

James Dougall, presented a new variety called Geo. 4th, red flesh-
 ed, very good.

WM. H. SCOTT,

JOHN A. WARDER,

GEO. V. N. LOTHROP,

Committee.

 VEGETABLES.

No. 20, I. S. Miller, Hamtramck, 3 Valpariso squash, .Transactions.

21, " 3 vegetable marrow squash

. 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

No. 22, I. S. Miller, 3 crook neck squash, ... \$1 00

25, " 6 drum-head cabbage, ... 1 00

26, " 6 red " 1 00

31, Edward C. Howard, Dearborn, colec. of vegetables, . . book.

No. 42, John Ford, Detroit, best collection of vegetables, Transactions and	\$5 00
44, John Ford, Detroit, best 6 heads cauliflower, ...	Transactions.
45, " " 6 vegetable eggs, ...	1 00
46, " " peck white onions, ...	Transactions.
58, D. C. Chipman, Royal Oak, best peck white turnips	1 00
92, Adam Ward, Dearborn, ruta бага turnips, ...	1 00
93, Thomas Hall, Detroit, peck tomatoes, Transactions and	1 00
101, George Young, Hamtramck, black seed and yellow onions, ...	1 vol. Mich. Farmer.
137, John S. Bagg, Detroit, 1 peck tomatoes, 2d prem.,	1 00
138, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck Lima beans, J. S. Bagg, ...	Transactions.
144, J. S. Bagg, 1 peck table potatoes, white kidney, ...	1 00
157, A. Streeter, Romeo, 12 blood beets, ...	Transactions.
178, Geo. Crabb, Hamtramck, 6 drum-head cabbage, Mich. Farmer, and	1 00
181, Geo. Crabb, Hamtramck, best 12 parsnips, ...	1 00
182, " " 12 carrots, ...	1 00
184, " " 12 vegetable oysters	1 vol. Mich. Farmer.
190, S. Beauchamp, Detroit, 1 squash 30 inches long 52 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. round, weighing 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Transactions.
194, H. King, Detroit, 12 blood beets, ...	do
235, E. G. Mixer & Co., 12 stalks celery, Transactions &	1 00
244, John C. Williams, Greenfield, seedling potatoes, ...	Mich. Farmer.
245, John C. Williams, Greenfield, 1 variety kidney po- tatoes	Transactions.
269, H. B. Chapman, Reading, Hillsdale Co., collection of vegetables, 38 varieties, 2d prem., ...	2 00
285, Wm. Adair, Detroit, 1 peck red onions, ...	1 00
286, " " 12 turnip rooted beets, ...	Mich. Far.
291, John Fox, Detroit, 1 blood beet, only one specimen but a valuable one	Transactions.
129, Linus Cone, Troy, 5 varieties for stock, 2d pre., Mich. Far.	
79, J. L. Demis, Livonia Centre, $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. sweet potatoes, Trans.	

No. 88, H. B. Chapman, Reading, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel potatoes,----- \$1 00

The committee found many valuable specimens, but not numbered, and of course we could not pass upon them. Also, many that were worthy but lacked in quantity.

GEO. HENTIG,
J. R. KELLOGG,
Committee,

GRAIN, FLOWER, SEEDS AND BREAD.

- No. 27, N. D. Bingham Clarkston, Oakland county, best sample winter wheat, 30 bushels white flint, 1 vol. MF & \$3 00
- 72, Jesse Truesdail, Green Oak, Livingston county, 2 best samples wheat,----- Mich. Farmer.
- 73, J. D. Yerkes, Northville, Wayne county, for a fine sample blue stem wheat,----- discretionary pre.
- 161, J. B. Springer, Livonia Centre, Wayne county, best sample 1 bushel yellow corn,----- Transactions & 3 00
- 162, J. B. Springer, Livonia Centre, Wayne county, 2d best sample yellow corn,----- Mich. Farmer.
- 163, J. B. Springer, best s'mpl 1 b'sh. white oats, Trs. & 2 00
- 139, J. S. Bagg, Det., 12 ears yel. Dutton corn for seed, 2 00
- 140, " " 12 ears yellow 8 rowed superior sample,----- discretionary.
- 96, Archibald Jewell, Dowagiac, 12 ears dent corn,---- 2 00
- 211, Fred'k Smith, Canton, 12 ears white dent corn,--- 1 00
- 145, John S. Bagg, Detroit, 12 ears sweet corn, a very superior sample,----- discretionary.

BREAD.

- 10, Henry Waldron, Pontiac, 2 loaves, salt rising bread, 1st premium,----- 2 00
- 35, Linus Cone, Troy, Oakland county, 2 loaves salt rising bread, 2d premium,----- 1 00
- 303, Mrs. John D. Pierce, Marshall, 2 loaves hop rising bread, 1st premium,----- 2 00
- 60, Mrs. Isaac S. Miller, Hamtramck, 2 loaves hop rising bread, 2d premium,----- 1 00

FLOUR.

No. 250, C. W. Chapel, Utica, Macomb county, best barrel flour from the least quantity of wheat, 4 20-60 bushels, 1st premium,.....	Transactions and \$5 00
235, Wm. F. Goodwin, Concord, best bbl. flour from any quantity of wheat,.....	Transactions and 5 00
236, Lacy & Co., Niles, (Depot Mills,) 2d best barrel flour, from any quantity of wheat,.....	3 00
81, Jones & Brother, Niles, 3d best barrel of flour from any quantity of wheat,.....	Mich. Farmer.

LINUS CONE,
D. S. WALBRIDGE,
— WADLEIGH,
Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The committee on miscellaneous articles respectfully report that they have given the articles submitted to their examination, as much attention as the time allowed, and the opportunity for inspection would warrant.

The duties of this committee are by far the most laborious of any, and require such a versatility of talent in order to judge properly of all the matters submitted to them, as is rarely to be found in so small a number as compose your committee. Over twelve hundred articles are upon our schedule, embracing almost every imaginable "miscellaneous" article, and that the merits of some should be overlooked is not surprising, we would suggest, that in future, the committee be composed of six or nine persons, in order that they may so divide their duties, as will enable the matters submitted to their judgment, to receive a more careful examination than is now possible.

The committee recommend the following premiums:

No. 2 to 7, Duryee & Forsyth, Rochester, N. Y., portable and counter scales, exhibiting good workmanship and embracing all the latest improvements, worthy of especial notice.....	Diploma.
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- No. 11, Duryee & Forsyth, ware house trucks, a great improvement, ... Diploma.
- 13, Crawford & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio, nine kegs of cut nails and spikes. Beautiful specimens of this article, combining the properties of the wrought with the cut nail; very flexible and with the test given the committee, were bent without exhibiting any evidence of splitting; a very valuable improvement, ... Medal.
- 269, 270, P. McCormick, Newcastle, Penn., cut nails, and wrought spike, a well made article, and said to clinch readily; the committee have no opportunity to test this property; an improved method of pointing the spike was noticed and commended, ... Diploma.
- 17 and 48, Rufus Brown, Detroit, India rubber belting, packing, &c., a good article and commended to the attention of machinists, ... Diploma.
- 47, Emmerly & Co., Albany, N. Y., half belt clasps, ... Trans.
- 31, B. H. Woodworth, Detroit, sash balance, combining the desirable properties of ventilating a room, and simplicity of construction, a good improvement, ... \$3 00
- 43, Alfred Thomas, Kalamazoo, one Schroeder lime kiln. The committee cannot report on its properties or advantages, having received no explanation of its construction or application, ... Discretionary.
- 32, D. O. & W. S. Penfield, Detroit, lot of pump chain and tubes, of galvanized iron, well adapted for common wells, ... Book.
- 117, J. W. Harkinson, Pontiac, one quadrant, plumb and level, an ingenious improvement of a well known principle, ... Diploma and Trans.
- 143, Stevens & Zug, Detroit, two metallic burial cases, a valuable improvement, ... Trans.
- 276, H. B. West, Huntington, Loraine county, Ohio, one pair matched dogs in harness and their carriage, a curiosity which contributed by its novelty, much to the interest of the exhibition, ... 5 00
- 4, James M. Hale, Akron, Ohio, various samples of machine cards, well got up, ... 3 00

No. 19 and 20, J. T. Johnson, New York City, Professor Johnson's chemical soaps, very fine specimens, specially recommended and well worthy the attention of economical house keepers, ...	Diploma.
21 and 22, J. T. Johnson's Beaumont's starch polish and French liquid blueing, are indispensable articles for the laundry, and worthy of notice, ...	\$3 00
28, Ladue & Eldred, Detroit, several pieces of leather belting of very perfect material, and exhibiting superior workmanship; among them the committee noticed one very heavy belt, ordered by the Michigan Central rail road company, and highly recommend it, ...	Medal.
29 to 38, Ladue & Eldred, Detroit, beautiful specimens of upper, harness, sole, bridle, kip, calf, cordovan, carriage and belt leather; a most valuable and important branch of our domestic manufactures, and fully proving the ability of Michigan to supply her own wants, ...	Diploma.
195, one dozen heavy calf skins, too late for competition, a good article.	
40, miniature fire engine, LaFayette Fire Company, Detroit, an ingenious specimen of workmanship, ...	Diploma.
246, J. H. Allison, Detroit, best bottle currant wine, 1852, ...	2 00
2, Jacob Hendrickson, Pontiac, 1 bottle currant wine, each vintage of 1850 and 1851 very good, ...	2 00
247, A. C. Hubbard, Detroit, 1 bottle currant wine, ...	1 00
47, Mrs. B. G. Stimpson, Detroit, 1 bottle of strawberry wine, ...	1 00
319, Mrs. Ira H. Butterfield, Utica, Macomb county, 1 bottle elderberry wine, ...	1 00
112, Chas. Piquette, Detroit, 1 case of gold pens, 1st prem., ...	Medal.
58, Guile & Allison, Detroit, case of gold pens, 2d premium, ...	Medal.
59, T. B. Leavenworth, Detroit, excellent specimens of workmanship, ...	Trans.
63, C. Simmons, Detroit, one clothes dryer, ...	Trans.

- No. 78, E. McDonald, Detroit. The exhibitor not being present, the committee were unable to judge of its merits.
- Nos. 104, 105 and 106, J. E. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio, manufactured silks, cravats, h'dk'fs, vestings, &c., good specimens of domestic manufacture, and worthy of encouragement, ... Diploma.
- 107 & 108, Simeon B. Williams, Cincinnati, Ohio, best specimens of fine cut tobacco, best specimens of Havana smoking tobacco, ... Diploma.
- 117, Rice & Sherwood, Saline, Washtenaw Co., Spratt's patent lightning rods, a very important and useful improvement, and highly commended by scientific men, ... Medal.
- 139, Valentine & Curwell, Detroit, glass cone with column of jewelry, very creditable to the manufacturers, and worthy the Society's highest prem., ... Diploma & Medal.
- 140, Mrs. W. Willard, Detroit, one embroidered chair, ... \$2 00
- 141, Mrs. W. Willard, " silk patch work divan and cushion, a fine exhibition of industry and taste, 2 00
- No. 143, Henry Metz, Detroit, 1 composition roof, ... Diploma.
- 149, John Daines, Birmingham, Oakland Co., lot of drain tile, a very useful article and recommended by the committee to the attention of all whose premises require their use, ... Diploma.
- No. 151, Palmer & Whipple, Detroit, specimens of book binding, 1 super-royal ledger, and morrocco binding of Burns' works, ... Diploma.
- No. 297, George Wheaton, Detroit, specimen of morocco binding, ... Diploma.
- No. 150, C. Morse & son, Detroit, specimen of book binding, medium blank book, ... 3 00
- No. 153, G. W. Parker, Detroit, 5 doz. assorted colors, morocco linings, good specimens and deserving favorable notice, ... 3 00
- No. 158, D. T. Bennett, Detroit, 2 linen shirts, well made garments, deserving favorable notice, ... 1 00

- No. 164, Cabinet Makers' Association, Detroit, rose wood book case, a very superior mechanical specimen and most creditable to Detroit artisans,
- 171 $\frac{1}{2}$, Cabinet Makers' Association, black walnut show case, ... Diploma.
- 174, 175 and 176, Wm. Fewins, Detroit, 2 patent wig, 2 patent crown wig, and 1 ventilating gossamer wig, ... Medal.
- 167, Wm. Clay, Detroit, one wig, a very fine specimen and deserving especial commendation, ... Diploma.
- 279, Wm. Bostwick, Detroit, one unique cane, ... Transactions.
- 75, Kohler & Lepp, " assortment of earthen ware, Transactions and 2 00
- 195, Edwards, Morris & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., sash fastener, McLane's patent, best specimen, ... 2 00
- 339, P. Hamilton, Detroit, Arnold's sash lock, ... Trans.
- 204, J. P. Corwin & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., metallic letters and figures, very useful and convenient, ... Trans.
- 205, large bird cage and birds, extra canaries, J. F. Hamburger, Detroit, ... Trans.
- 213, Geo. Doty, Detroit, one case of silver ware, very superb specimens of art and design, ... Medal.
- 214, 215, 216, M. F. Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio, one emery girder, drug sifter, saw set, boot last and carriage hub, ingeniously designed for the object desired and particularly useful, ... Diploma.
- 229, Joseph Granger, Detroit, stucco ornaments, ... Diploma.
- 290, J. R. Wilcox, Detroit, one patent iron fence post, a very neat and tasteful article. The utility and cheapness of these fences need only to be known to be appreciated, Dip.
- 191, 192, 193 and 194, Edwards, Morris & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., varieties of store and dwelling house locks, latches, blind hinges, &c., manufactured at the Excelsior Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. All useful and well finished articles, with valuable combinations, and entitled to special notice of the Society, ... Diploma.
- 289, D. B. Harrington, Springfield, Oakland county, earthen ware, ... Transactions and 1 00

- No. 295, R. H. Hall, Detroit, lot of fifty pressed brick, good specimens, ... \$3 00
- 313, Featherson & Trescott, Cleveland, Ohio, camera obscura, ... Transactions.
- 314, A. Wolcott, seven pieces of ornamental castings, . . Diploma.
- 316, W. Truesdail, St. Clair, one bundle of sawed shingles, a perfect article, ... Diploma.
- 318, George Clark, Ecorse, thirteen varieties fresh fish from Detroit river, ... Diploma.
- 324, George Winter, Detroit, one French hat conformation, a very ingenious and necessary appendage to a hat store, ... Diploma.
- 244, Benj. Lee, Detroit, one jar of molasses candy, very good, ... 1 00
- 263 and 264, Hugh Sangster & Co. Buffalo, N. Y., sundry specimens of steamboat, railroad, and other lamps, and signals, very fine and well constructed articles, deserving particular attention for their various combinations, ... Medal.
- 76, F. W. Burgess, Detroit, assortment of silver plating, door plates, &c., beautifully executed articles, ... Diploma.
- 189, 181, 182, 183, John Atkinson, Detroit, 18 gilt picture frames, one oval looking glass and table, imitations of wood and marble, paneled decorations for rooms, &c., beautiful specimens of artistic skill, ... Medal and Dip.
- 19, T. H. Armstrong, Detroit, 3 cases of Masonic, I. O. of O. F., S. of T., and Temple of Honor regalia and jewels, very superior, and showing great taste in the design and arrangements, ... Medal.
- 335, Charles R. Page, Detroit, one fireman's cap, Discretionary.
- 336, P. Behn, Cincinnati, two doz. crystalline soap balls, 1 00
- 337, P. Behn, Cincinnati, 6 boxes shaving cream, Transactions.
- 338, D. O. & W. S. Pennfield, one copper tea kettle made from half a penny, ingenious specimen of minute workmanship, ...
- 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, L'Etourneau & Menard, Detroit, specimens of carved work, consisting of consoles, piece of

carved work prize, stem piece for steam boats, fancy column, ventilator for steamers &c. These are beautiful specimens of carved work and worthy of especial notice,

.....Diploma.
No. 237, one dividing engine, 1 level, 2 solar compasses.

This dividing engine has been got up with much care, and is a well finished piece of workmanship, as well as highly creditable to the mechanical skill and ingenuity of our very worthy citizen J. A. Bailly, of Detroit.

The chief merit of this engine consists in the accuracy of its moving parts, which will divide circles and arcs, into degrees and parts of degrees, with a minuteness suited to the most accurate angular instruments. The tangent screw and engraver of this engine are worked to any desirable movement with great accuracy by new and ingenious methods, invented by the maker.

The committee think this instrument is deserving of the highest reward.....Silver medal and \$5 00

The level and solar compasses, are excellent specimens of workmanship, reflecting great credit upon the maker, and evincing skill which we think deserving of encouragement. Diploma.

B. FOLLET,
J. E. KITTON,
WM. A. BURT,

Committee.

ESSAYS.

The committee, to whom was referred the essays offered for premiums the present year, respectfully report that the essays submitted to them were twelve in number, as follows :

No. 1. On Butter making.

2. On the great secret how to improve the agriculture of the West, and usher in a new era in the profits of cultivation—shown to consist in the adoption of an efficient system in husbandry, and applying manure.

No. 3. On Railroad to California.

4. On tilling Orchards—Insects on Fruit Trees.

5. On the management of Sheep.

6. On the Bee Moth.

7. On the Yellow and Honey Locust for Timber and Hedges.

8. On the Cultivation of Broom Corn.

9. On the “ of Buckwheat.

10. On the Capital requisite in Farming to advantage.

No. 11. On farming and horticulture, a branch of school education.

No. 12. On manures; their preservation and application.

Of these essays, the committee recommend one only, for a premium. This is number 12, on manures; their preservation and application, by Chas. Betts. The committee recommend that the author be awarded the Society's premium, of \$15 00, for the best essay on that subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. BAGG,
JOS. R. WILLIAMS,
Z. B. KNIGHT,
WM. M. FENTON,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON CROPS AND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

At the session of the Executive Committee held at Detroit, Dec. 14th, 1852, the following premiums were awarded:

ON CROPS.

The committee on farms and field crops report, that for the premiums on field crops, there were but two competitors, viz: George Hentig, of Marshall, for one-fourth of an acre of carrots, and Nathaniel Smith, of Canton, for five acres of corn.

The statement of Mr. Hentig explains fully his plan of cultivation by which he raised $229\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of carrots on 43 rods of land, but does not state the kind of soil. Your committee award to him the premium offered, \$4 00.

Mr. Smith raised 870 bushels of ears of eight rowed yellow corn, on five acres of timothy and clover soil, plowed the first of June, and planted without further preparation and dressed with plow and cultivator. He does not state the kind of soil, the distance between the rows, or hills, or the amount of cultivation.

His statement, your committee are of the opinion, answers the requirements so as to entitle him to the premium, viz: Medal and \$8 00, but not sufficiently definite to be of service to others.

J. R. MONROE,

F. V. SMITH,

A. Y. MOORE,

Committee on Farms and Crops.

ON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A committee consisting of Messrs. G. C. Munroe, Clark, and the Secretary, was appointed to examine and report which county in the

State received the greatest amount in premiums at the Fair of the State Agricultural Society in 1852, in accordance with the resolution of the executive committee at its meeting in Dec., 1851. The committee having had the subject under consideration, report as follows:

The several counties received cash premiums, exclusive of Medals, &c., as follows:

Berrien county,	\$18 00
Branch county,	67 00
Calhoun county,	38 00
Cass county,	20 00
Eaton county,	10 00
Genesee county,	29 00
Hillsdale county,	39 00
Jackson county,	51 00
Kalamazoo county,	72 00
Kent county,	5 00
Lapeer county,	20 00
Livingston county,	8 00
Lenawee county,	84 00
Macomb county,	67 00
Monroe county,	13 00
Oakland county,	282 00
Shiawassee county,	7 00
St. Clair county,	2 00
Van Buren county,	5 00
*Washtenaw county,	236 00
Wayne county,	574 50

The committee report that the county of Washtenaw has received the greatest amount of premiums, reference being had to the population and distance from the place of holding the fair.

*90 copies Transactions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEAT CATTLE.

BY J. D. YERKES.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq:—But little improvement was made in the stock of neat cattle in this State until about 1825, when the interior of the State began to be settled by an intelligent emigration from the Eastern States, and it became necessary to draw largely upon Ohio and Indiana for stock, in order to supply the increasing demand.

A large proportion of the cattle at that time in Ohio were descendants of stock brought into that State by the early settlers from Pennsylvania and New Jersey. They were chiefly natives, possessing some excellent qualities.

The cows were good milkers as a general thing, and, for dairy purposes, I believe could not be surpassed by any other stock that has been introduced into our State.

The oxen were of medium size, possessing great muscular strength, combined with activity, and remarkable powers of endurance, which rendered them of the greatest service to the early settlers of this State.

These cattle were deficient in many essential points, yet, by judicious crossing with the improved breeds, animals of great merit have been obtained. The grade animals produced by crossing the Devon and Native are very fine. They are of a beautiful compact form, hardy and easily kept. They are easily matched for working cattle, very active, and, except for heavy draught, stand unrivalled.

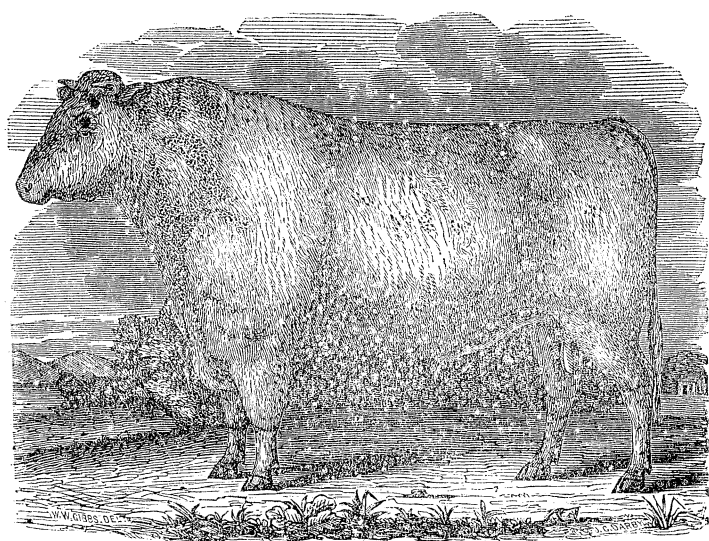
It is objected to this cross, that they are too small where heavy work is required of oxen, or where beef is an object. The cows are not deep milkers, and for dairy purposes not equal to some other breeds. For all practical purposes, whether for the yoke, for beef or

for the dairy, a cross of the Durham and Native possess more points of excellence than any stock of cattle with which I am acquainted. They combine the hardy constitution of the Native with the noble proportions of the short horns. They arrive at maturity at least one year sooner than the full blooded Durham, and fatten readily at any age. For working cattle, a cross of the Durham and Native is admirably adapted to a course of deep and thorough tillage, or for any other purpose where heavy draught is required. They are kind and tractable while in the yoke, and quiet and orderly when out of it. For beef they are not excelled by any other variety of cattle in the country; they take on a large amount of fat in proportion to the food consumed; the flesh is of a superior quality and well developed in the most desirable parts. I believe that cows of the Durham grade rank amongst our best milkers, in fact most of the prize cows at our State Fairs have been a cross of the Durham and Native.

It is of great importance that animals selected to breed from should be from families of good milkers. By careful selections for a few years a very great improvement might be expected in the value of our cows for dairy purposes.

It is the first cost of the imported stock that stands in the way of their general introduction, but when it is considered at what small expense grade animals can be obtained, and these again improved by crossing with the pure blood, the man who will not improve his stock is without excuse. Too much praise cannot be given to a few enterprising stock breeders of Michigan, who have spared neither effort or expense to introduce among us some of the very best stock that could be obtained. They have vastly improved the value and appearance of our neat cattle and added much to the substantial wealth of the State.

Northville, April, 1853.



[“YOUNG SPLENDOR.”]

OWNED BY IRA PHILLIPS, OF ROMEO, MACOMB COUNTY, MICH.

SHORT HORN BULL YOUNG SPLENDOR.

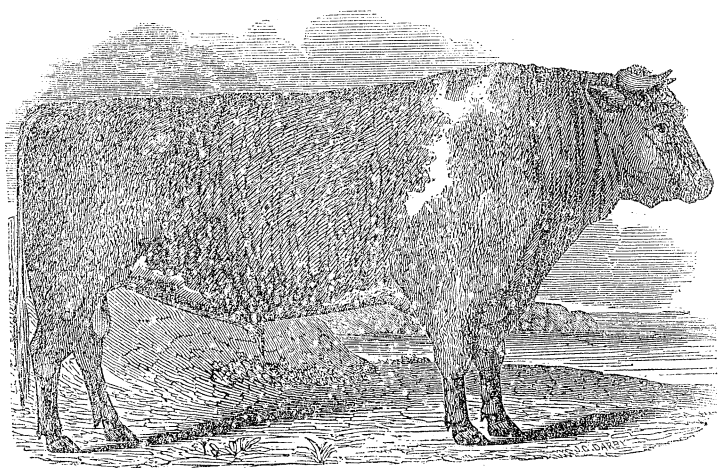
Young Splendor was bred by Jo. H. Phillips, Livingston county, New York. He drew the first prize as a calf, at the Livingston county fair, in 1847, and was purchased by me when five months old, and brought to this State. He has since taken two first prizes, as the best short horn bull, at the State Agricultural Fair, in Michigan, as follows: the first in September, 1849, and again in 1851. He has also drawn three first prizes at the Macomb county fairs, in the years 1850, 1851 and 1852.

PEDIGREE.

The Short Horn Bull Young Splendor, color mostly white, was calved April 8, 1847; dam, Victoria, imported by Thomas Weddle. Young Splendor was sired by Old Splendor, and Old Splendor by Prince Charles, alias Rover, (page 1816, English herd book,) dam, Crocus, by Romulus, (2563,) grand dam, prize by Malbro, (1189,) g. g. dam, Tulip, by Regent, (544,) g. g. g. dam, Primrose, by North Star, (page 459,) g. g. g. g. dam, by Cullings, White Bull, g. g. g. g. dam, owned by R. Cullings, of Hampton, Durham county, England.

IRA PHILLIPS.

Romeo, May 18th, 1853.



["GUELPH."]

OWNED BY ISAAC ASKEW, OF AMHERSTBURGH, CANADA WEST

SHORT HORNED BULL "GUELPH."

DEAR SIR—Your note asking for the pedigree of my bull was received, and I am happy to avail myself of your invitation to contribute to the pages of the Transactions of the Michigan State Agricultural Society. I therefore forward you a portrait and pedigree of the bull, which I exhibited at the fair of your Society last fall.

PEDIGREE.

"Guelph" is a red roan, thorough bred Durham bull, bred by Henry Parsons, of Ancaster, Canada West. He was calved May 23, 1847, got by "Fergus," Fergus by Wellington, (183) whose dam was "Beauty," by Snow Ball, (2674) by Lawnsleeves, (365) by Mr. Mason's "Charles," of Chilton, England. Guelph's dam was "Red Rose," bred by Chas. M. Giddings, of Cleveland, Ohio, got by Berry, (3140) out of "Cinderella," by "Cicero," (3384.) Cicero was out of "Young Flora," by "Calebs." Flora was bred by Mr. Mason, of Chilton, Durham, England.

ISAAC ASKEW.

Amherstburgh, C. W., June 6th, 1853.

SHORT HORN BULL "YOUNG ALEXANDER."

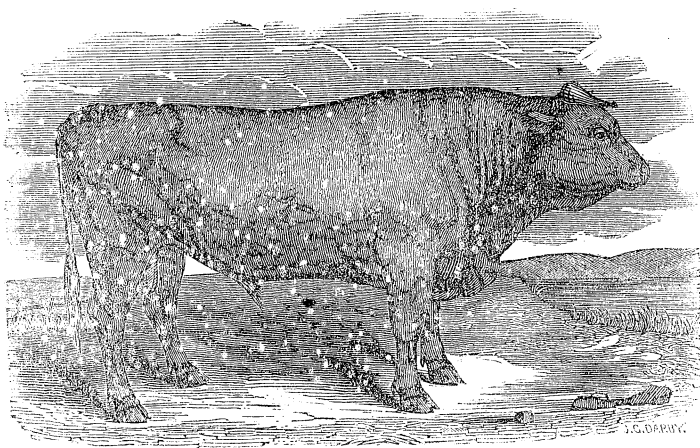
The "Young Alexander" was sired by "Old Alexander," he by Volunteer, a full blooded Durham imported by Peter A. Ransom, of Genesee Co., N. Y. Young Alexander's dam was three-fourths Devon and one-fourth Durham; his sire a full bred Durham, making Young Alexander five-eighths Durham and three-eighths Devon.

Young Alexander was two years old the 9th of May last; weighs sixteen hundred and twenty-five pounds; has been raised in the ordinary manner of raising young stock without extra feed; the last

winter was fed on timothy hay, with four quarts of oats daily. This summer has been in pasture, with four quarts of meal each day.

GEORGE HAWLEY.

Batavia, Branch Co. Mich., Sept. 1853.



["MATCHLESS."]

OWNED BY O. W. & C. P. BENNETT, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

DEVON BULL "MATCHLESS."

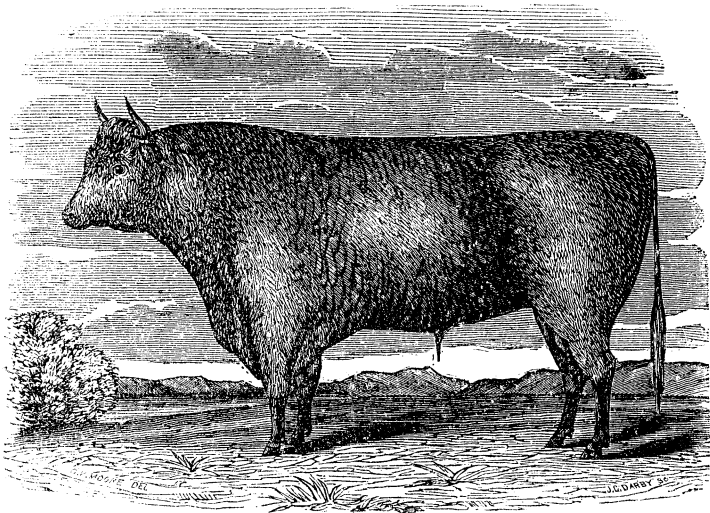
The Devon bull "Matchless" was exhibited by Messrs. O. W. & G. P. Bennett, of Jackson, Mich., and was awarded the first prize as the best Devon bull, three years old and under five.

PEDIGREE.

"Matchless" was calved June 15th, 1849, bred by Joseph Garney, of Watertown, Ct., sired by the bull "Major," Major by the bull "Rover," Rover by the imported bull "Eclipse." Eclipse was imported by Joseph Patterson, of Baltimore, Maryland. Dam, the pure Devon cow "Beauty." Beauty was sired by "Bloomfield." Beauty's dam was a pure Devon, owned by Chandler Judd, of Watertown. Beauty's grand dam was the noted cow "Fancy," owned by S. & L. Hurlburt, of Winchester, Ct. Matchless was purchased and brought to Michigan in the fall of 1851, by O. W. & G. P. Bennett, of Jackson.

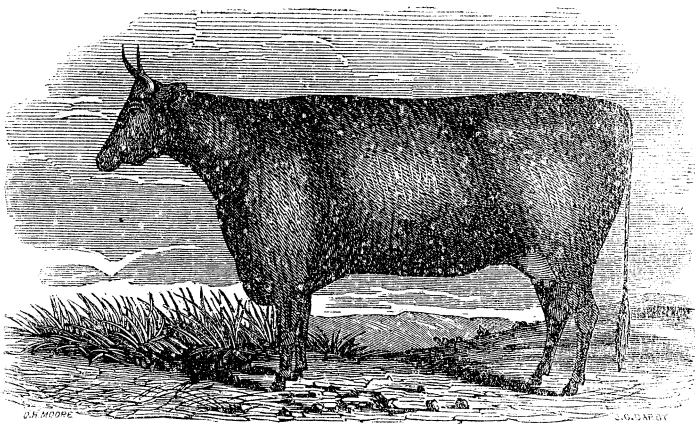
O. W. & G. P. BENNETT.

Jackson, Michigan, Sept., 1852.



["DUKE OF DEVON."]

OWNED BY F. V. SMITH, COLDWATER, BRANCH COUNTY, MICH.



["DUCHESS."]

OWNED BY F. V. SMITH, COLDWATER, BRANCH COUNTY, MICH.

F. V. SMITH'S DEVON STOCK.

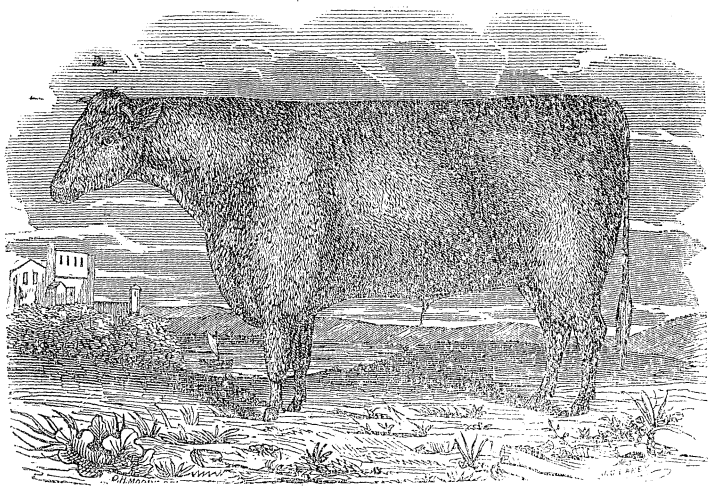
DEAR SIR—I herewith transmit to you a portrait of my Devon bull and heifer which were exhibited by me at the Fair of the State Agricultural Society last fall.

My bull, "Duke of Devon," is four years old this spring; was bred by M. Davy, North Moulton, Devonshire, England; was imported in October, 1851.

The heifer, "Duchess," is four years old this spring; bred by Mr. Davy, North Moulton, Devonshire, England; was imported in October, 1850. She was awarded the first premium by the New York State Agricultural Society in the fall of 1851, as the best Devon cow. She was then two years old and had to compete with aged cows. She was awarded the first premium at the Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, the same fall, as the best two year old Devon heifer.

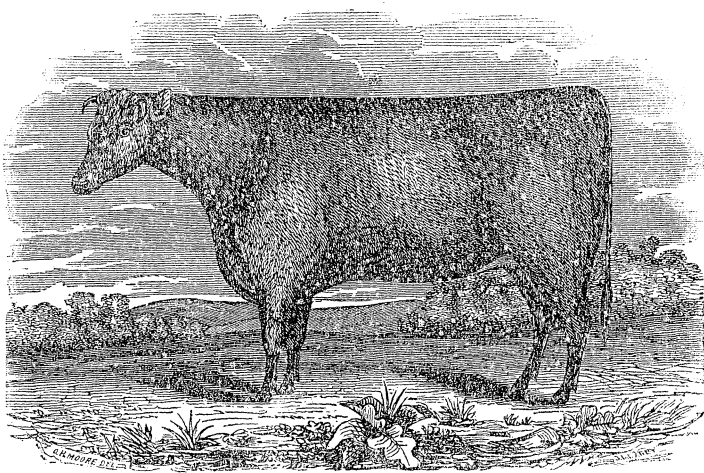
F. V. SMITH.

Coldwater, Branch Co., May 27, 1853.



["NOBLE."]

OWNED BY A. Y. MOORE, OF SCHOOLCRAFT, KALAMAZOO CO., MICH.



["FANCY."]

OWNED BY A. Y. MOORE, OF SCHOOLCRAFT, KALAMAZOO CO., MICH.

A. Y. MOORE'S CROSS OF BLOOD STOCK.

SCHOOLCRAFT, June 7th, 1853.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq.,

Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR—I forward at your request, the pedigree of my two year old bull, called "Noble." He was sired by my bull Charley, who was sired by Mr. Jones' old bull Charley. The dam of Noble I purchased of Mr. Jones; she was sired by Mr. Lyons' bull, of Ohio, (Devon and Durham.) The sire of Charley was the same cow. Blood of Noble, three-sixteenths Devon, one-sixteenth Holderness, twelve-sixteenths Durham, deep red color, and large in size.

Also the pedigree of my two year old heifer, called "Fancy." She was sired by the same bull; dam, full sister to the dam of Noble. Blood, three-sixteenths Devon, one-sixteenth Holderness, twelve-sixteenths Durham; same color as Noble. These cattle are hardy, of large growth, showing action for work, gentle to handle, deep milkers, of extra quality, and very full in all points calculated for the butcher.

Most Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

A. Y. MOORE.

THE BLOOD HORSE.

BY A. Y. MOORE, OF SCHOOLCRAFT.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society:*

DEAR SIR—In compliance with your request I send you for the Transactions of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, an article on the subject of that noble animal, the Horse, for which I have during my whole life had a very fond attachment, and for that kind, too, which is denominated the "blood horse," and which, in my opinion, is superior to any other kind for all practical purposes.

It is a matter of history that when racing began to attract attention in England, horses were imported from the east for that particular purpose, but at first it is probable that pedigree and purity of blood were not objects of such high consideration as they have since been. The general conformation of the horse with that peculiar style which indicated speed and bottom, were more particularly sought for.

The Arabs of the Desert have always been breeders of horses for sale, and no people on earth can come in competition with them for care in respect to their pedigree. There are many of them fine horses, whose pedigree they can trace and authenticate for more than five hundred years. Their best mares can scarcely ever be obtained from them at any price, and it is also difficult to obtain their best horses. It must be through the channel of some particular influence.

Mr. Darley, a merchant at Aleppo, through his connections, procured from the Arabian deserts the celebrated horse, since styled and known as the Darley Arabian, which was one of the pure blood horses of which we can have a full reliance. The Godolphin Arabian was another of the same class, to the blood of which our thorough bred horses can be traced as well in England as in America. The great success of those two Arabian horses, in breeding for the sports of the turf in England, turned the opinion of fashionable gentlemen and sportsmen in their favor almost entirely to the exclusion of all others, crossing them with their choicest and well tried mares, and particularly their imported Barb mares, and to those peculiar and exciting times do we commence the pedigree of what is now styled the thorough bred horse. They were in size of small order, seldom coming to the height of fifteen hands, (or sixty inches, four inches being a hand.) In a list of seventy-two, which were successful runners during a period of fourteen years, from 1756 to 1770, only three came to the height of fifteen hands, but from their astonishing strength, endurance and speed, they became celebrated as a distinct race of horses. As carrying heavy weights, (sometimes 175 lbs,) as well as long heats, became tests of blood, for the last half century, both in England and America; horses have been bred in reference to increasing their size, without deteriorating from

their excellent qualities, which now makes the standard of winning horses, both runners and trotters, fifteen and a half hands high, sometimes, and some of the best horses have stood at sixteen hands; but those cases are rare when entirely thorough bred. No horse for the turf can succeed, in long heats, unless his pedigree be perfect, with a rare exception, indeed, I may say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, if a horse lacks a sixteenth or a thirty-second part in purity of blood, he will lose his energies and fail in the last heat for which he is entered.

Since the very great superiority of the thorough bred horse has been established for the turf, he has been used for the improvement of horses for other purposes, for instance, the English hunter, which is a horse of cross bloods, giving more size and retaining the strength and endurance of the racer, which enables him to carry a man of heavy weight upon the gallop for hours, but at comparatively less speed than for the turf. They also produce the best coach horse, and the single horse for all purposes when judiciously crossed, nor have I found it in my experience that they are inferior to any other horse for the hard druggery of the farm or roads, when crossed so as to ensure good size. The cross of the thorough bred or blood horse upon handsome, large, well formed and well bred mares, are emphatically the horses for "all work," and in other words, our best market horses. In fact, I never knew a very superior horse, one that would command the price of three, four or five hundred dollars, singly, that had not a strong dash of blood in his veins. The now celebrated Morgan and Black Hawk, are both strongly tinctured & trace back to blood stock. The large draught horse without any cross of blood whatever will in one year's time, even at a walk, if used every day, be found inferior to the grade horse, at two hundred pounds less weight, but for drawing a plow through a tough sod, or a wagon through deep mud, for a short time might be considered preferable.

In view of the facts above stated, I conceive it the best policy for our Michigan Farmers, in the business of raising horses, to select large fine mares, with as much blood as possible, and cross them with the thoroughbred or high blood horse, with all the elegance and powers developed in the race horse, if such can be obtained. The difference between the blood horse and common stock is so manifest, that

almost any one at all acquainted with the animal can at once distinguish to which class he belongs.

I will now give what I conceive to be the peculiar characteristics of the form of a blood horse, although his very superior powers and excellencies does not consist in that alone, but is combined with energy and disposition sufficient to carry out his task to the last extremity. No one could have fully estimated the very superior powers of Old American Eclipse, merely from a view of his conformation, but that being full in all the essential points, he had the stamina and disposition which enabled him, when brought to the test, to conquer all competitors.

The attitude of the head and neck, contributes more than all other parts of the body to give him a graceful appearance. The head should be straight in the face, but not too long, the nostril well extended, the nose thin; wide between the eyes with the head tapering upwards and a full muscular appearance on the forehead running up to a point; the ears medium size, well curved and carved, erect, with a lively motion and placed at a proper distance from each other; the eye-pits or hollows between the eyes and ears well filled, and the eye-lids thin; the eyes should be pretty large and prominent, clear, lively, and full of fire; the cheek or jowl, wide, full and muscular; the lower part of the under jaw lean, thin and tapering; the chin small and round; the mouth small, moderately deep and lips thin; the neck long and arching, with a fine silken mane; the withers elevated moderately, and not too thin; the shoulders thick and well sloped, points wide and well forward; the arm heavy and long, the chest deep and wide, making a large girth; the back short and at the loin a little arched and raised on each side of the back bone by muscle, so as to have the appearance of the bone being sunken; the flank should be short and full, crupper round and plump, the dock firm with long silken hair, the haunches well furnished with a wide spread stifle, showing a round hip, the thigh large and full of muscle; the hock angular in front, broad on the sides and tendinous behind, the shank bone thin in front, broad on the sides and tendons prominent, strong and well detached; postern compact and delicate, of middle size and moderately long, becoming larger towards the hoof, which should be brown, good size and round; the coat should be soft and

silky to the touch, showing in a large degree the veins beneath the skin.

Schoolcraft, March, 1853.

THE DRAUGHT HORSE.

BY W. P. LOMAS, OF DETROIT.

The full blooded *Race Horse* is indisputably the strongest animal of his weight, in creation; this peculiarly excellent quality does not depend on his bulk, but upon a certain form and disposition of his limbs, as may be noticed in his full and close loins, low hips, muscular haunches and thighs. In consequence of this kind of conformation, he is enabled to support a wonderful continuance of violent exertion, or, in the language of the turf, he possesses bottom and stamina. But it is not my object to portray the race horse; I speak of him only in contrast with the draught horse.

THE DRAUGHT HORSE. Great improvements have been made in this useful breed of horses; the great, unwieldy horse, with a large sluggish head, long back, and long, thick hairy legs, has nearly disappeared, and is now succeeded by an animal which unites the advantages of strength and docility, with those of form, activity and vigor. Farmers are now convinced that strength and activity, rather than height and weight, are the more essential properties of draught horses.

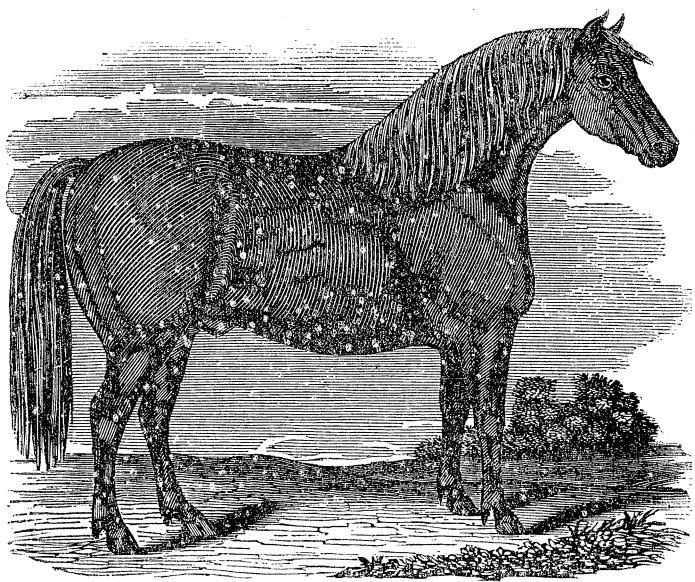
The draught horse should have a large, broad head, wide frontal bone, full and prominent between the eyes, which renders him less subject to diseases of the eye; his face should be straight and tapering, cheeks free from too much flesh, the nostrils not only large but looking fresh, and red within, for an open and fresh nostril is always a sign of good wind, and without it no horse can endure arduous and continued exertion; his nose should terminate like that of a sheep, his chin small, his mouth large and deep in the wicks, the windpipe large, and appearing straight when he bridles his head; the ears should be small, open and pricked, or though they be somewhat long, yet if they stand erect and bold, like those of a fox, it is a sign of toughness or hardiness; the head where it joins the neck

should be narrow, a short tapering neck, a full broad breast, not so oblique as in the race horse, because when moving heavy weights all his strength is thrown into the collar ; his crest should be well arched and firm, not loose and flabby, or what is termed bull-neck ; his fore legs where they join the shoulder should be wide, decreasing in width to the hoof, which should be to constitute a perfect foot, at an angle of forty-five degrees elevation ; his muscles on the scapula (blade-bone,) and ulna, (arm) should be large, full and firm, and have an undulating feel from the wither, which should not be too high or sharp as in the race horse ; in fact, an upright shoulder is incompatible with a high wither ; short in the back, but lengthy from the fore feet to the hinder ones on the ground ; his knee broad when viewed from the front, the legs clean, flat and sinewy ; his postern comparatively shorter than the race horse, because in tugging at his load he necessarily digs his feet into the ground. A long slender postern like that of the race horse would produce a derangement in the back tendons which are tied down to and under the navicular bone enclosed in the foot, and which are inelastic, and not capable of elongation. The race horse sometimes, from his exceedingly long strides or leaps, becomes let down, (a horseman's phrase) the tendons give way, and the upper part of the fetlock approaches the ground and the horse's running days are over.

The draught horse should have a deep, round banded chest, broad flat ribs and well ribbed home, i. e. where the last rib approximates the hip joint, unlike the race horse, which should have a space of seven inches, which give him greater room and celerity, and enables him to perform such wonderful reaches in the walk and gallop. The horse that is esteemed fittest for the draught, also, has a large and round buttock, and tolerably straight on the croup ; the thighs should be fleshy and long, and the whole of the muscle which shows itself on the outside of the thigh, should be large and very thick ; his hock should be clean and broad, and short in the cannon from the hock to the upper fetlock or postern ; he must have a firm and strong tail and the dock must be thick and well furnished with hair, which, to-

gether with his mane, should be fine and long, but not bushy, which would denote dulness, heaviness, and the absence of a proper and determined spirit.

Detroit, June 27, 1853.



["YOUNG SAMPSON."]

OWNED BY DAVID FERGUSON, ALMONT, MACOMB COUNTY.

DRAUGHT HORSE, "YOUNG SAMPSON."

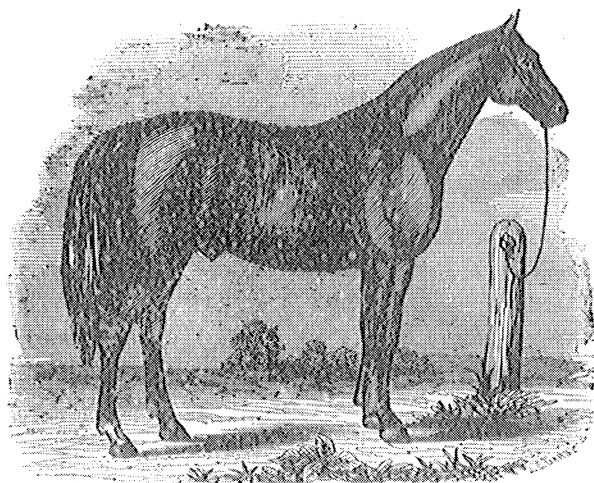
My horse "Young Sampson," is now eleven years old, color, jet black, weight, 1500 lbs. He was awarded the first premium once in New York, and at the first annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society he was also awarded the first premium; the committee stating that for powerful muscular strength, handsome form, and graceful movement, they had seldom seen his equal. He was again awarded the first premium in 1851, and in 1852 he was recommended by the committee as worthy, but by the rules of the Society could not again be awarded the first premium.

PEDIGREE.

"Young Sampson" was sired by Sampson, a full blood draught horse, imported from England in 1837, by John Robertson, of Palmyra, N. Y. His dam was sired by Cockfighter, and Cockfighter's dam by the imported horse Duroc. Young Sampson was raised by George Goodhese, of Wheatland, N. Y.

DAVID FERGUSON.

Almont, Macomb Co., Mich., March 4th, 1853.



["POST BOY"]

OWNED BY J. C. GILES, OF BLISSFIELD, LENAWEE COUNTY, MICH.

"POST BOY."

PEDIGREE.

Post Boy was bred by John N. Loyd, of Loyd's Neck, Long Island, New York. He was foaled on the 5th of May, 1831. Was got by Henry, dam, Garland, by Duroc; grand dam, Young Damsel, by Hamiltonian; G. grand dam, Miller's Damsel, (the dam of Eclipse,) by Messenger; G. G. grand dam, the imported Pot-8-o's mare.

POULTRY.

BY M. FREEMAN, M. D.

MR. J. C. HOLMES,

Secretary Michigan State Agricultural Society:

Circumstances again induce me to comply with your request, as another year's experience in keeping fowls enables me to add some further confirmation of the properties peculiar to some of the new varieties, which compels me to maintain the same opinions I advanced in the Transactions of last year. My experiments this year again fully convince me that I was warranted in saying then that "there are certain varieties of the domestic fowl that produce during the year a much larger number of eggs than are furnished by other varieties;" which to prove again, I made the following experiment, the latter part of last winter and continued it for some time; still I should not rely on it as a fixed fact, as I deem a single circumstance is not sufficient to establish any fact, but being fully in accordance with previous tests, I must remain a full believer in the above assertions. But to the experiment: I divided an enclosed shed into two apartments, each 10 by 12 feet. On the south side I put slats to admit the light and sun, in which I put 15 hens, all of common stock except three Polands. On the north side which the sunshine did not reach, I put six Dorking hens. I attended to them myself, feeding

each pen of the same articles. The Dorkings gave me during the time quite as many eggs, and frequently in stormy weather, (of which we had a full supply last spring,) I did not get an egg a day from the common side, and on those days would get from the Dorkings from three to six eggs a day. At the same time I had a yard of five Shanghais and three Dorkings, (which varieties may be yarded together, and the produce of each be kept distinct, as the eggs of the former are of a redish yellow, those of the latter pearl white,) though under more favorable circumstances as to yard and warmer house, and would by way of a little bragging, induce the men at work on my dwelling house to name that day, or one within a week, without regard to storms, and that they would find eight eggs, laid on the day named by the eight hens, which they tested several times, and invariably found the number.

The Shanghais, Dorkings, and Shanghais and Dorkings mixed, would invariably lay in about three weeks from the time of hatching shut up in a small coop with their chickens. A Shanghai hen I sold at the late State fair was still brooding her litter of chickens, and had commenced her second litter of eggs after hatching, when I removed her for exhibition, fully testing their qualities as setters. Their success in hatching and rearing their chickens I found quite equal to any of my varieties. The quiet disposition of the Shanghai permits their being handled without resistance, and show no objection at having their nests while setting removed daily to different places. They are much more contented when cooped with their chicks than common hens.

My pullets commenced laying last winter when about five months old. Pullets hatched last April laid before the first of September. Cock chicks at $4\frac{1}{2}$ months weighed within a few ounces of eight pounds, having been closely yarded; which prevents their growing as rapidly as if allowed to run at large or in a commodious enclosure. They will not do as well closely confined as old fowls. Anxious to test the Shanghai as a table fowl I incurred the extravagance of roasting one with a Poland chick reared in the same yard, and some weeks older. The difference in the size was no more remarkable (the Shanghai being twice as large) than the difference in the quality of the meat. The Poland was dry, stringy, and almost

tasteless; the Shanghai was very juicy, tender, and fine flavored, which peculiarity characterizes the mixture with the Dorkings. Nor have I found the Shanghais great consumers, as some have asserted. Wishing to inform myself as to the fact, I placed each variety of chickens in separate yards, particularly noticed the amount of food allotted to each, and invariably found the Dorkings consumed the most. So also says Mr. L. at the east, who is a fowl "fancier," and has paid particular attention in that respect. When feeding the Dorkings, they often reminded me of the Berkshire hog, which, by-the-by, is a breed too much neglected of late.

I forbore in my former communication to say anything in favor of my black Cochins, except their size and uniformity of beautiful plumage, as I had not then had a fair opportunity to judge of their merits; however, since then I have been enabled to give them a fair trial, as to their laying, setting and nursing properties, and have now come to the conclusion, that I can in all honesty, when the question is asked me, (which is very often put,) which is the best breed, Shanghais or Cochin? answer, by saying for the first six months the Shanghai grow the fastest, lay the soonest, after which, it is six of one and half a dozen of the other. The Cochins, like the Shanghais do not lay very large litters, but are reproduced astonishingly quick. I did not allow those two varieties to set until midsummer, and I believe they invariably commenced a new litter of eggs from three to five days after finishing the former one. The old hen would cluck for a week after she began to lay; nor do I recollect their omitting to lay daily, during the laying season, except when they showed a desire to sit. The chicks will vie with the Shanghai in hardiness. My pulling down "shante row," to build upon a new plan, exposed my fowls to several cold storms, which produced the "rupe," especially among the youngest, and the Cochins have stood the disease much better than any of the others, which proved more fatal among the mongrel breeds. The Dorkings I presume are too generally known to require any remarks, further than that I consider them a valuable variety. A cross with the Shanghais have proved to be all I had a right to expect, of fine size, compact and well formed. They may be relied on as possessing first class qualities. The Dorking crossed on the Kent County, produced fowls of a larger size than either of the

original varieties, abundant layers of the largest eggs of any I have ever kept; but it is remarkable that a cross with them (Dorking and Kent County,) on the Shanghai, has lessened the size of the progeny, which much resemble the original cross of the game, quick motioned and light on the wing, of compact, fine form, and of light rich plumage.

Thinking perhaps we had not yet arrived at the "ne plus ultra" of perfection, though a mighty improvement is made in very many of our poultry yards, I, in common with the nature of man am fond of experimenting, and in hopes of making changes that may be an improvement in some respects, at least giving a little spice to the occupation; hence I have made several crosses, resulting differently, and name the two (the Dorking and Kent County, and their progeny with the Shanghai,) to show that by mixing different varieties, even of the same species, does not invariably hold good so far as giving evidence of both parentages, but often dissimilar from both, and great improvements may sometimes be as much the result of accident as that of science. I have recently been adding some popular varieties to my list, such as the gray Chittagongs, Bramapoota and Black Spanish, also the Dominico colored Shanghai, all of which however, I must test before giving an opinion.

The long neglected branch of rural economy, the rearing of poultry as a source of profit, is beginning to excite considerable attention, both in this country and in Europe. Exorbitant prices are paid here by some, varying from \$25 to \$100 per pair for Cochins and Shanghais; however, pure birds of those varieties can be obtained at prices that will enable all who raise chickens to realize the extra outlay, in one season, in the extra amount of meat alone, a fact to the point is exemplified near me: my neighbor Mr. A. Y. Moore, who deserves much credit for propagating fine stock of all kinds, even for years his poultry had frequent additions of all the best reputed varieties he then knew and could obtain, keeping up with the day [of progression and improvements, has bred this year a few Shanghais, which were allowed to take their chances with the others, and now five of them will weigh down ten of the others of his former breeds. Facts sooner or later will prevail, and one is, that poultry, with the facilities our State now has of sending eggs and

chickens to good markets, and the cheapness of grain, will pay a larger profit for the amount of outlay and trouble, than any other branch of rural occupation. Several persons who have paid some attention of late to their fowls, inform me that their hens nett them from 75 cents to \$1 apiece.

My own yards are no criterion, as I sell eggs and chickens at prices beyond their value to eat, although far below the smallest price named above; still, was I obliged to sell at eating prices, I would continue to keep a large number of the choice varieties of fowls as a source of profit; hence I would say to persons of small means and with small premises, to keep a few choice fowls as a source of convenience and profit. Hens will do well when closely confined, if supplied with the necessary articles of food. All mine are closely yarded a few weeks after they are hatched and remain so constantly, and are now, Dec. 9th, many of them laying daily.

Schoolcraft, Nov. 1852.

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

BY JONA. SHEARER.

J. C. HOLMES, *Secretary of St. Ag. Society:*

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 10th inst., requesting a communication on the subject of plows and plowing, has been duly received, and will be respectfully complied with.

The Plow holds a high rank with the Anvil and Loom; these three constitute the great levers which have raised the nations of the earth in the scale of enterprise, prosperity and opulence; they give motion to the wheels of the land, and spread the canvas to the breeze of the ocean, and from them the far-famed liberal arts and sciences have received succor and nourishment. And from Homer's time down to the present, the poet's muse has been haunting the minds of men in extolling these great utensils of human industry. But as my theme is the plow it will be briefly considered. It may not be considered out of the way to travel back on the road of antiquity and sympathise with those who have wasted their energies in laboring to cultivate the land with huge uncouth utensils, called plows, drawn by all classes of beasts, and even by men, women and chil-

dren, constructed of trees, with the knots of the limbs left on and wood hewed in divers shapes, pointed with stone, brass and iron, and in some instances with silver and gold. The Jews, Egyptians, Romans and Grecians, through all their boasted histories, give but a meager description of any thing like a good plow ; although their multiplied millions were fed from the products of the earth, and their mighty armies subsisted on the plunder and toil of their down-trodden victims, prisoners and slaves, who tilled the earth to great disadvantage for their support; and strange as it may appear, man has labored longer, and taxed his ingenuity superlatively more to invent instruments of destruction, than those to save and sustain life. The faithful pages of history down the long track of time, are filled with recitals of bloody conquests, desolation and carnage, of wasted fields, famished millions, burning villages and slaughtered innocence—these are the trophies of war. Agriculture and peace on the other hand teach how to feed and sustain life, and the spirit of the age has turned the minds of men to the invention of all that can be reasonably desired, in the improved condition of labor-saving implements of human industry for the cultivation of the earth and in the various occupations and professions of life, and yet this uncommon progress is onward to accomplish the amelioration and better condition of the human race. It is but a few years since, and within the recollection of many now living, that the cast iron plow has taken the place of the old wooden Lockshire and Bull plows, and have been fashioned upon an accurate mathematical scale and plan, combining good deep tillage, with ease of draught, which is justly described in the circular of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, in their new series of plows respectively adapted to green sward (or sod) and stubble (or fallow) plowing, and to light loam or heavy clay soils. The many advantages of deep tillage, and the numerous benefits resulting from breaking and thoroughly pulverizing the soil to a greater depth than has usually been practiced by the farmers of our country, have now become so apparent, that plows modeled and formed to work even twelve inches deep, are often called for by our better informed and scientific agriculturists.

The importance of deep and more thorough pulverization, (which can only be effected by finer and deeper plowing,) and the inadequacy of plows in general use for accomplishing such results, have, by the aid of a series of experiments made during the last two years, succeeded in producing this desirable object, constructing plows differing materially from those previously in use, and themselves varying in proportion, to adapt them to the various soils, mode of culture, and kind of work required, while all are formed upon a scale of accurate mathematical calculations. In the construction of this series, several important desiderata are arrived at.

First. Their forms and proportions admit of cutting and turning a furrow-slice in the most perfect manner, which is much narrower in proportion to its thickness (or depth) than could be turned by the ordinary plows, at the same time laying it at a desirable distance from the unplowed land, leaving a wide furrow, convenient for the animal to walk in while turning the succeeding furrow.

Second. By cutting a narrower, thicker furrow-slice, giving it a more square form, a perfect pulverization and deep tilth is more easily obtained; the atmosphere, light and heat, penetrates the soil deeper, and is better diffused throughout the worked mass, and roots of vegetation go deeper, and spread freely in search of nourishment.

Third. The distance being greater from the base or sole of the plow to the beam, and the beam being high and arched at the standard, a very much larger space is left in the throat, which effectually prevents choking or clogging in the most unfavorable soil; which is particularly advantageous in stubble lands, or while turning under green crops, coarse manure, &c.

Fourth. The handles being longer and projecting farther back, it gives the plowman more leverage, and enables him to direct the plow with accuracy, and greater ease.

Fifth. The mould board or plate being formed by an accurate mathematical scale and plan, the furrow in its transit over the surface is not subject to the least irregular curve or twist, by which all crowding, resistance, or breaking is avoided, and a greater quantity of earth is turned with a given amount of motive power, than has been done heretofore.

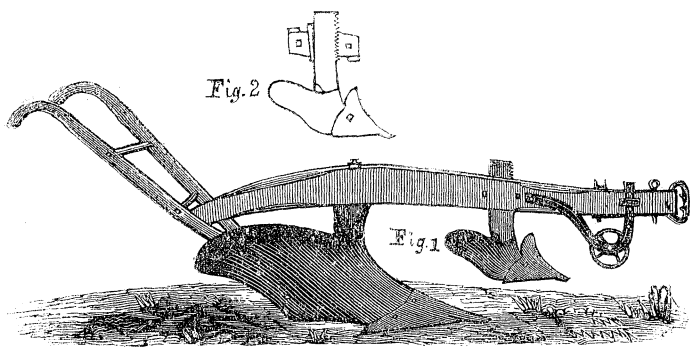
In addition to this, as there is a time and season to plow for different crops, there are also various kinds of soils that require different modes of cultivation with the plow, and consequent upon the condition and amount of nitrous substances contained therein, with the changeability of the seasons and weather, proving that no definite rule can be laid down as a general system to serve as an infallible guide to the farmer; hence the variation in the amount and quality of crops, all of which teach that the trade or business of his profession is progressive, ever varying, and never arriving to perfection, yet pleasing and entertaining to the philosophic mind; therefore it is obvious that the exercise of experience and good judgment, with a knowledge of the science, are highly requisite in promoting and advancing this great calling.

Notwithstanding all these variations and different modes necessarily to be followed out for the accomplishment of the most desirable ends, yet the experience and scientific investigations recently made, have added much in the promotion of agriculture. For example, it is well known to many that fall plowing of clay land is useful in many instances (which might be named.) The question arises then, why is it so? Science teaches that heat and cold, in certain degrees have the same effect to pulverize the clay and prepare it in a good condition for crops the ensuing spring; and it is also found to be of great utility to work the land when it is in the right condition. Deep tillage is also found to be very useful for crops, as they grow better in dry as well as in wet seasons; when it is dry the roots run deeper, and when the rains fall abundantly the water settles away more readily. Deep tillage also has the tendency of more thoroughly mixing a greater amount of the ingredients which the soil contains for the nourishment of the crop.

Much more might be said on the subject of plows and plowing, but fearful that this article might prove too lengthy, it will be brought to a close, by saying a word in favor of the admirable plows and plowing exhibited at the annual State fair in September, 1852. The work was all done well, and the plows exhibited were all admirably adapted for the uses intended, and the competition so great that it

was with some difficulty for the judges to decide on the merits of the plows and plowing, but the decisions were made according to their best judgment, of which you have the report.

Plymouth, Dec., 1852.



["JOINTER PLOW."]

THE JOINTER PLOW.

The jointer, or jointer plow, was invented and first manufactured by Mr. Aaron Smith of Birmingham, Oakland county, Mich., about five years since. He soon after applied for a patent but was denied one, as he understood, on the ground that it was similar to, or was no improvement upon, the Michigan subsoil or double plow.

It would be extremely difficult to conceive how such a decision could have been made, as the two work upon entirely different principles. While the double plow turns two whole furrows placing one upon the other, in the same way that two single plows would do it, without any material saving as to cost, or doing the work any better than it could be done with two separate plows, the jointer is simply attached to the beam of a common plow, and may be put on or taken off at pleasure, or adjusted to suit any depth of plowing, turning a furrow before the plow, about one half the width of an ordinary furrow and two inches deep, placing all grass, weeds, stubble or manure at the outward edge of the furrow, so that when that furrow is turned, it completely covers whatever may have been upon the surface, leaving the soil clean and mellow, and this is done without materially increasing the draught, or adding to the expense of ordinary plowing.

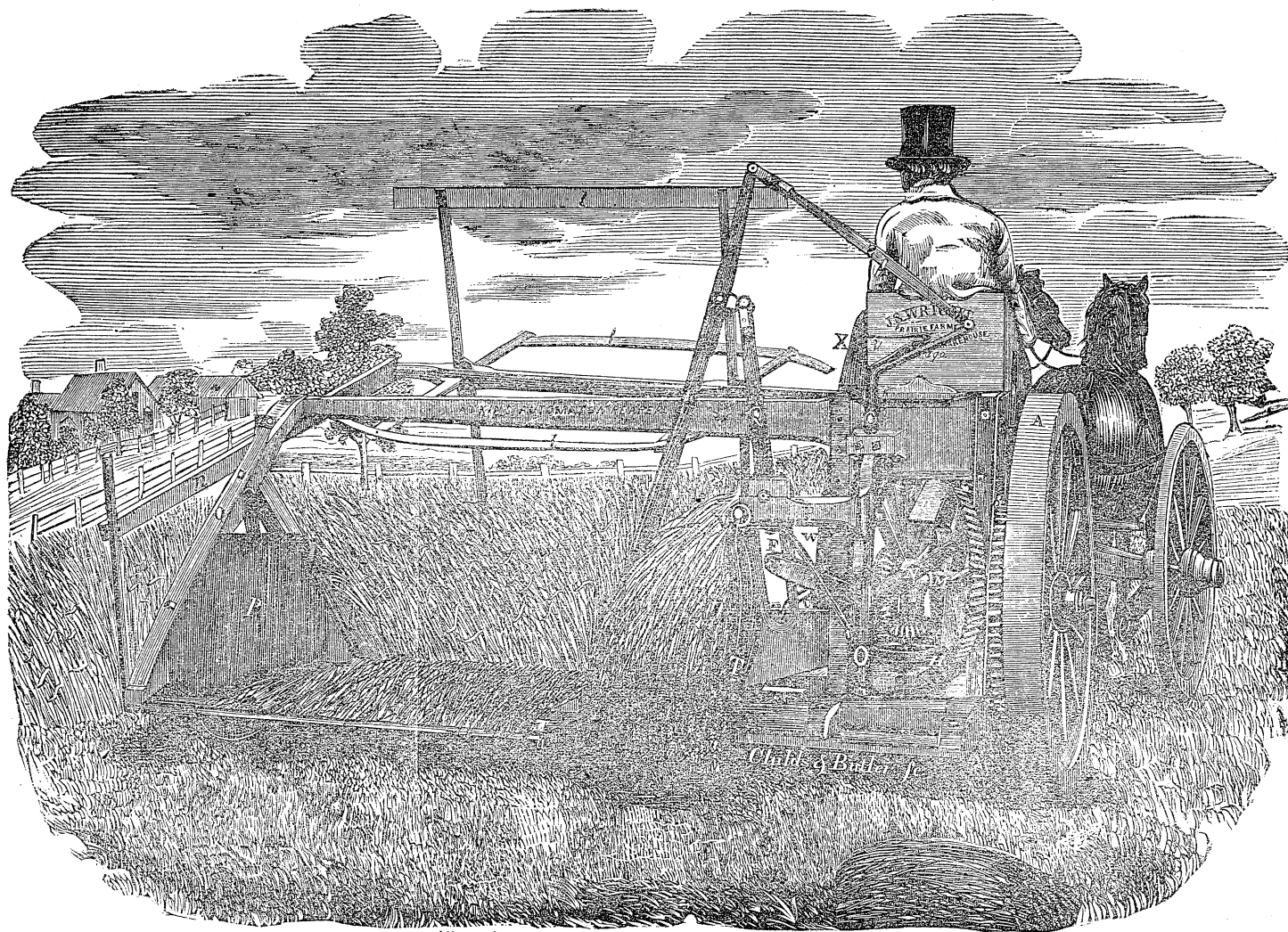
The joiner has heretofore been attached to the plow by a band, in the same way as a cutter, and it has been some trouble to fasten it, or to change it from one plow to another and have it always in the exact position to do good work ; but Mr. Smith has now obviated that difficulty, by casting the standard of the jointer straight, or without a projection on the side as formerly, and with several small notches in one edge to fit into a cast iron plate, the plate to be bolted to the beam of the plow ; this enables the plowman to readily alter the depth, or change it from one plow to another and fasten it securely in the right position. Mr. Smith intends to renew his application for a patent.

The Jointer has been used in this vicinity for nearly five years, and I believe it is generally conceded by all who have used it, that it is not only a valuable implement, but one of the greatest improvements in the plow line, since the cast iron plow was first invented, and yet it remains comparatively unknown, except in a small territory near where it was first used. It is an indispensable article to any farmer who wishes to place the vegetable matter, that is on the surface, in a position where it will be readily decomposed, and who deems it essential to good tillage to have the land well fitted for a crop.

Figure No. 1, of the accompanying cut, shows the Jointer attached to one of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's plows. Figure No. 2 shows the Jointer separate from the plow.

LINUS CONE.

Troy, Oakland County, April 26, 1853.



["ATKIN'S AUTOMATON, OR SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER."]

ATKINS' AUTOMATON, OR SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER.

On the preceding page is a cut of Atkins' Automaton, or Self-Raking Reaper and Mower. This machine was exhibited by me at the Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, in September, 1852, and a premium was awarded to it, as will be seen by the report of the committee.

The inventor is Mr. Jearum Atkins, late of Will County, Illinois, now residing at Chicago. He is a millwright by trade, and as this invention testifies, an original and remarkable mechanical genius. About ten years ago he had the misfortune to be injured by a fall, and has since been almost wholly confined to his bed, being unable to sit up more than two or three minutes at a time.

Two or three years ago, a reaper was brought into his neighborhood, and an opportunity given him to examine it from his bed for a few minutes. A farmer present, knowing his inventive skill, remarked to him that if he "would only attach a raker to it, he would make his fortune." Being a son of poverty as well as affliction, compelled to rely wholly upon his friends for support, they themselves being also poor, yet possessed of a manly, independent spirit, the remark awakened his thought and determination. Various plans were successively formed and abandoned without trial, farther than a small model, till last winter he struck upon a wholly new arrangement. Having mentally studied out the details, he ascertained by mathematical calculation, before making any part of his model, the size, movement, and effect of each separate piece, and then made one part after another of his model, according to his figures, put the separate pieces together, and the whole movement was effected exactly as calculated, even to a little rise in the rake as it is drawn across the platform. That model has not been altered, and the full sized machine is almost precisely the model enlarged.

Considering the novel and complicated motions, yet perfect simplicity and small number of pieces by which they are produced, it shows a very high order of mechanical talent to have at once perfected such a machine, and in such a manner. Most inventors, it is believed, get some parts to work right in a model, and then plan and add another and another; but the whole plan of this Self-Raker was entirely formed in the inventor's mind before a single piece of wood or metal for his model was touched.

Seldom is it that an invention, involving anything like the novelty and complicated movement of this, is at once and so successfully introduced into practical use, even when the inventor has the benefit of much experience in the branch of industry for which he is laboring; yet so thoroughly had Mr. Atkins studied out all the difficulties to be obviated, that though he had never seen a reaper but once, and then not at work—notwithstanding he knew nothing of grain-cutting, having from boyhood been closely devoted to his trade, till he became bed-ridden, still, so correct were his views, that where the mechanics deviated from his plans in constructing the machine for trial, it failed, and his wishes had to be followed out in every particular.

J. S. WRIGHT.

Chicago, Ill., Dec., 1852.

VEGETABLES.

BY JEREMIAH BROWN.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq.:

SIR—It is very much to be regretted that the traveller, in passing through our beautiful Peninsula, so rarely sees a garden—that which may really be called a vegetable garden. It is true that he will find at most houses a “patch,” which the owner calls “our garden,” but such a garden! what a misnomer. Now if planting a few potatoes, and melons, and cucumbers, a bed of lettuce and one of beets and radishes, and perhaps two of onions, leaving them so to be overrun with all sorts of weeds through the summer, can be called gardening, why then almost every farmer has a garden. The truth is, the

cultivation of vegetables is almost entirely neglected, and as a matter of course, the farmer and his visitors rarely enjoy the luxury of eating them.

The wild Indian is content to eat his meat and fish half cooked, and we find that no small proportion of our rural population are content to eat theirs without vegetables. With the farmer it is too much trouble to grow them, and with his family to prepare and cook them, and therefore they are content with hot biscuit and fried pork for breakfast, fried pork and potatoes for dinner, and fried pork and hot biscuit for tea. Need I say that that style of living must produce "plenty of ague," "plenty of chill fever," "plenty of biles?" if not, then just dig a well near the marsh to avoid the necessity of digging deep, and "stone it up with wood," and I will guarantee you will not escape with less than all these plagues.

If we would enjoy good health and a fine flow of spirits, we must have plenty of exercise in the open air, and the doctor will tell us that it is no less important that we have good, wholesome, and a varied diet. Vegetables must make up a large proportion of that diet, or the system will get out of order.

What influences have vegetables had upon nations? Look at the Irish—are they not proverbially the wittiest people on the face of the earth? Certainly they are; and is it not the potatoe that makes them so? If not, then I should like to know what it is. Then again, look at the Dutch, and see how strong and robust they are. They enjoy better health and a better constitution than any other people; and why is it so? Is it not because they eat so much sour-kROUT? A good dish of sour-kROUT is very good for those who like it, but I would very much prefer a nice dish of cauliflower.

That is a vegetable which has been under cultivation for a long time, and yet I fear that most of our farmers know nothing of it, as it is so rarely seen in their gardens. There are several varieties of this delightful vegetable, but the early and late Walckeren are the best. I have had the best success with the early. I sow the seed in the hot bed about the first of March; after the plants are up, thin out and give as much air through the day as possible, and as soon as there is no danger from frost, transplant into the open ground. They require a rich deep soil, which should be kept well hoed and free

from weeds. In hot dry weather do not allow them to suffer for want of water. If the plants do not all head before severe weather comes on in the fall, those not headed should be taken up with a little soil around the roots, and planted out in an airy dry cellar, and there they will soon head beautifully.

The French are proverbially fond of *onions*. They use them in their soups, omelets and ragouts, and they even smother their beef steaks with them; in short they use them in such a variety of ways that we may reasonably suppose that it is the onion which produces that wonderful flow of spirits for which they are so noted.

Well, every body knows how to grow onions; at least they think they do—but it may not be amiss to say, that the soil cannot easily be made too rich with hog or fowl manure, made into compost six months before using it: soap suds, urine and soot, will be a good addition to the compost heap. The seed should be planted as early as the ground can be worked, in shallow drills, the drills nine inches apart; cover the seed slightly and press it down so as to make the ground compact over them. Keep the beds clean of weeds through the summer and thin out the plants so that the onions when ripe will be two inches apart. When the tops are dead pull the onions and dry them a few days in the sun, and then put them into a dry, airy loft.

Celery is a delightful vegetable with which our farmers should be better acquainted. It is not only delicious but very healthy, and it gives such an “air of gentility” to the dinner table, all genteel people should certainly cultivate it. No “Webster or Clay dinner” was ever given without celery, and the upper ten think a dinner, is no dinner, without it.

Why then should not we farmers enjoy it, when we can grow it so easily? Some will say, well if it is so nice, and makes one so genteel, we will have some too; but how are we to raise it? we have never seen any, and of course know nothing about its cultivation.—I will tell you how to grow it: about the first of March sow your seed in a hot bed. Seymour’s white and Cole’s superb red are the best; shade the seed and young plants partially from the scorching sun. Prepare your trenches four feet apart as follows: take out the soil nine inches deep and twelve inches wide, and dig in a good dressing

of rich old manure ; then take up your plants carefully—shorten the top and take off all the side shoots ; set them six inches apart in the row and water copiously ; then shade them with boards until the plants are fully established. In about a month you may begin to earth up in order to blanch it, for if it is not blanched it is worthless. In earthing up take each plant in your left hand and draw the earth up all around, but not so high as to cover the heart. This work must always be done while the celery is dry. Hoe frequently and keep the soil loose and free from weeds through the summer.

To keep celery through the winter, Mr. Downing says : “When you are forced to lift the plants out of the trenches, bury them in an open dry part of the garden ; lay in (in an inclined position,) a row of plants, leaving the green tops out of the ground ; cover this row with soil, say a layer of three or four inches, then lay in another row, cover as before until your whole stock is thus disposed of. Press the earth slightly on the roots as you even the plants. When the whole is thus buried, cover it with a layer of straw two and a half feet deep. This will keep out the frost and you can go at any time and get a few day’s supply of celery, while the uniform cool temperature maintained in the soil prevents decay. A few poles or boards shall be laid over the straw to keep it in its place.

Lima beans are generally worth four dollars a bushel green, and eight dollars when ripe. This, then, is a valuable vegetable, and it is as delicious as it is valuable. It is very far superior to any other bean, both in a green or dried state, and therefore should be cultivated by the humblest cottager ; and so it would be, if he could but once taste green corn and Lima beans. Mr. Buist is certainly our highest authority on vegetables. In speaking of the Lima bean he says : “It is more nutritious than the potatoe and of greater value for every day use in winter.”

Cultivation:—Plant about the same time you plant Indian corn and in the same way—distance four feet apart each way. The ground must be rich and the hills should be raised a few inches above the level, put five or six seeds in a hill and if three grow it is enough, if not, plant again. The poles should be set at the time of planting and ought to be twelve feet long.

Asparagus, is another very delightful vegetable, which should be cultivated by every farmer; some cultivate it successfully, while others have very strange ideas in regard to its culture. They mark out the bed and take out the soil a spade deep, and then put in a layer of brick or stone, so as to make sure that the asparagus shall grow up and not down. Never having tested that mode of cultivation I cannot speak favorably of it; but I think a better way is, to trench your ground two feet deep, and dig in at least one third of good old manure. Set the plants, with the crowns three inches below the surface, twelve inches apart in the row and the rows two feet apart. The plants should not be over two years old, nor allowed to become dry before setting. In the fall make the bed white with fine salt or the like quantity in brine. Then cover it with old manure three inches thick, and then the manure with one inch of good soil. In the spring fork it over, but be careful not to injure the crowns.

You may begin to cut the third year, but on no account be tempted to cut after the middle of June.

If it were not occupying too much space I would speak of several other highly valuable vegetables, the cultivation of which would doubtless be beneficial to our farmers.

The Americans are notoriously a meat eating people; they are less robust, and can endure less than almost any other nation—then would it not add to the comfort and health of our families, and also improve our intellects, if we farmers would pay more attention to the cultivation of fruits and garden vegetables?

If the *onion* possesses those rare qualities which make the Frenchman so lively and polite, and kick up his heels so high, why should not we be an onion eating people also? If the *potatoe* has made the Irishman both witty and patriotic, why should not we eat potatoes plentifully, and be witty and patriotic too? And if *sour-kROUT* has made the German so strong and robust, why should not we eat sour-kROUT and be strong and robust too?

Battle Creek, December, 1852.

CROP OF CARROTS.

The following statement of a quarter of an acre of carrots was presented to the State Agricultural Society for a premium, by Geo. Hentig:

The quarter acre offered, (or rather 45 rods) was plowed quite early in the spring, and afterwards ten wagon loads of well rotted manure, spread broadcast, and plowed again on the 11th of May. On the 14th of May the seed was sown in drills, by Emery's Seed Planter. The quantity of seed sown was a little less than a quarter lb. On the 20th of June the plants were hoed and thinned the first time, and afterwards twice cleaned with the cultivator, which was all the cultivation the crop received. On the 23d of October the crop was dug, and measured 229 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, being about 900 bushels per acre. The presentor is firmly of the belief that the yield would have been fully one hundred bushels more per acre, had it not been for the unprecedented drought.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HENTIG.

Marshall, October 25th, 1852.

CROP OF CORN.

To the Sec'y of the Michigan State Ag. Society:

SIR—I have raised from five acres of land the past season, eight hundred and seventy bushels ears of eight rowed yellow corn, averaging eighty-seven bushels shelled corn per acre.

Land, clover and timothy sod, plowed the first of June, and planted without further preparation. Dressed with plow and cultivator.

NATHANIEL SMITH.

Canton, Nov. 18th, 1852.

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss:

Before me, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Wayne, personally came the within named Nathaniel Smith and F. Smith, and testified that the within statement is true.

J. M. HOUGH,

Justice of the Peace.

Canton, November 27th, 1852.

DESCRIPTION OF STAVE MACHINE EXHIBITED AT THE SOCIETY'S FAIR FOR 1852.

This machine cuts, dresses, and joints a stave in a perfect manner, at each revolution, feeding itself from a bolt of wood, at the rate of eighty staves a minute.

In its construction it is compact and strong, being made entirely of iron and steel, weighing some 3,000 pounds. In the rapidity of operation, the uniformity and smoothness of finish it gives the Stave, adapting itself to either a thick or thin bolt, it is altogether unequaled by any stave machine in use.

Either the rived or sawed bolt may be used, the machine feeding itself after the bolt is placed upon the carriage, until the entire bolt is worked into staves, smoothly dressed and jointed, ready for the tress hoop, and at the rate of 80 per minute; and if a machine is properly attended to and kept at work, could cut 35,000 staves per day, of ten hours. It can with ease cut, dress and joint more staves in one day, *than one hundred men can set up into barrels in the same time!* Any kind of timber that is fit for a stave may be used, even such as could not be *rived* into staves and worked by hand. The cost of running the machine, carrying out and piling up staves, &c., &c., need not exceed, if it equals, 50 cents per thousand. One cord of rived bolts will turn out 2,000 staves, costing not over \$3 per cord, in a district where timber is plenty. Upon this basis 1,000 staves, dressed and jointed, will cost but \$2, and are unsurpassed in uniformity of appearance, smoothness of finish, and other general requisites, by any stave used, and at about ONE-HALF the price usually paid for *rough* staves.

Barrels made of staves cut by this machine will commend themselves to shippers and millers for their uniformity, smoothness and strength. The machines are substantially built, not easily injured or liable to get out of repair; and any mechanic of tolerable genius, can soon learn to run one; and as it not only cuts and dresses a stave perfectly, but joints it at the same operation, which no other machine in use ever undertook to do, we with confidence offer it to the public as the best machine for flour barrels, or other slack work, ever used, and invite competition in the celerity of operation and quality of work.

The power required to drive a machine is something less than the power required for one run of mill-stone.

GWYNNES & SHEFFIELD,
Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio.

November, 1852.

THOROUGH DRAINING.

BY LINUS CONE.

There is nothing pertaining to good farming, that is so universally neglected by western agriculturists as that of draining. Without mentioning the comparatively dry, heavy soils that might be greatly benefitted by draining, there are but few farms that do not contain more or less land that is unproductive, or nearly so, in consequence of water remaining on the surface or in the soil, so long as to be detrimental to the growth of crops. In most cases these wet lands could be made the most productive and valuable part of the farm at a small expense, taking into account their value when thoroughly drained.

Having had some experience in reclaiming land of the above description, I will make a few remarks relative to the construction of drains, their cost, and the advantage to be derived therefrom. Open ditches are to be avoided, where the amount of water is not too great to be discharged by an under-drain; and here let me remark, that those that are unacquainted with draining will be liable to greatly under-estimate the amount of water that a well constructed drain will discharge.

The limits of this paper will not admit of going into a lengthy detail of the various methods that would have to be adopted in the different soils and situations, but there are a few general rules that it is necessary to observe in all cases:

1st. It is necessary that fall should be obtained sufficient to give a current to the water the whole length of the drain.

2d. Main drains should be placed a little lower than the side ones, or arms so that the water should have a good current where they intersect.

3d. Side drains should not intersect the main one at right angles, but with a downward curve.

4th. It is important that the drain should be well covered with sod, small brush, straw, or some other material, before filling in the earth.

5th. The drain should be placed so deep that there would be no danger of ever disturbing it with the plow, or rather the sub-soil plow.

6th. The mouth or outlet should always be kept open.

The distance that drains should be apart would depend much upon the kind of soil, or more probably upon their depth. Where I have drained wet swales that were not made wet by springs, a drain three and a half feet deep has effectually drained the land from three to four rods in width.

Of the different materials used, drain-tile are no doubt the best. Of the two kinds the pipe tile I think are to be preferred, when the bore is large enough to readily discharge the water. Horse-shoe tile will discharge more water, but should not be laid without a sole or board at the bottom, unless the bottom is very firm and the current of the water moderate, otherwise they will get displaced. The cost of draining with tile, at the present prices of tile, would rather exceed three shillings per rod. Next to tile, small stone are the best material to use.

My method of making drains of stone is to dig three or three and a half feet deep, and about one foot wide at the bottom; then place a tier of stone three or four inches in diameter, on the sides, and cover with flat stones, afterwards fill in with smaller stones, so as to make the whole a foot or more in thickness. Another method is, when there is less water to be discharged, to dig the same depth, but narrower at the bottom, and fill about the same thickness with small *clean* stone. Drains constructed in the last mentioned way are not liable to get obstructed, and will discharge a large amount of water. One, indifferently constructed in this way, some fifteen years since, did good work long after nearly all the upper stone were displaced by the plow. The cost of making drains with stone, when done at intervals, with common farm hands, will not exceed two shillings per rod, when the stone are convenient, or piled up on the farm.

Brush or timber might be used, where neither tile or stone could be obtained, and would do good service and last many years.

But to those that are neither able or willing to put in permanent drains, there is a way to surface-drain with the plow, that will answer a very good purpose and will cost but little labor. Wet swales and low grounds, not made wet by springs, may be effectually drained by plowing a land or lands outwardly, deep, and repeatedly, until a small hollow is formed, sufficient to admit a free passage for the water.

In plowing wet lands, or even stiff soils, the ground should be plowed but one way of the field; and on finishing lands an extra deep furrow or two should invariably be plowed in the dead furrow; this will serve as a drain to carry off the surplus water.

A late writer on draining, says: "If farmers occupying clayey soils would pay more attention to the formation of ridges and furrows, and keeping the cross furrows sufficiently deep to clear the surface of all stagnant water in the hollow parts of the field, there would be much less necessity for making drains for removing the surface water."

The beneficial effects of draining are so numerous, that few of the many will be mentioned here, and those only that have been confirmed by my own experience. It makes lands that were before unsightly and unproductive the most productive and valuable. It permits *whole* fields to be tilled at the proper time for the crop, whether the season is wet or dry. It makes the growth of the crop uniform and vigorous, if the tillage has been deep and thorough, notwithstanding the variation of the seasons. It prevents in a great measure the diseases that would otherwise injure our crops, particularly "winter-killing" and rust, that often prove so disastrous to the wheat crop. In short, it makes wet land dry, and dry land moist, making the soil more open, light and friable, saving for the use of the crop the fertilizing matter contained in the water that falls on the soil, either in rain or snow. The apparent contradictions in some of the above assertions relative to the advantages of draining, will be obviated in the minds of those that will carefully notice the action of drains, and by comparing the products of drained and undrained land for a series of years.

I have written thus briefly and generally of draining and its benefits, more for the purpose of calling the attention of western farmers to the subject, than for the purpose of giving rules for the construction of drains. It is to be hoped that ere long that attention will be given to the subject that its merits demand, and that at least those unproductive wet swales, small bairns and marshes that now disfigure our otherwise beautiful farms, will be reclaimed, and made productive and valuable.

Troy, January 22d, 1853.

PRIZE ESSAY ON MANURES—THEIR PRESERVATION AND APPLICATION.

BY CHARLES BETTS, DETROIT.

The basis of all productive and profitable farming is *manures*. Ordinarily, no farmer can become rich who does not husband with scrupulous care, and return to the soil, all those substances abstracted from it, in the ultimate form of grain, hay, straw, roots, milk and fruit. Located upon some of our fertile prairies, which are rich in all the elements of crops, he may obtain heavy crops and be measurably prosperous for a time, without applying a cartload of manure; but as sure as law is the order of creation, he will be rebuked at no distant day for such reckless conduct. One need not go out of this new State to find farms, once a garden, now so denuded of the essential elements of plants, that the average produce is little more than half what it was a few years since.

The cause is obvious enough on a moments reflection. Our grain, cattle and pork have been exported; a large share of the chief constituents of these have been drawn from the soil, and nothing has been returned to supply the loss; and this has been repeated year after year, each crop taking away portions of the enriching substances of our fields, we scarcely thinking, meanwhile, that this continual drain was exhausting our only source of life and prosperity.

Let us see. In every 100 lbs. of wheat there is two lbs. of ash, or mineral matter, which has been derived from the soil. A crop of 25 bushels to the acre would give 1500 lbs., which would yield 30 lbs. of ash. In the straw of this crop, there is removed from an

acre of soil, 128 lbs. of mineral matter, making in all 158 lbs. of substances taken directly from the soil. From a field of 20 acres there would be removed in a single crop, at this rate, 3,160 lbs.; and this consisting for the most part of the very elements which constitute the fertility of all soils. Hence, wheat is an exhausting crop, and the present condition of much of our land plainly proves it. *Ten such crops taken from a field of 20 acres would thus abstract therefrom nearly 16 tons of the elements which go to make a fertile soil.*

It therefore, ceases to be enigmatical, that lands under our grain growing system of farming, though once fertile, should fail to yield remunerating crops after a few years cultivation. The same result, it might be shown, would ensue on the constant cropping of a soil with any other crops, where nothing is returned; one crop drawing one kind of food, and another a different, until it is wholly exhausted.

There can be no doubt then, of the importance of restoring to our fields, those substances which we are annually carrying away in these forms. For this purpose *barnyard manure*, must be our main dependence. The proper modes of saving and preserving this, should first engage our attention.

Barnyard manure, consists of the droppings of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and the material used for litter, which is generally straw. To this should be added the dung of fowls, which, if properly preserved, is worth as much, pound for pound, as the best guano to restore fertility.

The value of yard manure, as an application depends upon two conditions: 1st, the manner in which it is made and preserved, and 2d, the state in which it is applied to the soil, and if there are any two subjects which the farmer should turn and turn in his mind, and study and investigate, these are they. It should be continually borne in mind that the most valuable portions of the manure of the barnyard, consists of gases which are at *all times* liable to escape into the atmosphere, and *salts* which are washed away by every rain; so that after lying exposed in the yard for half a year, a large part of its enriching qualities, the food of plants, is gone. No farmer is able to, nor would he in any other way, endure this yearly loss.

To preserve these important constituents, it is customary, in the best agricultural districts, to prepare cellars under the stables, for the reception of the manure; trap doors being made, through which it is shoveled, and then distributed evenly about. These cellars are made water tight by a wall of plank, brick or stone. A layer of muck two feet thick is placed upon the bottom of the cellar before any manure is deposited, for the purpose of absorbing the liquid portion. When the manure has accumulated to the depth of six to ten inches, another layer of muck, swamp earth, or leaves is added, and so on until the cellar is filled, making the proportions about one of manure to two of muck. Manure made in this way is of the most powerful character. All the volatile gases are retained, and no rains have reached it to wash away the rich, soluble salts. R. Chaffin, one of the competitors for a premium on farms offered by the Middlesex (Mass.) Agricultural Society, says, "I consider one load of manure composted in the cellar under my barn, worth three which have been exposed to frost, rain, sunshine and evaporation." This cellar is made so as to exclude frost and rain. His cows are stabled every night all the year, and the manure goes into the cellar where hogs are kept to root over the different materials and form them into a compost.

To show the superior value of sheltered manure over that exposed in yards, look at the following analysis from Johnston :

	Sheltered Manure.	Yard Manure.
Water.....	71.04	71.00
Nitrogenized matter containing ammonia, 100 parts dried,.....	2.37	1.07
Salt soluble in water, containing organic and inorganic matter,.....	10.07	4.06
Organic matter,.....	5.42	1.82
Inorganic ".....	4.28	2.78
Phosphoric acid,.....	0.03	0.26
Potash and soda,.....	2.00	0.06

We estimate the value of manures by the quantity of ammonia which they are capable of yielding; by the amount of organic matter they contain, by which a sufficiency of carbon is furnished, and by the soluble salts, or potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, silica,

sulphuric and phosphoric acids they contain, in a state capable of being taken up by the roots of plants.

It will be seen by the above analysis, that all these substances exist in more than double the quantity in the sheltered manure, that is found in that from the open yard. A stronger argument in favor of sheltering manure could not be made. And here is one of the advantages which science is rendering to Agriculture; it tells the whole story at a glance, and the expense of testing the value of these manures by tedious experiments, is thus entirely avoided. The waste of organic matter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, is very great; and it must strike those who have sandy farms, destitute of organic matter, and who are in the practice of leaving their manure whole years in the open yard, exposed to sun, wind and rain, as a subject of no trivial consequence. It is very easy to see how this organic matter is wasted. Who has not observed the large straw piles about the country, dwindle down to almost nothing? It is combustion---the same result is produced as though the material had been burned, though in the former case it requires years to accomplish it. The chief element of all vegetable matter is *carbon*. Thus, dried straw is nearly half carbon; and from this it can be readily seen how much of this material there exists in the manure of the barnyard. This leads the way to an easy explanation of the process of decay and wasting of vegetable fibre. This carbon unites with the oxygen of the atmosphere and forms carbonic-acid-gas, which escapes and mingles with the surrounding air, and this process is continued until nothing remains but the inorganic matter, a small proportion of the whole, which is found to be identical in composition with the ashes of the same material when burned. Thus the process of burning, and ordinary decomposition produce the same results. But the most important loss is the inorganic portion, which is derived from the soil. Taking the potash and soda into the account, and allowing for the organic matter in solution as given above, we have a loss of seven-tenths, or over two-thirds of the whole; a waste which would pay a good yearly interest on the sum invested in a farm—a total, needless loss. Needless, because it is within the power of every farmer to prevent it, as we shall endeavor to show.

The expensiveness of a properly constructed barn, or manure cellar, the difficulty of getting the manure out, except where barns may be erected on a side hill, thus enabling the team to pass directly off, the disagreeable duty of spreading the manure about in the cellar, and mingling it with materials thrown in to form a compost, the destructive effects of the fumes (gases) which rise from the manure, upon the lower timbers of the building, unless the cellar is thoroughly ventilated; and also, because manure can be preserved in sheds without the loss of its valuable qualities, at less expense—for these reasons, we think cellars will not soon come into general use.

We come, then, to speak of sheds as shelters for manure. These may be constructed in a cheap manner, by placing posts in the ground, and poles on the top of these, as hundreds of them are made for cattle all over the country, and covered with straw, where it is not convenient to obtain other materials. The sides should be boarded. In these rude, cheap structures, manure may be preserved for years, with proper care to mingle it well and supply a sufficient amount of absorbing material, and possess all the enriching qualities of that of the cellar. But it is with manure sheds as with every thing else on the farm, if worth erecting, it will be found most profitable in the end, to construct them of durable materials and in a comely form, and as they would be quite low, the expense would not be great. They should adjoin the stables, so that the manure might be easily wheeled into them with barrows. No water should be allowed to enter here except in the form of urine, unless it should be found necessary sometimes to reduce the temperature of the mass by applying water. If the surface soil is dry within the sheds, it may be shoveled up as wanted, and mingled with the manure from the stables. With the addition of a few bushels of ashes, occasionally, this makes a powerful manure, well adapted for most crops. In these sheds are to be deposited all the rough materials which are to be found about the farm—refuse straw, corn stalks, weeds, potato tops, turf or sods, leaves, when they can be gathered, and most important of all, muck from marshes—in fine, everything which can be converted into the food of plants, should be carefully husbanded, by means of which to add to the produce of the farm. Proper attention to this matter, however lightly it may be esteemed by some, is

the very starting post in good farming, and will enable any farmer to double the average quantity of his crops per acre, with no more labor than before employed to produce the half—an important consideration in this land of dear labor.

Liquid Manures.—This part, consisting mostly of the urine of cattle and horses, is by farmers generally allowed to run to waste being considered of but little account.

In Flanders, where are found the best farmers in the world, the urine of a cow is considered worth \$10 a year, so highly is it esteemed. There is voided by a cow in the course of a year, 13000 lbs. of urine, of which 900 lbs. is solid matter, 400 urea, a substance yielding a large quantity of ammonia, and 230 lbs. ammonia. “The urine of the cow has been analyzed in several states by Sprengel, with the following results in 1000 parts :

Water,.....	926.2	Chlorine, ...	2.7
Hippuric and lactic acids, .	6.1	Magnesia,.....	0.4
Carbonic acid,.....	2.1	Urea, ...	40.0
Potash, ...	6.6	Mucus,.....	20.0
Sulphuric acid,.....	4.0	Ammonia, ...	2.1
Soda,.....	5.5	Phosphoric acid,.....	0.7
Lime,.....	0.6	Silica,.....	0.4
Alumina, oxide of iron, and oxide of manganese, ...	0.1		

—Johnston.

Here, then, every farmer who keeps a cow, or an ox, can have a manure equal in value to the much lauded guano, if he will only take the proper steps to preserve it from waste. Estimated at the value of guano, if it could all be saved, it would be worth \$20 a year.

Human urine, is still more valuable and rich in grain-forming substances ; yet it is all lost—not one farmer in one thousand ever thinks of saving it. Privies may be constructed so that it can all be preserved at a trifling expense. Thus : prepare a tank by excavating the earth immediately in rear of the privy, about the size of a common two horse wagon box, larger or smaller as desired, and make water tight with plank. Place an apron way beneath the seat, extending over the side of the tank. This allows the urine to pass directly into the reservoir, where a good supply of muck, ashes, charcoal, dust &c., should be kept to absorb and preserve it. By having the cover

of the seat put on with hinges, the suds from the weekly wash may be passed through by which the solids will be conveyed into the tank and an important addition made to the manure. If now a good supply of muck is kept constantly on hand to soak up the liquid portion and prevent the escape of gasses, 15 or 20 loads of the richest manure will be made in the run of a year.

It being evident that the liquid is quite as valuable as the solid excrements of animals, the first step is to preserve it from waste. Something must be used to take it up and hold it in suspension. Nothing is better for this purpose than the black mould from elm and black ash swamps, or the muck from our marshes. The former is fit for use immediately ; the latter needs to be decomposed before it will subserve this purpose *well*. It may be done in a short time by a very simple process : Take three bushels of quick lime fresh from the kiln, and one bushel of salt, or in this proportion. Dissolve the salt in water and slake the lime with it ; mix thoroughly, turning it every other day for ten days. After depositing a layer of muck upon the ground, of a size corresponding to the quantity at hand to carry the heap up four or five feet high, sprinkle on a layer of the lime, at the rate of 4 bushels to a cord of muck. Thus continue till the heap is finished. A powerful decomposition will soon ensue and after one or two turnings with a shovel, the result will be, a fine, black, pulverulent manure, but will, itself, afford some of the most important food of plants. The salt and water should be applied in small portions until the lime is slaked, the exact quantity needed cannot well be given. This plan of decomposing muck is given by Prof. J. W. Johnston, and it is found to be the readiest and most economical mode of preparing cold, organic matters for application to soils.

Where cattle are kept in stables this muck should be strewed behind them, about three pecks to each animal, to be removed daily and a new supply added. This will take up nearly all the urine and preserve it, if the floor is water tight as it should be, and applied to crops will produce the most astonishing results.

The floors of close stables should be sprinkled with plaster every other day. This will render them inodorous, and prevent the irritating effects of the gases upon the eyes of animals.

We now come to consider the subject of the preservation of manures in *barn yards*. We must avoid detail, and speak only of the most important particulars.

The shape of the surface, should be in the form of a basin with a rounded bottom. A yard can be thus shaped with plow and scraper in a very short time, forming a gentle descent toward the center, into which all the rich, valuable salts of the manure will accumulate, instead of being washed away by every rain. The surface of the yard, that of the center particularly, should be well coated with muck, leaves, straw, ashes, or whatever can be easily procured, to soak up the fertilizing liquids of the manures. These materials will be carried to the fields incorporated with the dung and holding the liquids in suspension, and it will be found that such a compost is far more enriching than the dung of animals alone. From the time the stock are admitted into the yard in the autumn till they go to the fields again in spring, the yard should, at least twice a week, have a sprinkling of plaster or refuse salt, to prevent the escape of ammoniacal gas, which is constantly rising from animal manures, except in the coldest weather in winter. By following this plan closely, the essential portions of the manure of the yard will be preserved to increase the produce of the farm; otherwise it will become scorched and dried up—lose its enriching qualities by evaporation, or by being washed away by rains.

APPLICATION OF MANURES. The value of manures, depends also upon the *manner* and *state* in which they are applied to soils. Though containing the organic and inorganic elements of all crops, by *injudicious* application they may produce an injury rather than a benefit. The importance of a correct understanding of this subject, requires that every farmer should give it a most careful consideration. A proper knowledge of the nature of his soil will enable him to determine in what state to carry his manures to the fields, and whether to the surface or plow in. This knowledge may be gained by studying works on the origin and nature of soils in general, and applying himself diligently, in connection therewith, to the examination of the soil of his own particular farm. By this means he can ascertain the amount of clay, sand and organic matter, with a correctness which will answer all practical purposes; and may also be enabled to judge

whether there is a large amount of insoluble mineral matter in mixture or not—that is, substances which exist in the soil in a state in which they will not yield to the dissolving properties of water, nor to the influence of air and ordinary culture. Very gravelly soils usually contain much insoluble matter. The gases which are evolved by the fermentation of *green manures*, act powerfully in setting free the substances thus combined; and it is in this way also, we imagine, that they render heavy soils, porous and light. Therefore, we think it may be laid down as a safe and correct rule in practice, that when soils contain much insoluble matter in the form of silicates; the flinty debris of rocks—or when their fertilizing constituents are in combination with alumina, or as we say, *are heavy*—the application of green manures is always followed by beneficial results.

Other conditions prevailing, it may be, and no doubt is better policy to ferment manures in the yard, thus fitting them for immediate use by plants, destroying all foul seeds, and rendering them capable of being thoroughly mixed with the soil.

On sandy lands, green manures should be buried as deeply as possible to preserve the loss of the volatile portions. On such soils they will be active a foot below the surface, while in clays they would remain almost wholly inert at that depth, under ordinary culture. Animal manures as well as all vegetable matters, must undergo transformation before the elements of vegetable growth which they contain can be used by the growing crops; and fermentation which effects this transformation, cannot proceed—will not even be commenced in the absence of air and heat. In the first instance these agents are freely admitted through the loose, porous soil, but clays, by their great tenacity, resist the action of both; and when manure is buried to a great depth in such soils, they fail to reach it, and as a consequence it remains inactive. “When the water is withdrawn from a marsh, free access is given to air, and the marsh is changed to a fruitful meadow. In a soil to which air has no access, or at most but very little, the remains of animals and vegetables do not decay, for they can only do so when freely supplied with oxygen.” (Liebig.) This oxygen must be derived from the air.

From the considerations now presented, and from others which will be readily inferred, we conclude, 1st, that on sandy soils, unfer-

mented manures should be buried deeply, and that it is even necessary they should be, for the preservation of all their enriching qualities; 2d, that on clay soils, the proper depth depends in some degree, upon the tenacity of the soil, and also upon the culture which is afterward to be given, bearing in mind always, that a full supply of air is necessary to effect their desired transformation, by which the food they contain is rendered available to the crop; 3d, that composted and rotted manures should, if possible, be mixed with the soil to the entire depth of cultivation; that there is no danger of losing their fertilizing constituents by sinking, for they are being brought to the surface *constantly* by the rising vapor, while they are borne *downward* only by an occasional rain.

There are also a variety of other circumstances and conditions to be taken into consideration. As manure is generally applied to furnish food to plants, it should be placed in a position where it can be readily reached by their roots. The roots of some plants spread themselves out and seek their food near the surface, such as wheat and all fibrous-rooted plants; others, the tap-rooted, strike immediately downward, and seek their food mostly in the lower portions of the soil. Accordingly, the kind of crop to be grown should be taken into the account in determining what position the manure is to occupy.

Cold soils and shaded locations need to be treated differently from those that are open, warm and dry. These circumstances, however, will all readily present themselves to the thinking cultivator. With this imperfect sketch of a most important subject to farmers, the writer must close. He would liked to have treated it a little more in detail, and have shown the philosophical operation of the different substances used as *manures*, but his limits forbid.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ITS
FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR, HELD AT DETROIT, SEPT. 22d, 23d & 24th, 1862.

BY HON. JUSTUS GAGE.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been questioned, by an eminent political writer and philanthropist, whether a sufficiency of good is obtained by means of agricultural fairs, to compensate for the time and money expended in getting them up and attending them?

Some important object—the acquisition of some great and substantial benefit to individuals and to community, most certainly ought to be had in view in calling together so vast a multitude of industrial citizens and professional men—in bringing here such an array of animals and vegetables, of fruits and flowers, of implements and manufactures, as we have witnessed here for two days past. What is that object?

We live and labor, in a good measure, for the gratification which life and labor afford. Whatever is calculated to afford a wholesome, physical, moral and mental gratification, is therefore deserving our attention and patronage. If nothing more than such gratification were sought, in getting up a State fair, such an exhibition of the fruits of the earth, of grains and vegetables, of almost all kinds of domestic animals useful to man, and in their highest approximated perfection, such an array of implements in aid of human labor and human progress, indicative of the mechanical ingenuity and creative industry belonging to our State, must to every well balanced mind, to every well wisher to humanity, afford an amount of rational enjoyment, amply sufficient to compensate for the expense of money and time necessarily attending it.

But the mere gratification arising from such an exhibition, from a consciousness of what we are, in contrast with what as a State we have been—the progress we have made from the first settlement of our State, fifteen or sixteen years ago, to the present time, and the indications of healthful progress yet to come here presented, is but an *incidental* pleasure. Other higher and more important objects are or should be had in view in the patronage we bestow upon the State Agricultural Society.

Whatever is calculated to arouse the mind to action, to produce emulation, to create a desire to excel in that which is excellent, to call forth the creative industry of the country, and give it proper direction, come properly within the range of objects to be accomplished by our agricultural fairs. These objects may be classed under the following heads: First, The increase of national wealth and power; Second, The increase of individual wealth, comfort and happiness; Third, The social, moral and intellectual improvement of ourselves and others.

The means in our possession for the creation of national wealth are incalculable. But our available national wealth is made up mostly of the wealth of the individuals who compose the government, and this individual wealth is based upon the creative industry of our energetic and intelligent population. For however rich may be our soil, it is comparatively worthless without the application of labor, more or less intelligently applied, in fitting it for the production of grass and grain, of fruits and vegetables. However abundant the timber in our extensive forests, or rich and inexhaustible our mines of iron, lead and copper, or even of gold and silver, they are alike valueless, without the application of labor, and the exercise of ingenuity and skill to give them shape and form for convenience and use.

I have not the means of knowing, and indeed it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any one having the best means our country affords, to compute accurately, the vast amount of wealth created or produced annually, by the labor, ingenuity and skill of the inhabitants of these United States. A learned member of Congress, in a speech delivered in the House, last March, estimates the *agricultural* wealth of the country, based upon the census returns of 1850, at one thousand

two hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars. I have consulted a table of products, prepared for the year 1846, consisting of the following articles: Indian corn,* flour, oats, rye, barley and other grains, hay, potatoes, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar, honey, molasses, beans and peas, amounting, according to prices then current, to over one thousand millions of dollars. If to this were added lumber, wool, beef, pork, butter, cheese, mutton, veal, poultry, eggs, fruit and garden vegetables, it would swell the amount to several hundred millions more. According to the census of 1850, the single article of wool, not included in the above table, amounted to fifty-three millions of pounds, worth thirty-six millions of dollars. Then the value of horses, mules and working cattle, annually increased, would come in to fill out the table, and swell this enormous amount of agricultural products to many millions more. Nor is this all. A large share of the products of our country are, as in the above list, but raw materials, to be manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, by which their value is increased to an incalculable amount. Lumber for instance, amounting to many millions of dollars as a raw material, by its conversion into dwellings and other buildings, into shipping, into all kinds of vehicles, into furniture, musical instruments, and other articles for ornament or use, is enhanced perhaps twenty-five times its original value. So of iron ore, which in its crude state is worth no more than six dollars per ton, when purified, wrought and refined, and manufactured into the various kinds of utensils of husbandry and mechanism, into all kinds of machinery, edge tools and fine cutlery, is in some instances, enhanced a hundred times in value. The same may be said of wool and cotton, hemp, flax and silk, which in their manufactured state, are worth many times the value of the raw material, forming a new product, not of the farm, but of the workshop, going to show the vast importance which should be attached to mechanical industry, ingenuity and skill in connection with our agricultural wealth. But in estimating the value of the products of our country, we should go still further, and take into consideration whatever is brought into market, whether from the ocean or the land, from our inland seas and rivers, or from our forests and our mines.

*The Census of 1850 makes the corn crop amount to 591,596,053 bushels.

The single article of fuel, produced from the forests and the coal beds, is worth at least seven millions of dollars. To this should be added pitch, tar, turpentine, and the whole produce of the fur trade. The produce from our fisheries is worth several millions more. The products from our mines of iron, copper, tin, lead, zinc, mercury, silver and gold, amount annually to more than a hundred millions of dollars; so that perhaps it would not be an over-estimate to state the actual value of the annual products of the United States, brought into market by the industry and skill of the inhabitants, to be at least 2,000,000,000.

Now, one object of agricultural fairs is, to bring these manufactured articles—these products of our farms and our work-shops into notice—into competition—into market; to awake attention to what we are—to what we have done and are doing, and what, with the fostering care of government, in aid of our own exertions, we can yet do for the support of man—for ornamenting our country with fruitful fields, and flourishing cities; toward making labor honorable, and the laborer intelligent, prosperous and happy.

I have not attempted to bring this incalculable amount of wealth, created or produced annually by the industry of our citizens, on the farm and in the workshop, together with the inexhaustible resources of our country in boundless forests, rich mines, and millions of acres of unoccupied lands to our notice for the purpose of self-laudation; to gratify national pride, or to help out a speech in glorification of what, by the blessings of Providence, we happen to possess. I have higher, more important objects in view. I wish to call your attention to the importance of your own products—the products of your own labor and skill, in a commercial and national point of view—their importance in the support of human existence, human comfort and happiness, that we may thence learn our own weight—our relative importance in the scale of humanity; and in the substantial framework of our national power. Because, when men have learned their true position in society; when they know the importance of that position to the stability of political and social institutions, and the general well being of man; the consciousness of the responsibility resting upon them, gives rise to more ardent impulses—more energy of action, a more intelligent and wider range of thought, thus fitting

them to fill that position, and to discharge its duties to their own advantage, and to the profit of the State.

I have still another object in view. It is to call the attention of government to these facts; to add further conviction to the conviction already beginning to be felt, that in this country, over and above all others, the wealth, intelligence, and well directed efforts of the people, form the basis of its political power; indeed, of all the power and stability it possesses, and to force the conclusion in favor of the propriety and importance, on the part of government, of bestowing a portion of its attention and patronage, to the moral, physical and intellectual elevation of its industrial citizens, by aiding the march of agricultural and mechanical improvement, and scientific investigation.

Hitherto but little, very little, has been done in our country by government for the encouragement of industry, in making labor honorable by a judicious bestowal of its patronage upon the industrial institutions which have been formed. Indeed it appears to have been seriously doubted by many in the halls of the National and State Legislatures, and by many of our citizens at large, whether government has any constitutional right or power to bestow its patronage in that direction, or whether anything which government could do, had it the power, would be effectual in accomplishing the object intended. But still, the sentiment is beginning to prevail in several of the States, and in ours as well as in others, that governments are instituted for other purposes than those of war, conquest, and the punishment of crime. The truth, the great fundamental truth, is beginning to be understood, that the chief end of government is to encourage—to call forth and aid the industrial energies of the people—to educate the people that their efforts may be directed by intelligence, and by these means prevent crime, rather than make laws for the punishment of criminals.

Still there is much conservative feeling to be overcome, much ignorance in regard to the legitimate ends and duties of government to do away, and a world of prejudice among the people themselves, to be removed, before this great truth can be fully carried out in practice by the powers of government.

My own opinion is, that money raised by taxation or otherwise, from the people, should, in part at least, be appropriated in aid of agricultural and mechanical industry—that inasmuch as the strength and wealth of the State is mainly based on the industry and well-directed efforts of the people, all money appropriated judiciously, to stimulate that industry and give it proper direction, would react a hundred fold upon the wealth, prosperity and stability of the State, and of course would come properly within the sphere of its legitimate powers.

The power of the general government might be exerted, constitutionally and efficiently for the promotion of these objects, in two ways: First. Incidentally, by a judicious system of internal improvement, by making navigable all our principal rivers—making safe and convenient our principal seaboard and lake harbors, and by aiding in the construction of railroads and canals where most needed for national purposes, in the speedy transmission of the mails and the munitions of war or defence; thus while rendering the country safe from external war or internal discontent, promoting the arts of peace by giving new and more powerful impulses to agricultural, mineral and mechanical effort, in bringing all parts of our widely extended and diversified country into proximity and direct intercourse, thus equalizing the advantages of all by making a speedy and safe transmission to market, of all the products of labor or of skill.

2d. By contributing direct aid in the formation and transactions of a great national industrial association, to which all regularly organized State associations, for the improvement of agriculture and the arts, might be auxiliary, for the transmission of useful information among the people by means of public fairs, the publication and distribution of books, periodicals and newspapers devoted to the advancement of agriculture and the arts; and in the establishment of agricultural schools, upon such principles, as would render them equally accessible to all; the establishment of model farms; the importation of choice breeds of animals, and the propagation of such plants as are now raised in particular localities of the earth only, but which might, when once introduced, be raised to individual profit, and national advantage in our own country.

That such things will yet be done, that such encouragement will yet be rendered in aid of labor, and the increase of individual and national wealth, intelligence and power, I fully believe. The lead taken by several State Legislatures in aid of Agricultural Societies, by direct legislative enactments, (among which I am proud to name the State of Michigan,) and the incipient steps already taken for the formation of such a national association as above indicated, are but the foreshadowings of good things yet to come, and of great things yet to be done. The signs of the times are propitious; the mighty masses of our industrial citizens have reason to "thank God and take courage."

In concluding this part of my remarks let me further say, that in order to hasten these desirable results two things are particularly requisite: First, to make good use of the advantages already possessed and of the patronage already bestowed by the legislative body of the State; and second, to give a direct and general expression of our wish—our *will*, if you please, that legislation should take this wholesome, this requisite course in the accomplishment of the nation's best good, by giving full encouragement to every manly and honorable effort of productive industry. Let it be born constantly in mind that in this country the will of the people is law; that government is made up of the people, and its affairs, well or illy regulated, in proportion as ignorance, idleness and vice on the one hand, or virtue, industry and intelligence on the other, prevail in the community; and that the best remedy for the evils that beset civilized communities, is to render intelligence and industry honorable and profitable, and idleness, profligacy and ignorance disgraceful, by whom practiced or by whom possessed.

The second part of my subject takes into consideration such suggestions as are calculated to have a bearing upon individual wealth, convenience and happiness among the rural and industrial population of our country.

The mere possession of wealth—the increase of riches for the sake of large possessions, is not what I aim at. This, without the aid of an enlightened taste to appreciate the advantages of wealth, and to appropriate it to good uses, in beautifying home and multiplying the conveniences and comforts of life, is attended often with

more evil than good. But what I seek, is the increase of individual wealth for the sake of the increase of the sum total of human enjoyments in the aids derived to human progress in all that is great, good and ennobling.

One of the first requisites to good farming is a correct practical knowledge of farming operations in all its various branches. Theory alone will not do. We must have theory and practice combined. We must not only know how it is to be done, but also how to do it. We must be able to demonstrate our theory by practical operations. You might as well expect success in mechanical operations of any kind on the part of one who had studied the principles of mechanism in books only, and who had never acquired the use of tools by which to reduce those principles to practice, as to expect successful farming on the part of one who had studied agriculture as a science merely, but had no knowledge of its practical operations.

Much has been said, and written, concerning the necessity and propriety of agricultural schools, for the education of farmers' sons and others, in the science of farming. It would be well, so far as scientific principles, not developed by practical farming is concerned, to establish such schools, and to educate our children in them ; for farming will yet be reduced to scientific principles, and the light of science guide all its operations. But the best school, and the most most efficient, perhaps, at least under present circumstances, and for long years to come, is, or should be, at home, on the farm, amid the operations of practical farming. Hence, if we establish public schools for the education of those who wish to make farming their business, it should be in connection with model farms, conducted by scientific, practical, hard working men---men who will learn their pupils how to work while they instruct them in the mysteries of scientific principles. But whether such schools be established or not; you gentlemen, who are farmers, should strive with all the energies you possess, and by the application of all the means in your power to make your own homes *schools* for the education of farmers' sons, and your own farms, *model farms* on which to demonstrate practically, the scientific principles you teach, or would have taught to your children. When this is done, the good work will have been commenced at the right place.

On this subject of home schools and model farms, I have something more to say. It appears to me the right place for the great work of agricultural improvement to commence, is at home among ourselves. What then is there to be learned at these home schools, and how it is to be taught? I answer, there is much to be learned, and much that cannot be so well learned elsewhere—much which cannot be taught at any other school of a more public character.

Perhaps there is no business that requires a more judicious outlay of capital, a more careful and well judged management in all its parts, to insure actual and steady profit, than that of farming. I do not mean that rough-and-tumble, headlong, guess and-reckon operation, by many called farming; for in that case the less outlay of capital is the wiser economy. But I mean by a judicious outlay of capital, that equal and wise distribution of surplus means, among those most essential measures and necessary operations in conducting the business of farming in a farmer-like manner, in order to ensure the greatest amount of present and future profit or advantage.

This, of course, will take into consideration the amount, if any, to be expended in the purchase of additional land, the amount to be appropriated in bringing new lands under cultivation, in the erection of additional buildings, in the purchase of improved breeds of cattle, horses, sheep or hogs; all requiring the exercise of a practical judgment as to what constitutes good land and the right kind of stock to be bred upon the farm, as well as to the actual amount of stock of different kinds the farm can accommodate without interfering with other needful branches of farming operations. Where can all this be so well learned by farmer's sons as at home under the superintendence of parental solicitude, aided by the demonstration of actual results, and the cool calculating judgment of a practical farmer?

Again, to be a good farmer a man must be independent; that is, he must be out of debt, or at least he must be in possession of available means and resources to pay his obligations when they fall due. This requires economy and prudent management in all his operations. There is no use of disguising the fact that a large share of the whole farming community, as well as other classes, are heavily encumbered with debt. This has been the case heretofore, both at the east and the west, and the result we all know—a general break-down of busi-

ness men—the ruin of thousands—the distress of all. A similar result must be expected in future, unless we learn to practice upon stricter rules of prudent economy. We may tinker the government as we please, we may plead retrenchment and reform at the seat of National and State legislation, we may go in for a change of national policy, all of which if honestly carried out in practice, would be productive of some good; but it would not reach the seat of the difficulty. Retrenchment and reform, to be productive of good to the general prosperity, must begin at home. There must be a change of policy in the domestic affairs of private families throughout our whole community.

The difficulty so frequently experienced in our monetary affairs, is sometimes charged to an inflation of fictitious capital—to an enlargement of the paper currency of the country—to an over-extension of the business and trade of our large commercial and mercantile establishments, &c. The bank breaks or refuses to discount; the commercial establishment fails for want of bank accommodations, &c.; and here our attention is apt to be drawn as the commencement and cause of the convulsions which so often disturb the peace and order of society. But, Gentlemen, in reasoning thus we begin at the wrong end of the chain. We attempt to trace the chain of cause and effect the wrong way. We forget that the bank is not a producing establishment—that it merely holds, or should hold and represent the productive industry and creative energies of the people. When the bank breaks it is because there is a failure of productive industry or economical management elsewhere, and that is with ourselves. Whenever we buy more than we can pay for, we begin to lose our independence. Whenever our farms and our workshops yield less than sufficient to meet our out-goes, the cause of general bankruptcy has commenced. We fail to pay the country merchant because we have traded beyond our means. The country merchant fails in consequence, to pay the city merchant. The city merchant fails to pay the domestic and foreign manufacturer. The shrewd men of capital, the bankers, see the true cause of the difficulty, and refuse to accommodate, and a general break-down is the consequence. The balance of trade turns out to be against the Republic in favor of foreign countries, because we buy too much abroad

that could be as well produced at home, or done without, which drains the country of its surplus capital. The balance of trade is against the country towns, in favor of the large cities, because we buy more of the cities than the country can pay for; and hence we find the true cause of commercial distress to centre not in the banks, nor in our large mercantile establishments, but in the farm and the workshop—in luxury and extravagance at home; in false pride; in idleness or perverted industry, or want of economy among the producing classes of our country. To remedy these evils—to produce reform in these respects—to promote individual independence, requires prudent forethought—a well judged economy in every department of human industry. These are to be learned at home, and practised where they are learned.

Again, to be a good farmer, a man must be a good calculator. All his calculations as to the amount of business to be done, improvements to be made, or crops to be raised during a given period, must be strictly in accordance with his ability to accomplish; and all the parts of the whole plan of operations for the entire year or series of years, must be so arranged that the accomplishment of the one will not interfere with the accomplishment of any of the others. In short, every thing necessary or essential to the accomplishment of each separate part of the business of the year, must be foreseen and provided for, so that when the important time comes, the work can be done without delay, and be easily and speedily executed. A man who possesses, and can put in practice this talent of planning his business—of providing beforehand all the means for successful execution, and of course, for accomplishing what he undertakes at the proper time, must, in the nature of things be a prosperous and an independent man. All things around such a man move on smoothly; order and harmony pervade all his measures, for he has a time for everything and everything in its time, as well as a place for everything, and everything in its place. And though he performs twice the amount of business or labor of his uncalculating neighbor, he has yet leisure to read, to write, to think; and some time to devote to those public duties, which every man in some degree owes to human society. This kind of habit, or talent, must, to some extent at least,

be acquired by experience and practice, and practical experience can be acquired no where else, so well as at home on the farm.

Again, successful farming demands the exercise of constant care and a good judgement in the selection and management of stock. It is of little consequence what your breeds are, or how much they may have cost you, unless you manage well. For in the hands of careless negligent farmers ; the finer the breeds, the more worthless they become. It may, therefore, be laid down as a general rule, that a farmer should keep his cattle, horses, hogs and sheep fat ; or if not *fat*, yet in prime order. But how is this to be done? I answer very easily : First by good feeding ; 2d, by kind usage ; and 3d, by good sheltering. But can poor men—men of small capital, afford to keep such stock, and in such condition? Again I answer, such men “can’t afford to do any thing else.” Such men are the very ones to keep the best breeds they can possibly procure ; to improve all they can upon what they have got, and keep them in good condition in order to realize the greatest amount of actual profit upon the capital invested.

We feed our hogs, whilst in the process of fattening all we can make them eat, for the purpose of making them yield the greatest amount of pork—flesh and lard being the yield or profit on swine. But is there no profit arising from their healthful and vigorous growth previous to the fattening season ?

We keep sheep, mainly for their wool. Now what makes flesh on swine, will also make wool on sheep, and also flesh and tallow ; and it is just as absurd to expect either of these in profitable perfection, upon sheep without a constant supply of nutritious food, drink, and shelter from drenching storms, as it would be to expect a good yield of pork without a full supply of food in fattening your swine. But still there is another matter to be taken into consideration, in order to obtain a good yield of pork or wool, and that is a good sized healthy frame, on which to lay a coat of wool or flesh. But how are we to obtain a good sized healthy frame without constant care as to good keeping during the proper season of their growth? Hence the propriety of the rule : “Keep your stock in prime order at all times ;” for the profits arising are as great during the season of their growth, as after their full maturity, and on many kinds of stock vastly greater.

He who keeps thirty sheep in prime order, will obtain at least five pounds of wool per head through the flock, making 150 pounds. Whilst he who keeps sixty sheep, and is, of course, twice as big a farmer, in common estimation, will on scanty fare and under exposures, obtain about two and a half pounds per head, making also 150 pounds of wool. Now, which of the two is the more independent and successful farmer? Certainly the one who has but half the mouths to feed and but half the risks to run, and who obtains, at the same time, an equal quantity of wool, and that of a better quality—because his sheep are in most healthful and thrifty condition and less liable to disease—because, if he wishes flesh and tallow, his sheep will yield more than twice the amount per head of the other flock, and besides are ready for market at any time when called for—because the profits upon the first cost of the sheep, and the expense of keeping them is so vastly greater in the first case, than in that of the last.

I will here state for the benefit of the faithless, (for there are those and their number is not small, who will not even yet believe that a herd of sheep with the best of care, can be made to produce five pounds of wool per head, through the flock,) that I know a man in Madison county, N. Y., who has a herd of some five hundred sheep, which by his care and judicious management, are made to yield an average of more than five pounds of clean washed wool throughout the entire flock! But he *takes care of them*—and he can afford to do so. Let us see—500 sheep at five pounds per head, will yield 2,500 lbs.; 500 sheep at three pounds per head, will yield 1,500 lbs. The difference is 1,000 lbs., which at forty cents a pound, comes to \$400. Will not four hundred dollars pay a man for a little extra care and feed in a herd of sheep? And can a poor man—a man of small capital, afford to do anything else than to bestow that extra amount of feed and care? But four hundred dollars is not all the advantage gained by such kind of management. His sheep are healthy, thrifty and fine. His care and keeping make them so. The increase of his flock in lambs, is great in proportion to that management; and the increased price at which such sheep and lambs will sell in any market, is still an additional profit.

That man has neighbors who keep from fifty to a hundred sheep, who get no more than from three to three and a half pounds of wool per head. They keep them in the ordinary way. It is care and management that makes the difference. From this you will perceive, it is not the smaller the number the greater the average yield; nor the larger the number the less the average, that constitutes the rule of good sheep husbandry; but it is *the better the management the greater the profit*, be the number great or small.

Similar remarks might be made with equal truth, in regard to other kinds of stock. Who does not know that a colt for instance, well kept and judiciously managed, is as well and even better fit for market, at three and four years of age, than one that has been obliged to take its chance through all kinds of exposures, scanty fare and rough usage, is at five or six? The growth and healthful maturity of this and some other kinds of stock, constitute their only real profit; and certainly one or two years of risk, and time saved and early profit secured, is worthy some consideration and extra care in this kind of stock. To make the difference between good and bad management in rearing this kind of stock more strikingly apparent, let us suppose two farmers, A. and B., commence the business of rearing horses for market, with one colt each. At the end of three years A., by good care and good management, has brought his colt so far to maturity that he is enabled to make sale of it for \$100, which he immediately reinvests in the purchase of four yearling colts, at \$25 each; which at the end of the next 3 years he also sells at \$100 each, making \$400. This made less by \$25, the money invested in the first colt, leaves \$375 on the growth of horses in six years. But B's colt from want of care, bad luck or bad management, or no management at all, has now but just come to maturity, and sells for \$100. This also made less by \$25, leaves B. \$75, on the growth of horses for six years. The difference between good and bad management is just \$300. Let these two farmers now re-invest, A. his \$400, and B. his \$100, in colts at \$25 each; and with similar management, the difference in the results at the end of the next six years, will be the astonishing sum of \$4,800.

So also, cows that are well kept, well housed, and properly managed, can be made to yield twice, thrice, yes, four times as much milk and butter, or cheese, as one subjected to all kinds of neglect and improper treatment.

I find in the Patent Office Report for 1847, a statement of two cows, for which premiums were awarded at the fair of the Essex county (Mass.) agricultural society. One yielded milk for 253 lbs. of butter in four months; being a trifle less than 16 lbs. per week. She was fed on grass during the time, with the exception of seven weeks, when she received two quarts of shorts a day. The other yielded milk for 211 lbs. of butter in four months; making $13\frac{1}{2}$ per week. She was likewise fed on grass during the time, with the exception of five or six weeks, when she received two quarts of rye and Indian meal per day. There is also a statement from the Maine Farmer, of a cow that yielded 40 lbs. 10 oz. of butter in fourteen days, being 20 lbs. 5 oz. per week. The above are not solitary cases. Similar ones abound in the reports of agricultural societies, all going to show the vast importance to farmers, and indeed to the whole community, of applying good management and skill in the improvement of this branch of husbandry.

Many rules have been laid down as to the distinguishing traits of a good cow, having reference to her breed, her color, her hair and her shape. The cows mentioned above were selections from native breeds. No other description is given concerning them. But the points or traits that must determine the quality of a cow, can be known only on trial, and these are simply the following: 1st. She must be a good keeper. 2d. She must be a good milker. 3d. She must be a good breeder. The shape, color or breed of a cow may serve as a sort of guide in making a selection; indeed, these should not be neglected; but if you have a cow that possesses the above three qualities, never mind her breed, her color, or her shape—she is worth a half dozen ordinary cows.

The conclusion to be drawn from these remarks is simply this—keep no more stock than you can keep well; keep the best kinds you can possibly get; improve continually upon such as you have, and keep all you can take care of and feed from your premises, without interfering with other necessary branches of husbandry. In close

connexion with the increased profits arising from good stock and good care in their management, is the improved cultivation of the soil by manuring, good tillage, and rotation of crops. "He that makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, has conferred more benefit on mankind than he who has subdued empires and conquered kingdoms," is an important truth, beautifully uttered, and were it carried out in practice, by States and kingdoms, and private individuals, to the extent of their power, the earth would become an Eden, and the barren wilderness blossom as the rose. This principle of increased production, by improved modes of farming, will hold good in every department of husbandry; and that farmer who carries it out in practice most, will succeed best in all his farming operations.

It has been thought by some that war, pestilence and famine, by which whole countries are sometimes almost depopulated, are essential means in the economy of Providence, to prevent the ills arising from over population. This idea arises from the supposition that the earth is not capable and cannot be made to produce sufficiently for the supply of her increasing millions. It is not necessary to argue the absurdity of such a necessity imposed upon divine wisdom. There is certainly little reason to fear that the earth will ever be greatly overstocked with human beings. True, some particular localities may, from certain causes, have become too densely populated, but at the same time, other vast tracts of the globe have been untrodden by human footsteps; whilst the increase of agricultural knowledge has been rendering other portions of the globe, once fertile but made waste by the improvidence of the inhabitants, as fertile as a garden, to be again more densely inhabited than before; so that on the whole it may be questioned whether the increased productiveness of the earth has not been equal, for the last century, to the vast increase of her inhabitants. It becomes, therefore, a matter of little doubt, that the capabilities of the earth, by the application of human industry and skill, is now and always will be equal to the wants of her increasing population.

But these views and speculations, though deeply interesting to intelligent minds, and benevolent hearts, are too theoretic to interest

the mass of mankind, and too little heeded by our laboring population to cheer them much, whilst toiling in their fields or their workshops. Let us then present the subject in a light more nearly interesting, as bearing more directly upon the interests of the farming population of our country.

Every one of course will allow, that just in proportion as we increase the productiveness of our fields, whether of grass, or of grain, or vegetables, we increase not only the wealth of the country, but our own independence and ease.

That there is too much land "run over," rather than well cultivated, much to the damage of the country and to the detriment of the farming community, will not be disputed. Still, the conviction is not sufficiently deep and general, to effect any very great immediate reform.

That ten acres of corn well put in and well tended, on ground in prime order, is better to the farmer and more profitable, than twenty acres got in and tended in the more ordinary way, is not a truth sufficiently clear to induce the farming community generally to adopt it in their farming operations. Let us then demonstrate it. Twenty acres of corn, in the ordinary way, will yield from thirty to forty bushels to the acre, making from six to eight hundred bushels of corn. Ten acres, well manured, well put in and well tended, will yield from sixty to eighty bushels to an acre, making the same aggregate yield as the twenty acres. Now the difference in favor of the ten acres, consists in this : 1st, you have but ten acres to plow and fit for the crop ; 2d, you have but ten acres to tend ; 3d, you have the other ten acres for some other crop of grass or grain ; 4th, your next crop on the same ground will be nearly if not quite double to what it would be after corn in the ordinary way ; 5th, your grass seed will take well, and your meadow or pasture will be more than double ; for in the ordinary way, you would have but little, if any, of either ; for you would be quite likely to loose your grass seed, and the use of your ground into the bargain. In this demonstration, I have stated the yield of an ordinary corn crop to be from thirty to forty bushels to an acre. I have also assumed the yield of a well tended crop on good ground, to be from sixty to eighty bushels to the acre. I have put the greatest yield thus low, not because I think this to be

the full return that might be expected, or the greatest yield that could be obtained ; but as a yield, coming fairly within the range of common belief, even of the most skeptical ordinary farmer.

According to the Patent Office Report for 1847, we have yields of Indian corn, as reported from the different county agricultural societies for the State of New York, ranging from fifty, up as high as *one hundred and forty-three* bushels of corn to an acre. The Ohio Cultivator states, that John Loughry, of Adams county, raised 1500 bushels of shelled corn on eleven acres of ground, or $136\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre for the whole field. According to the statement of Mr. Uhl, of Ypsilanti, in the volume of Transactions of our Society for 1851, he raised upon sandy soil, green sward opening land, 157 bushels of ears of sound corn per acre, on a field of seven acres of ground, being equal to $78\frac{1}{2}$ bushels shelled corn to the acre. Nor are these solitary cases. I find in the Farmer's Every Day Book, by Rev. John L. Blake, (a work by the way, which ought to be in the hands of every laboring man, and especially of every farmer in the State,) a list of from twenty to thirty similar cases of large yields of Indian corn, all going to show conclusively, that the present large amount of 591 millions bushels of Indian corn annually raised in the United States, might be more than doubled by the application of skill and perseverance in improved methods of culture.

Similar calculations and remarks will hold equally good with regard to any other crop of either grass or grain. If you succeed in making two blades grow where but one grew before, you have secured more than double the advantage of your neighbor, who obstinately continues to farm in the "skin and skin" way, and you will reap double the amount of yearly profits on your labor and your capital invested.

According to the Patent Office Report for 1847, the yields of wheat as reported from the agricultural societies of several counties in the State of New York, ranged from 24 to 42 bushels per acre. That of oats, from 55 to 100 bushels per acre. Barley from 39 to 53 bushels. Potatoes from 258 to 410 bushels per acre. According to the statement of Mr. Wilmot, in the volume of our Transactions for 1851, he raised on two acres of ground 157 bushels of oats, weighing $33\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the bushel, being equal to 75 bushels to the acre.

According to Mr. Vanvleet's statement, in the same volume, he raised on eleven acres of ground 520 bushels of wheat, being at the rate of 47 bushels to the acre.

To make the difference between good and bad farming strikingly apparent, let us suppose two men, A. and B., commence farming on four acres of ground each. A. manures well, plows deep, and puts in one acre of his land to wheat, and harvests forty bushels from the same. B. cannot afford time and money for manuring, or extra teams for deep, thorough plowing, but rushes on and puts in his four acres to wheat, and gets ten bushels to the acre, making forty bushels of wheat. They are of course equal in the quantity of wheat raised, and perhaps about equal in the expense of raising it; but A. has his other three acres for other crops. On one of these he raises 400 bushels of potatoes, worth at 25 cents per bushel, \$100. On another acre he raises 100 bushels of Indian corn, which at thirty cts. a bushel, amounts to \$30. On his other acre he raises two tons of clover hay, worth \$6 per ton, and obtains also two bushels of seed, worth \$6 per bushel, making \$24; all these foot up \$154, the difference between good and bad farming. Apply this reckoning to two farms of forty acres each, and the difference between good and poor farming will amount to the astonishing sum of \$1,540. By such kind of figuring the reason why one man thrives, prospers, grows rich, and lives well, while his neighbor, with equal advantages as to land, but just makes out to stay, must be clearly obvious.

Such facts as these give weight to the remarks I have made, and are worth noting as the most convincing argument as to what can be done by good culture in increasing the productiveness of the earth; and well calculated to encourage us in our efforts at improved modes of farming.

The first question likely to arise in reference to large yields of grain is, how are such results produced? I answer; first, by good manuring; second, by deep, thorough plowing; third, by good after tillage. Every farmer in Michigan has, to any reasonable extent, the means of manuring almost wholly within his own power. The first source on which he is to rely is his barn yard, the next is his clover sod, and the third is his swamp and marsh muck. If he is too lazy, too inert, or too shiftless to help himself to these, his case

is hopeless. The sooner he sells out and goes to Oregon or California the better, if not for himself, for community around him.

In regard to high manuring with the intention of producing extra crops, we are frequently met with the objection that common farmers are unable to go into such matters for want of suitable knowledge as to the properties of different soils, and the proper application of manures for the benefit of different crops to be grown upon them. That much has been said and written upon such subjects, which they cannot understand—all about the *gases*—oxygen and nitrogen, and ammonia—chemical analysis—the constituent principles of soils—organic and inorganic substances, &c., all of which common farmers have neither the time nor inclination, nor talent to study out; and consequently they must be content with less “*bother*,” and more moderate crops, &c.

In regard to these objections I have simply to say, every farmer who has sense enough to carry on farming at all, must of course know the properties and effects of barnyard manure, and is able to get it out of his yard on to the fields without the aid of books, or a knowledge of chemical analysis. I am aware that a few years ago a popular delusion prevailed to a great extent, that barnyard manure was “poison to Michigan soils;” that in consequence of this many farmers actually suffered the manure of their yards to accumulate, until it became necessary to move the barn to a new place, or abandon it altogether. It is believed however, that such delusion has now passed away. There is another error however, equally popular though not quite so absurd, still prevailing among farmers—that manure must remain in the yard until thoroughly rotted, before it can be put upon the field with safety to the crop. I do not doubt that coarse unrotted manures may in some instances have proved detrimental, especially on light sandy soils in dry seasons, with shallow plowing. But the fact is, and you may rely upon it with perfect safety, that as a general rule there is no danger to be apprehended from coarse unrotted manures, provided they be well plowed in; and on sandy soils, rolled down hard, to keep them in. There is much more danger that crops will suffer from want of such manures than of injury from their application. But if you still continue to “cut

and cover"—"skip and skim," four inches deep only, and call that plowing—no manures, though charged with saltpetre itself, can save you; especially in a dry season like the present. You will "run under," or "run out"—be obliged to sell off, and go west, to keep yourself and family from starving.

No positive rule however, can be given, as to the precise depth ground should be plowed, to constitute good tillage. The nature of the soil, its situation and other circumstances, must determine much in regard to the matter, some lands requiring much deeper plowing than others, in order to raise good crops. But this much can be said with propriety—never trust to *shallow* plowing, but rather follow the general rule laid down by poor Richard, to

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep,
If you would have corn to sell or to keep."

In regard to clover sod as a manure, that too is equally within the reach of every ordinary farmer. No farmer having two eyes and ability to use them can help seeing the beneficial effects on crops, arising from clover sod plowed under as a manure. The only difficulty to be surmounted, preparatory to the general introduction of clover upon our farms, is a solution of the question; can it be readily propagated on our light sandy soils? The time has been, and not long since, when the production of clover in Michigan, was, among the great mass of our farmers, a matter of serious doubt, and with some of absolute unbelief. We cannot, however, at present suppose any doubt longer exists on that subject. We have but to open our eyes and look abroad upon the fields of our best farmers, to be convinced that clover can be produced in Michigan; and by the aid of gypsum, upon our lightest soils, in luxuriant abundance. What reason then can be assigned for so many naked fields, or fields clothed with weeds or sorrel, instead of fine crops of grass and grain, on so many farms in different parts of the State? It certainly cannot arise from want of faith in the production of clover. Clover grows well on the farms of some of your neighbors, all around you. You must then have full faith that clover can be grown, even upon your own premises. The only difficulty is "*your faith is without works; it is dead, being alone.*" You need not stop to bother yourselves in study about the chemical agency of plaster in the production of clover;

nor about the chemical changes which clover sod undergoes when ploughed under as a manure, in the production of large crops of grain. If you do not know how to "clover down" your fields, and farm upon the rotation principle, learn of your neighbor; look on and see how he does it, and then "go thou and do likewise." In this way you will "manifest your faith by your works;" your fields will be clothed with grass, your cattle, sheep and swine will no longer go moaning about the streets in search of food, but be fat and sleek at home within your own enclosures, and five years hence will see you a prosperous, independent and contented farmer.

In regard to swamp or marsh muck as a manure, we all need more or less additional information—not so much as to its fertilizing properties as with respect to the most economical methods of preparing it for use. The cheapest and quickest way, perhaps, would be to throw it up from ditches cut for the purpose of drainage, and after its acidity has been destroyed by freezing, cart it about upon the field, and plow it in deep. Marsh muck would require to lay a longer time in order to go through a sort of fermenting process before it would be fit for use. There are other modes of preparing these manures, such as the compost heap, mixing them with barn yard manures, saturating them with the urine of cattle, swine, &c., before taking them to the field. Ditches cut for the purpose of drainage, may in this way be made to pay the expense of digging them, besides the advantages derived from draining our swamp lands.

In a State like ours, possessing these natural advantages for high and continued manuring, for nature has scattered them, not unequally, here and there, with a partial or a stinted hand, but liberally, broad cast all over the State—at present it is true, but fertile sources of miasma, and clouds of swarming insects, but containing in themselves, as manures, a present and prospective value equal to the gold mines of California;—(and we have still others, besides those named—in our extensive beds of marl and gypsum)—the people can offer no reasonable excuse for barren fields and scanty crops. The elements of agricultural wealth—of general prosperity and independence are every where around us, and we have but to put forth reasonable exertions in order to reap the rich and abundant harvests derivable from them. It is not for the sake of mere individual interest in

dollars and cents alone, that I present this subject, though that of itself were sufficient to stimulate personal enterprise and personal effort, but because of its importance to the growth and strength of our country, and the welfare of the whole human family ; because by it the plains are made to low with herds of cattle, and the hills to bleat with flocks of sheep—the barren mountains clothed with grass, and the waste places crowned with fields of waving harvests—the earth made beautiful as an Eden, whilst life and joy with plenty abound.

What I have here said in regard to *home schools* and *model farms* is by no means intended to disparage the institution of public agricultural schools for the education of farmers' sons and others, in the scientific principles of farming. On the contrary, I sincerely hope the time may soon come when such will be established in different parts of our country, under the care and direction of State industrial associations, like ours, aided by Legislative patronage. I am deeply in favor of the establishment of such schools, in connection with model farms for several reasons, some of which it may not be improper here to assign :

1st. Because through them, in addition to the advantage of a good thorough education, looking directly to the interests of the pupils as farmers and citizens of the Republic, a vast amount of useful knowledge and scientific principles in agriculture not otherwise easily attainable by community at large, might be disseminated among the people.

2d. Because in them could be analyzed different soils, and the ingredients composing the different kinds of grains and vegetables could be determined, thereby enabling us to perceive the adaptedness of the one to the growth and maturity of the other, and also enabling us to determine, more exactly, the quality of soils by the common appearance they present and the natural productions grown upon them.

3d. Because we should in them, have the means of testing more fully the merits of different breeds of animals—the introduction of new breeds from abroad, and for ascertaining the best methods of improving those we already possess.

4th. Because the these institutions we should be better able to test the real merits of the more costly implements of husbandry,

thereby preventing imposition upon community by the sale of such as are comparatively worthless.

5th. For the purpose of forwarding, by these and other means, the great agricultural interest of our country, and of elevating it to the high position it of right ought to occupy in public estimation.

6th. Because in doing this, we use the most efficient means for reducing the vast amount of idleness and crime now cursing community, by rendering labor honorable and profitable, and the laborer intelligent, prosperous and happy.

But what I have said in regard to home schools, is designed to show what can and ought to be done at home on the farm, in the education of our children ; to demonstrate that there are certain things which must be learned at home, because they can be learned so well no where else ; and therefore, that these home schools must be our main dependence or our chief auxiliaries, in carrying out the great work of agricultural reform ; that here the work must be begun, carried on and finished, or our public schools will be of no avail.

There are many other things which might be mentioned profitably, as necessary to be taught and practiced at home on the farm, in order that the young men of our country might grow up in love with their profession, and intelligent in all things relating to the business of farming, and necessary to their general success and usefulness in life, their respectability and happiness, but I have not time to bring them forward now. I have, however, a few general recommendations to make in addition to what I have said, and a few rules and maxims to lay down for the consideration of farmers and mechanics before leaving the subject.

First, then, I would recommend to farmers and mechanics, that they have well stored libraries of useful books. No working man should consider his house furnished without a library of well selected books, relating to the business of his profession, with works conveying general intelligence in regard to history, philosophy, morals, rural economy and horticulture, together with some well conducted periodicals and newspapers, for I would have the laboring population of our country a reading, thinking, as well as a laboring people. I would have them possessed of intellectual as well as physical

strength, that intelligence and enlightened forethought should guide them in all their operations.

Second, Farmers and mechanics should have neat, rural, not costly dwellings—appropriate, convenient, but not extravagant furniture—a good yard in front of their dwellings for flowers and ornamental shrubbery—a garden and fruit yard back, and such outbuildings as convenience or necessity requires; placed and constituted so as to give a neat, tasty, and rural aspect to the whole premises, thus making home pleasant and agreeable, by giving peace, plenty and contentment to all in and around it.

“But farmers and mechanics are not able—they can’t afford to have such things,” do I hear some one say? I answer, they “can’t afford to have anything else.” They are able if they wish and desire it. The ability consists, in a good measure, in the *will to have it* so. If farmers and mechanics cannot afford to have such things, who on earth can? Who so nobly independent as the industrious, intelligent, persevering farmer? Who so well calculated to accumulate around him or more worthy to enjoy all that belongs to the abundance which rural life is capable of affording? He labors in the open fields and breathes the pure air of heaven, surrounded by singing birds and blooming flowers. He sees on all sides waving grain or grass, or luxuriant vegetables, the products of his own labor, rising up and coming to maturity around him. He views noble specimens of domestic animals, luxuriating in his abundant pastures, and expanding in growth, and coming to maturity from day to day. His table is spread with well preserved meats, wholesome vegetables and fruits of his own raising. His butter and his cheese, his milk and his eggs are always fresh and sweet, as no where else can be found. His farm is his capital stock, which all the fluctuations of Wall Street cannot affect, for it affords him a wholesome and an independent living, let the prices of stocks be what they may. And next to the farmer, in all these permanent advantages are thorough going, intelligent, persevering mechanics. If such men with such advantages, and under such circumstances, cannot afford to have neat, comfortable dwellings, and other necessary and essential comforts, again I ask, who can?

I do not mean that farmers and mechanics are always able, in surplus capital in dollars and cents, nor that they should run themselves into debt to collect such things around them—no! but that your capital is in yourselves. Do it by littles, keep doing, and let your boys and girls help you; it will learn them how, and they will think the more of home in consequence of it. “Girls?” do I hear some one say? Yes, I say girls. Who ever heard of farmers’ and mechanics’ daughters that would not readily give up the idea of a new dress or bonnet, and labor with the utmost delight for the sake of a neat front yard, filled with ornamental shrubs and flowering plants? Yes, gentlemen, throw aside your tobacco; forego your glass of ardent spirits and other useless luxuries, that do you more hurt than good; and appropriate all the savings of time and money uselessly thrown away, to the purchase of books, the erection of convenient out houses, and the fitting up of your yards and fruit gardens, and in ten years you will be in possession of all I have mentioned. And if your wives and daughters do not sacrifice some of their needless luxuries and extravagances, and do all that belongs to their part of the good work, they are such wives and daughters as I never saw. I say this from the fact that the sons and daughters of such men, living in the country or small country towns, are more healthful, moral, industrious, sensible and obedient, than can be found elsewhere, and the reasons are obvious. They are surrounded by every healthful and moral influence tending to such a result. They breathe purer air, they are subjected to more pleasant and healthful exercise, they are removed in a measure from the false notions of fashion and pride which prevail in large towns and cities, they enjoy more freedom from the shackles imposed by what is called fashionable society, and they have more leisure for self improvement and reflection than can be enjoyed by other classes of society, all of which, when properly turned to account, tend to the more full development, in both body and mind, of the better qualities belonging to human nature. Consequently it will be found, as a general rule, that the sons of such men make better husbands and more valuable citizens than others differently situated, and that the daughters of such men are more dutiful, grateful and affectionate toward their parents and make more contented, affectionate and faithful wives than can be found elsewhere in the wide world. And if I had to look for a wife a hundred times

over, it would be among the intelligent, persevering, hard working farmers and mechanics of our country.

Third, A farmer should never suffer his stock to run in the streets. He should never make a practice of borrowing his neighbor's tools, but rather borrow money at twenty per cent, and furnish himself with such implements as are necessary in the executing of his business, than subject himself to the expense of time and trouble of borrowing and returning. He should by no means keep unruly horses, cattle or sheep, but sell such to the butcher. He should never loiter about taverns, grog shops and gambling houses, but shun these as the very gates of ruin. A farmer should never make a practice of "swapping," but rather buy and sell. He should by all means kill off his worthless dogs, and increase his flock of sheep, but if he must have a dog get a well trained Newfoundland, Shepherd's Drover's or Terrier. He should never suffer his manure to accumulate in his yards until his barn looks as though it were settling down into muck and mire, but on the contrary he should clean out his yards at least once a year, putting the manure on his fields rather than into the river; it will add twenty-five per cent to the yield of his crops for three years to come. A farmer should cut his fire wood a year in advance, because seasoned wood is worth twenty-five per cent more than green; and the advantage of having a full supply on hand at all times is worth twenty-five per cent more. A farmer should never be out of milk and butter, meat and eggs. Farmers and mechanics should never use profane language, ardent spirits or tobacco, for these are vulgar, filthy habits, which never ought to be tolerated by decent, intelligent people, amid the beauty and purity of rural life. Farmers and mechanics should never consider the training of dogs and horses of more importance than the education and training of their children, but on the contrary they should attend strictly to the proper bringing up of their own children in all that is good and useful, and learn them to be diligent in business, persevering and economical. They should give them habits of order, regularity and neatness in all they do, and make them feel, if possible, that ignorance and idleness are disgraceful, but industry and intelligence honorable and ennobling.

Lastly, never be ashamed of the clothes you wear in the performance of your ordinary business, nor of the service which belongs properly to your profession ; but take right hold, and do what is to be done like men of sense, and success will surely crown your efforts;—for why should any one be ashamed of a tanned skin or soiled clothes, or brown hands;—they are the evidences of your worth to humanity—of your usefulness in life.

“ The noblest men who live on earth,
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil;
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows Kings’ or warriors’ name.”

“ The working men ! whate’er their task,
To carve the stone, or bear the hod—
The sweat upon their noble brows
The royal seal and stamp of God !
And brighter are their drops of sweat,
Than diamonds on a coronet.”

“ God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain—
Who dig the mines and build the ships
And drive the commerce o’er the main ;
God bless them ! for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.”

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*The Michigan State Agricultural Society, in acc't with H. H. Brown,
Treasurer.*

DR.

1852.

Jan. 1.	To balance of old account,-----	\$335 19
	To cash paid balance due on bills of lumber, &c.,	548 40
	“ drafts for premiums due Sept., 1851,	179 33
April 5.	“ Secretary on account of salary,-----	125 00
May & June.	“ drafts for premiums due Sept., 1851,	49 77
July & Aug.	“ “ “	23 00
Sept. 6.	“ Secretary on acc't of salary,-----	125 00
25.	“ S. S. Burrows, on acc't of carpenter work on fair ground,-----	250 00
27.	“ J. G. Darby, on acc't engraving cuts for Transactions,-----	40 00
	“ Geo. Lester, transportation,-----	2 00
28.	“ Dunclee & Wales, acc't printing pre- mium list, &c.,-----	60 00
	“ premiums,-----	7 00
Oct. 1.	“ B. G. Stimson & Co., acc't,-----	6 00
	“ A. Paton, acc't for oats and shorts for stock on show ground,-----	34 00
	“ John Warren's acc't, collector,-----	10 00
	“ John Bunting, for selling fruit in Flo- ral Hall,-----	3 00
	“ Asa H. Otis, for one load of straw,--	4 00
	“ F. F. Webb, clerk in ticket office,---	6 00
	“ Thos. Christian & Son. for printing badges,-----	1 50

Oct. 1.	To cash paid Post Office account,	\$9 00
"	Jonas H. Titus, general sup't of Fair ground,	12 00
"	John Palmer & Co., trimmings for floral hall and hall of fine arts,	54 43
"	Clerks in entry and ticket offices,	80 00
16.	" D. Thompson, for hay furnished for stock at Fair,	81 83
"	Joseph Workman, and attendants for cooking, &c.,	21 25
"	E. R. Jerome, for hauling water for stock,	20 00
"	Ash & Smith's acc't,	34 72
"	Jacobs & Garrison, for water casks,	3 13
"	D. S. Osborn,	12 04
"	Detroit Free Press Office for printing tickets.	17 00
"	George Heron's acc't,	10 00
"	Warren Isham, for six volumes Mich. Farmer,	6 00
"	for articles lost,	2 00
Oct. 21.	To cash paid secretary on acct. of salary,	125 00
" " "	Mr. Beard "	2 00
Nov. 24.	" " O. Pelton " printing diplomas,	20 00
Nov. 24.	To cash paid John Hull,	6 63
" "	A. E. Bissell, transportation,	3 50
" "	Hovey & Co. Boston, for Magazine of Horticulture, 3 volumes,	6 00
Nov. 24.	To cash paid Joseph Lea and J. W. Hawkins for work on Fair ground,	11 50
"	cash paid J. Wiley for services in entry office,	7 00
"	" Caleb F. Davis for painting signs for Fair,	19 25
"	cash paid C. C. Wright, balance due for medals,	21 24

Nov. 24.	To cash paid R. W. King, for crockery lost and broken, ...	\$16 60
"	cash paid J. C. Holmes, acct. for cash paid by him for transportation, Postoffice acct. feed for stock, &c., ...	85 88
"	cash paid Titus Dort, for services, ...	11 00
"	" M. Shoemaker for services, ...	10 50
"	" transportation on books, ...	3 25
"	" S. S. Burrows to pay superintendents, watchmen and gate keepers at Fair, ..	270 50
"	cash paid S. S. Burrows, balance of his acct., work at Fair ground, putting up and taking down buildings and fences, hauling lumber, for nails and lumber furnished, &c., ...	692 02
"	cash paid Peninsular Bank, ...	75 00
Dec. 17.	" Joseph R. Williams, expenses attending meeting of executive committee, Dec. 14th to 17th. 1852, ...	18 50
"	cash paid Titus Dort, meeting of exec. com., ..	6 00
"	" John R. Moore, ..	11 00
"	" George C. Munro, ..	17 55
"	" M. Shoemaker, ..	10 50
"	" F. V. Smith, ..	15 65
"	" C. A. Green, ..	8 00
"	" Ira H Butterfield, ..	8 94
"	" Thos. Clark, ..	7 50
"	" Andrew Y. Moore, ..	15 00
"	" J. C. Holmes, ..	3 50
"	" Secretary's drafts for premiums, ...	1436 22
Total, ...		<u>\$5,127 52</u>

CR.

1852.

April 28. By cash, ... \$19 68 |Sept. 25. " received for tickets at the annual Fair, ... 2760 71 |

Sept. 25.	By cash received for articles sold in floral hall,.....	\$22 00	
	“ received for rent of ground for booths, ...	154 50	
Oct. 13.	“ received of State Treasurer, ..	1000 00	
	“ received of citizens of Detroit, ...	\$670 00	
	less, commis'ns p'd for collecting, ..	33 55	
			636 45
Dec. 17.	By balance charged in new acc't, ...	534 18	
			<u>\$5,127 52</u>

H. H. BROWN,
Treasurer Mich. State Ag'l Society.

NOTE. The whole amount of *Cash* premiums awarded by the Society for 1852, and for which drafts have been drawn on the Treasurer, is \$1,673 50. This amount is exclusive of Medals, Diplomas, Books, &c.

J. C. HOLMES,
Secretary.

REPORTS
OF
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,
FOR THE YEAR 1852.

REPORT

OF THE BRANCH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Branch County Agricultural Society was organized Nov. 11, 1851. The following were the officers elected :

President—James B. Tompkins.

Vice President—William Smith.

Secretary—E. V. Smith.

To act with above and constitute Executive Committee—L. R. Austin, Daniel Wilson.

Treasurer—Elijah Leland.

And one Corresponding Secretary in each township.

The constitution adopted was similar to our State Society, with such alterations as would make it applicable to our circumstances.

The executive committee met on the 8th day of March last and decided to hold the first Annual Fair in the Village of Coldwater, on the 7th and 8th days of October, and offered a list of premiums. Although there was at the time but little or no money in the treasury, the committee were confident it would be supplied by the liberality of our people, and the interest they would feel in the undertaking; the result has more than answered our anticipations. A sufficient amount was received to pay all premiums and expenses, also to pay many discretionary premiums and still leave a small balance in the treasury.

The address was delivered by the Hon. Joseph R. Williams, of Constantine. It was not a mere matter of form, but was able, practical, and adapted to the occasion and our circumstances, pointing out many of the most desolating, exhausting and wasteful practices of our farmers and their practical results, in a manner not only impressive and instructive, but lasting.

The exhibition greatly exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The number of entries reached nearly 500, besides many articles and animals that were allowed to exhibit (but not compete for premiums) which were not in time to be entered.

The show of cattle was superior both in numbers and quality. We cannot boast of many pure bred Durhams, but the Devons and their grades were out in great numbers, by far exceeding any of our State shows.

The show of horses was good—the number was large, and many superior specimens.

Sheep were not out in great numbers, but some excellent specimens of Merino and a few imported Leicesters were on the ground.

The show of swine was large and of excellent quality, both the large and small breeds.

A few coops of fowls were exhibited. The hen fever has not long raged here, consequently the competition was not very spirited.

The exhibition of fruit was not large, but of superior quality.

The vegetables were gazed at with astonishment by every body.

The competitors for premiums on grain were numerous, and the samples presented were of the choicest kinds.

The ladies added greatly to the interest of the occasion, by the exhibition of articles of their own manufacture: flannels, carpets, linseys and an almost endless variety of useful and ornamental needle work, flowers, &c. &c.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—Darwin Wilson.

Vice President—Asabel Brown.

Secretary—F. V. Smith.

Treasurer—George A. Coc.

Executive Committee—H. C. Gilbert, George Tripp.

The executive committee made a statement to the board of supervisors of this county, of the condition and prospects of the society and succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$150 to be used the coming year, which will enable us to offer a much larger and wider range of premiums, and keep up the interest and zeal that has thus far characterized its operations.

F. V. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The following premiums were awarded by the Branch County Agricultural Society, at their first Annual Fair, October 7th and 8th, 1852:

SHORT HORNS.

Geo. P. Stephens, best bull 3 ys old,	Trans. and \$3 00
P. H. Crippen, best cow	3 00
E. Leland, 2d	Trans. of 1851.

DEVONS.

F. V. Smith, best bull 3 years old,	Trans. and 3 00
John Allen. 2d	Youat and Martin Cattle.
Darwin Wilson, best bull 2 years old,	2 00
P. H. Crippen, 1 yr old,	1 00
E. M. Crippen, best bull calf,	1 00
F. V. Smith, 2d	Trans.
" best cow 3 years old,	3 00
E. M. Crippen, 2d	Trans.
" best heifer 2 ys old, (no competition,)	2 00
" 1 yr old	2 00
" 2d 1 yr old	Rural Economy.
" best heifer calf,	1 00
P. H. Crippen, 2d	Trans.

GRADES.

Isaac Middaugh, best bull 3 years old,	Trans. and 3 00
James Pendle, 2d	Youatt and Martin.
Geo. Hawley, best 2 yr old bull,	2 00
H. C. Gilbert, 2d	Mich. Farmer.
Elijah Leland, best bull 1 yr old, (no competition,)	Rural N. Yorker.
W. B. Mason, calf,	1 00
Elijah Leland, 2d	Trans.
A. C. Fisk, best cow 3 years old,	3 00
P. H. Crippen, 2d best cow 3 yrs old,	Trans.
Wm. Webb, best heifer 2 yrs old,	2 00
P. H. Crippen, 2d	Youatt and Martin.
A. C. Fisk, best heifer 1 yr old,	2 00
D. Littlefield, 2d	Rural Economy.

Darwin Wilson, best heifer calf, ...	\$1 00
Isaac Pierce, 2d "	Trans.

NATIVE CATTLE.

P. D. Decker, best bull 3 years old, ...	Trans. and \$3 00
Ansel Nickols, best bull calf, ...	1 00
L. R. Austin, 2d "	Trans.
Geo. Hawley, best cow 3 years old, ...	3 00
Wm. Mitchell, 2d "	Trans.
L. R. Austin, best heifer 2 years old.	
Wm. Mitchell, 2d "	Youatt and Martin.
David Holmes, best heifer calf, ...	2 00

WORKING OXEN & STEERS.

Lucius Williams, best yoke oxen 4 years old, ...	2 00
H. R. Taylor, 2d " "	Allen on Dom. Animals.
Solo Parsons, best yoke steers, 3 years old, ...	1 00
F. V. Smith, 2d " "	Cole's Des. Animals.
John Allen, best yoke steers 2 years old, ...	1 00
Elijah Leland, 2d " "	Cole's Des. Animals.
H. C. Gilbert, best yoke of steers 1 year old, ...	1 00
W. B. Sprague, 2d best " "	Trans.
Ansel Nickols, best 5 yoke oxen, (Quincy,)	3 00

FAT CATTLE.

John Root, best fat ox, ...	Mich. Farmer.
J. G. Warren, best fat cow, ...	"

HORSES FOR ALL WORK.

F. V. Smith, best stallion 4 years old, ...	R. N. Yorker & 2 00
David Boer, 2d best " "	Youatt on the Horse.
Gilbert Palmer, best stallion for draft, ...	R. N. Yorker & 2 00
F. J. Webb, best pair road horses, ...	3 00
E. Leland, best pair matched horses for all work, ...	3 00
Nelson Baker, 2d best " "	Trans.
J. H. Beach, best single horse, ...	R. N. Yorker & 1 00
John Root, 2d " "	Trans.
H. C. Gilbert, best brood mare, ...	R. N. Yorker & 1 00
A. C. Fisk, 2d best "	Trans.
L. D. Crippen, best colt 3 years old, ...	Youatt.
Darwin Wilson, 2d "	Hind's farm and stud book.

P. H. Crippen, best colt 2 years old,	\$2 00
R. Root, 2d best " "	Mich. Farmer.
Ephraim Paddock, best colt 1 " "	"
Darwin Wilson, 2d " 1 " "	Cole's Des. Animals.
James Cleatsby, best sucking colt,	1 00
Alex. Hamilton, 2d best " "	Trans.
Alex. Fox, best stallion 2 years old,	R. N. Yorker.
John Campbell, 2d " 2 " "	Mich. Farmer.
L. R. Austin, best draft mare 4 years old,	R. N. Yorker & 1 00
Wm. Anderson, 2d " 4 " "	Transactions.
A. C. Fisk, pair matched 3 year old colts,	Mich. Farmer.
John Rose, " " " "	"

SHEEP—LONG WOOL.

James Cleatsby, best long wool buck 2 years old,	Mich. Farmer.
Morgan L. Smead, 2d " " "	Transactions.
J. Pridgen, best pen 5 ewes,	Wool Grower & 1 00

FINE WOOL.

E. B. Williams, best buck 2 years old,	Wool Grower & 1 00
Geo. Boone, 2d " " "	Transactions.
J. B. Tompkins, " 1 " "	Mich. Farmer.
E. B. Williams, 2d " 1 " "	Youatt on Sheep.
J. B. Tompkins, " lamb,	Morrell's Am. Shepherd.
E. B. Williams, 2d " " "	Transactions.
F. V. Smith, best pen 5 ewes 2 years old,	Wool Grower & 2 00
Ansel Nickols, 2d " 2 " "	Trans.
J. B. Tompkins, best pen 5 ewes 1 " "	R. N. Yorker.

SWINE.

Large breed—A. H. Hubbard, best boar,	Rural New Yorker.
" A. J. Gray, " sow,	\$2 00
" L. R. Austin, " sow and pigs,	2 00
" E. W. Phetteeplace, 2d best sow,	Mich. Farmer.
" P. H. Crippen, 2d best sow and pigs,	"
Small breed—J. J. Wilkins, best boar,	Rural New Yorker.
" L. S. Dagget, 2d best boar,	Mich. Farmer.
" Sterling Porter, 2d best sow,	"
" Jesse Bowen, best sow,	2 00
" John Allen, four fat hogs,	2 00

FOWLS.

E. M. Crippen, best coop Dorking,....	Allen on Domestic Animals.
L. R. Austin, " Native Fowls,.....	Rural New Yorker.
Dwight B. Benton, " Shanghae,..	Allen's American Farm Book.
" " Poland,.....	Bennett's Poultry Book.
L. R. Austin, " Turkeys.	"
E. M. Crippen, " Bantams.	"

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Wm. Newberry, 1 clover machine manufactured out of county.	
M. Van Every, horse power and thrasher, (Emery's)	
John Hall, 1 single harness,.....	Transactions.
S. H. Estabrook, improved elliptic spring sulkey,.....	"
B. Etherage, stump machine,.....	"
Beach & Mockridge, corn shellers, straw cutters and plows, manufactured out of county.	
A. S. Glesson, buggy, manufactured out of county.	
Hale & Chandler, cottage stove,.....	Transactions.
Morgan L. Smead, horse rake,.....	\$1 00

BUTTER, SUGAR, HONEY, BREAD, &C.

Mrs. C. H. Williams, salt rising bread, ..	Miss Leslie's Recipe Book.
Mrs. E. Chapman, " ..	"
Miss R. Champion, hop rising bread, ..	"
Mrs. L. R. Austin, milk " ..	"
H. N. Hubbard, maple sugar,.....	Mich. Farmer.
Mrs. J. G. Brooks best 10 lbs. butter made in June, ..	Modern Housewife and.....
Mrs. Jane Lee, for variety of wines, jelleys, cakes, &c., ..	Miss Leslie.
Mrs. R. Root, best cheese,.....	Modern Housewife and \$1 00
Mrs. Jesse Olney, 2d best cheese,....	"
Mrs. Wm. Rule, for exhibition of cakes, candies, &c. ...	Transactions.
John O. Pelton, wine made from Clinton grapes, ...	Allen on Grape.
Ephraim Bullard, curraunt wine,.....	Transactions.
L. Daggett, honey,.....	Bee Keeper's Manual.
Geo. Tupp, " ..	"

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. Horace Lewis, best 10 yards flannel,.....	\$1 00
Mrs. W. H. Hanchett, best 10 yards rag carpet, ..	Miss Leslie's Recipe Book.

Mrs. Albert Chandler, best pair knit stockings, ...	\$ 50
Mrs. E. Mather, patch work quilt, ...	Modern Housewife.
Mrs. E. G. Parsons, best worsted work, ...	50
Mrs. N. T. Waterman, " worked collar, ..	Ladies' Work Table Book.
Mrs. E. Chapman, best dressed flannel, ...	Modern Housewife.
Mrs. D. C. Morehouse, best pair linen stockings, ...	50
Mrs. N. D. Skeels, assortment of needle work, ..	Ladies' Work Table Book.
Mrs. F. V. Smith, assortment of needle work, ..	Ladies' Work Table Book.
Mrs. John Root, patch work quilt, ...	Modern Housewife.
Mrs. O. B. Clark, white quilted spread, ...	Miss Leslie.
Mrs. C. B. Fisk, worsted worked chair, ...	Modern Housewife.
Mrs. S. M. Denison, woolen stockings and socks, ...	50
Miss Harriet A. Crippen, embroidered shoes, ...	50
Miss R. A. Champion, gent's dressing gown, ...	Modern Housewife.
Mrs. H. W. Hubbard, 1 coverlet, ...	do
Mrs. David Rice, 10 yards yarn carpeting, ...	do

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Mrs. L. D. Crippen, best and greatest variety dahlias, Young Women's Guide.	
Mrs. J. H. Beach, best and greatest variety house plants, Young Women's Guide.	
Miss Amelia Noyes, parlour boquet, ...	Flora's Interpreter.
Mrs. C. B. Fisk, parlour boquet, ...	"
Wm. B. Sprague, best and greatest variety winter apples, Downing.	
Geo. Tripp, 2d	" " Mich. Far.
E. Leland, best	" fall apples, ... Thomas.
A. J. Gray, 2d best	" " Mich. Far.
Geo. Tripp, best	" pears, ...
C. H. Williams,	" peaches, ...
C. P. Lippincott,	" plums, ... Mich. Farmer.
H. C. Gilbert, best peck quinces, ...	Thomas.
" best collection grapes, ...	Allen on the grape.

GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.

H. C. Gilbert, best bushel winter wheat, ...	Rural N. Yorker.
E. Green, 2d	" " Trans.

Geo. Hawley, best 12 ears seed corn, ...	Mich. Farmer.
Leach & Kirby, best and greatest variety of roots for feeding, Allen on domestic animals.	
Leach & Kirby, best and greatest variety of culinary veg- etables, ...	Mich. Farmer.
Peter Sprague, squashes, pumpkins, &c., ...	Trans.
Allen Tibbetts, collection of culinary vegetables, ...	Trans.
C. H. Williams, " "	Trans.
Luther S. Dagget, variety of roots, ...	Trans.
H. D. Miller, samples potatoes, ...	Trans.
C. C. Lippincott, 6 varieties potatoes, ...	Trans.
Geo. Tripp, squashes, beans, onions, cider, &c., ...	Trans.
Elijah Leland, first premium on farms, ...	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

James E. Allen, marble tomb stones, ...	\$1 00
J. H. Hurd, marble mantel piece.	
R. M. Wilder, guns, ...	1 00
R. Limericke, toilet box, ...	50
Dwight B. Benton, oil painting, ...	1 00
Mrs. T. J. Webb, fancy work box, ...	Ladies' work table book.
Mrs. W. H. Hanchett, 1 coral card basket, " "	
Mrs. J. B. Hull, hour glass stand, ...	Modern Housewife.
E. B. Pond, specimens painting, ...	Rural Economy.
Bradford Williams, birds and cage, ...	50
Mrs. Uri Blodget, ladies bonnet, ...	Modern Housewife.
M. Van Every, 1 dozen axes, ...	1 00
S. H. Moulton, Boston rocking chair, ...	Trans.
Albert Chandler, tin coffee pot, ...	Mich. Farmer.
Beach & Mockridge, tin tea pot, ...	Mich. Farmer.
David West, 1 pair sewed boots, ...	Trans.
Hiram Baker, daguerreotype likenesses, ...	Trans.

The committee deem worthy of especial mention and commendation, an ingenious sash lock exhibited by Egbert Collar.

In addition to the articles above enumerated, there are many others exhibited which the committee esteem as deserving of notice, on

account of the skill and taste exhibited in the design and execution, among which are the following:

Mrs. J. B. Hall, 1 pr worked ottomans.

Mrs. E. G. Parsons, 1 pr foot stools.

Albert Chandler, cook and parlor stoves.

Beach & Mockridge, cook stoves and furniture.

“ parlor stoves.

Phelps & Kibbee, specimens cologne.

E. R. Clark, “

N. T. Waterman, Princes Melodeons.

“ case of jewelry.

Thompson & Bacon, “

J. H. Hard, specimens of foreign marble—Italian, Irish Black, and Egyptian.

F. V. SMITH,

Sec. Branch Co. Ag'l Society.

REPORT

OF THE BERRIEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The third annual fair and cattle show of this Society was held at Niles, the 16th and 17th of September, 1852. The attendance was large, and the interest manifested was very encouraging for the future prosperity of the Society. The whole number of entries for competition was 288; the number of premiums awarded 185, amounting to over \$250 cash premiums, besides Transactions and discretionary articles. The address was delivered on the second day to a large and attentive audience. A copy of the address was furnished for publication, in accordance with the request of the Society.

The officers elected for the ensuing year, were

M. HAND—President.

E. McILVAIN—Secretary.

A. L. Burk, B. C. Hoyt, Wm. Smyth Farmer, Lyman Brownell,
Geo. W. Plast—Executive Committee.

Thos. Love—Treasurer.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE BERRIEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT ITS
THIRD ANNUAL FAIR, HELD AT NILES, ON THE 17TH. SEPT., 1852.

BY WM. SMITH FARMER, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen members of this Society:

Having been disappointed in our expectations of obtaining a speaker from abroad, whom we expected until within the past week, our committee have charged me with the duty of delivering your annual address. The notice was short, but relying upon your indul-

gence to a working farmer in your midst, I have undertaken the task. *Scarcely* more than one-fourth of a century ago, the territory in which you have chosen to build your homes and erect your altars was an unbroken wilderness. These swelling hills and verdant valleys covered with native woods, vegetated in silent and unappropriated luxuriance. Here the untutored savage, whose fated progeny have since faded to the setting sun, pursued his game or trod the war path with muffled foot; and yonder river, *then*, as *now*, the pride of the valley, murmured in primeval solitude, onward and westward to the lake.

The human mind which here loved and hated, flashed and again grew dark, was in singular keeping with the external world around. Nature and her Lord were in harmony with each other. *Wild*, *prodigal* and gloomy, both remained as of old, essentially and alike destitute of the elements of progress, reclamation or self improvement. There is no self elevating or self reforming principle in barbarism. Wherever man has struggled successfully to better his condition, wherever human intellect has wrestled with and subdued the elements by which it was surrounded, and put forth its energies for the higher good, there the soul has been kindled up by an infusion external to itself, and whether imparted by contact or inspiration, is alike mysterious and divine. This general truth, so entirely established by human experience in every age and clime, finds but another illustration in the time, the place, and the occasion of your assemblage.

To-day the cattle are grazing upon our hundred hills, the animal products of the earth, rich, varied and abundant, are gathered into barns; the early and the later rains descend upon the fallow ground. Trees and plants of foreign growth, the useful and the ornamental, the exotic plant and the mantling vine, mingle their varied colors with the native hues of our own glorious autumn, and the sun driving the vapors from valley glades and upland glen, pours his morning beams without hindrance or obscuration into the tilled and teaming bosom of our soil.

A new and *nobler* race incited by brighter hopes and committed to infinitely higher and better ends *is here*. Other and far different scenes meet our view. Man and nature have changed—the one not

less than the other. The outward has been moulded and subdued to the inner life; and existence,^m from a calamity is exalted to a blessing. A few pioneers called to assist in the work of founding a christian State, intent on personal freedom, burning with a desire to better their condition, and schooled in the hopes, the blessings and usages of civilized life, ascended with strong hearts and high resolves, these streams, and here in the heart of the "St. Joseph country," entered upon a new, different, and important destiny.

Many of these noble men before whose energies the savage fled, the forest fell, and the green fields appeared, are still with us, and the pleasant regions we inhabit, the lands we cultivate, and the quiet scenes we enjoy, are but an inconsiderable portion of the inheritance we enjoy with them. Their moral achievements—their examples of patient endurance—of self-reliance, direction and control, constitute still even than these, a far richer and more enduring patrimony. And should their descendants, guided by equal wisdom, employ these accumulated resources of prosperity and progress for the accomplishment of ends as lofty and disinterested, our future advancement in all the departments of industrial and social life shall be more rapid, and as healthful and permanent as the past.

Amid the visions of the future, in which the early settlers of this valley were permitted to indulge, hope and faith were large and predominant. To *them*, as to the *men of truth and progress in every age*, the distant was radiant with promise. The vista of coming years, through which they looked from out the forest gloom, flowed with colors of ever-increasing and deepening brilliancy, and they went forth to the accomplishment of their appointed mission with an unshaken confidence in the "better time coming," as their guide, impulse and inspiration. The result *is before us* and it is *ours*. In no single expected good have these men of faith been disappointed. He to whom God revealed most of what was to be the moral and physical condition of this generation, fell infinitely short of encompassing what are now seen to be the actual results.

Were the native chief whose spirit has long since gone to his happy hunting grounds, permitted at this day to revisit his much loved valley, the scenes of his early sports and the home of his fathers, with what mingled emotions of doubt and amazement would his mind be

filled ! Standing where we stand, and gazing upon the multiplied scenes and objects amid which we daily move, with how little of all which would pour itself a mingled and mighty flood upon his astonished view, had he ever been familiar. Above indeed would be the same heavens—on the north and south the same outline of hills—in the center the same waters meet and flow onward along their ancient beds. Every thing else would be strange and new ; the canvass and the outlines are all that remain of the picture upon which he had closed his eyes at death. Other and more refined if not more skilful hands have been at the easel. The coloring, the grouping, the scenes, the structures and objects, as they stand out in living, moving and mingling realities, would utterly confound and bewilder him. It requires my fellow citizens, no little exercise of thought and reflection for *us* though familiar as we are with the present, and communing as we do with the past, to approximate to a full appreciation of the change which a hundred years have wrought in the social, moral and physical condition of our State, a portion of whose producing interest we are assembled to represent, and exchange over their peaceful triumphs our mutual congratulations. The contrasts present man in his lowest and highest estate. What has here been the work of one, has usually the world over, been the arduous labor of many centuries. "There are few valleys which in the same space of time, present in their history the *extremes* of human condition.

The difference between savage and enlightened life, is the difference between man naked, wandering and shelterless, exposed to the peltings of every storm and the ferocity of every beast of prey, and man skilled in all the arts of war and peace, refined by culture and vigorous in knowledge, improving and adorning the acres he may call his own, and where he abides in security and contemplation to work out for himself and his, "a local habitation and a name."

These two opposite estates, thus antagonistical and so infinite from each other in moral and social distance, have both been illustrated upon this same soil within less than one generation.

The progress has been so rapid and the change so radical, that what is in truth the work of reality, assumes the fascination and semblance of enchantment. Where sped the Indian arrow, now flies the weaver's shuttle ; along these sloping hills, from whence the wild

deer descended to the cooling stream, our flocks and herds are grazing in security. Amid these valley glades and rolling uplands where so recently nothing was heard but the howl of beasts, the wailing of the storm, and the yell of savage men, the hum of pervading industry falls upon the ear "like the sound of many waters." The clack of the mill, the buzz of machinery, the rumbling of wheels, the tinkling of bells, and the noise of the falling hammer, as they mingle their varied sounds with the lowing of herds and the song of the plowman, swell away into an universal anthem, making the "morning and the evening to rejoice." Where but yesterday there was neither seed time nor harvest, summer fruit nor winter store, plenty now rewards the laborer and the husbandman.

Prosperous villages and quiet hamlets nestle along our waters like giant broods, and rural dwellings, temples of worship, and houses consecrated to public and primary instruction, relieve and enliven the landscape on every hand. Yet more and stranger still—Nature herself has heard the mandate, and though all her sleeping arteries felt the mysterious power of the human will, and submitted without resistance, her neck heretofore unchafed, to the yoke. Her unwearied muscles seized and chained like galley slaves, have been compelled to perform the labor of men and the drudgery of beasts.

To *day* across our valley the lightnings of Heaven are hourly dispatched with the various messages of commerce, of affliction and love, charged to hasten their return with the prompt and anxiously awaited reply; while underneath the lightnings airy track, *a little* volume of imprisoned steam rolls on the dashing car with scarcely less velocity.

Living in this age of activity, surrounded by these moral triumphs, moving amid these exciting and ennobling scenes, *we have come up here* from our homes of plenty and peace, to participate in our annual agricultural festivities, to congratulate each other upon the success of our husbandry, and to stimulate each other to still greater improvement in the future prosecution of our rural and mechanical occupations. May we not say, fellow citizens, "the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage." In the full possession and enjoyment of great and manifold blessings—sharing

in the peculiarly sacred and distinguished conquests of other minds and other days—be it ours to pause and raise our hearts in silent and grateful praise to Him who “crowneth the year with goodness,” whose “paths drop fatness upon the wilderness,” who “clothes the pastures with flocks,” and by whom also the valleys are covered with corn.

Agriculture is the great and paramount interest of man. It is the *parent of all other* departments of human industry, and the *essential source* of their continuance and prosperity. In the economy of God, its prosecution is made a condition to the existence as well as the welfare of the social state; and the degree of importance which it practically assumes among any given people, is at once the measure of their civilization and substantial prosperity. Being the foundation upon which every other interest, commercial, mechanical and social, is made primarily to depend, the common and only feeder to which all classes turn for subsistence and strength, as to a nursing mother, and necessarily engaging, in order to its adequate prosecution, by far the greater portion of the entire population—a class, who from the nature and structure of our government, hold in their hands, not the balance of power, *but the power itself*, and through its exercise the destinies of the Republic—it becomes to all classes and conditions of society an object of deep and transcendent concern. It is the first and great occupation of the country, and is to the social state, what the circulation of the blood is to the animal system, diffusing vitality and vigor from the centre to the extremities.

A commonwealth of agricultural freemen, whose toil is cheered by the hope of adequate reward, and dignified by general intelligence and the recognition of high moral obligations, constitutes the highest civil and social advancement to which the race has hitherto attained. The human mind, after a long and arduous struggle of six thousand years for a better destiny, has in the middle of the nineteenth century, wrought out and embodied this achievement in our country, and to-day presents it to the world, as the noblest and sublimest illustration of its powers.

Excelsior, is the meaning and mystic word *we should choose* for our motto, and in nothing should we be truer to its deep spiritual significance than in the extent and character of our husbandry. In obe-

dience to the ever active and onward spirit of our people, this noble motto should be assumed, and with it the commanding and solemn obligations it imposes. It is a word of profound and thrilling import, with which it becomes us to be imbued. It recognizes no time or place for repose; it admits of no cessation from toil or relaxation of the mental or moral energies of the soul, but commits us to a life of unwearied struggle, and verges us onward along the ever ascending line of improvement and conquest, content with no present attainment, impatient of delay, and bent on higher and still higher aims, it mounts the steep as the eagle mounts the storm.

Not alone in the departments of industrial life, in agriculture, commerce, and the useful arts, should we yield ourselves to the inspiration of our guardian spirit. There are even than these, still more exalted directions, which lead to intellectual and moral results still more distinguished and universal. To the ultimate moral and political renovation of the human race, to its practical unity of faith and freedom, the good and true of every age have looked in hope, as the crowning glory of the social effort. Wherever "prosperous darkness" holds temporary dominion over "persecuted light," where feebleness contends with power, and the weak and helpless are cloven down before the strong, there is the appropriate field for moral labor, not only for us but for the free favored and enlightened of every land, however remote from each other they happen to be in creed or clime, this commanding object and end should be the common prize for which to contend.

From the origin of our race down to the present hour, progress and improvement, no matter in what department of human affairs, have been the achievement of conflict and toil. These are inseparably connected with all real advancement, and with every human good, and he who has no heart for the work, practically denies his own humanity, and lives a literal pauper and moral bankrupt upon the earnings and efforts of his fellows. Labor, physical as well as mental, is in the highest degree dignified and honorable. It is the appropriate business of freemen—of the man of property as well as the man of want—and the State has no greater enemy than he who would by word or example degrade it.

The cultivation of the earth is the oldest as well as the noblest occupation of man—an occupation to which he was called immediately after his expulsion from the garden by the express command of the Almighty. Henceforth he was to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow—a condition imposed in mercy and not in wrath—in love and not in anger, as absolutely essential to the moral necessities of the soul, as the animal wants of the body.

The bolt that shattered our primeval humanity, expended its main force and fury upon the moral constitution. We have no reason to believe that the mere power of intellect was impaired at all. The moral senses only were paralyzed. The spiritual order and harmony of the soul was broken up and destroyed, and man became a moral wreck—yet still grand and magnificent in ruins. His blindness and weakness, so frequently and so fatally manifest, are owing to misdirections; not to the absence of intrinsic vigor. He fell under the control of the passions, disposed to vice, indolence and guilty pleasures. The human soul, like the traveller bewildered and betrayed by a corrupt and faithless guide, loses its way, pursues its mazy circles without progress or purpose, stumbles upon the dark mountains of error, and wasting its energies in vain attempts to escape, gives over and sinks at last, and too often, in the mire of degradation and despair, below the light of the sun and beyond the hope of extrication. Blind, yet strong—a giant struggling in chains—a ship of iron with a mutinous and reckless crew, driven upon the rocks, or breaking upon the waves. Such was man after the fall, and such essentially continue to be the nature and elements of the constitution with which he is born—a being of strange and singular contradictions—too often but blindly urging his devious and dangerous way amid living struggles and dying resolves.

"Created half to rise and half to fall,
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all,
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurld,
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world."

These upward aims and downward tendencies—these longings after a better and brighter future, and yet lingering amid the darkness of the present hour—this disposition to sink while attempting to soar—these successions of falling and rising—these bright resolves of the morning fading into the evening's broken vows—this dreaming after

glory and awakening to disappointment—this “union of dust and deity” belong of all created beings alone to man. These are peculiarly and exclusively his own. Too weak to go without aid, with senses too benumbed and untaught to perceive without discipline, and still too valuable to be left to perish. To give tone to his noble and better aspirations, to impart light and elasticity to his mind, and health and vigor to his moral and physical frame, to rescue him from the dominion of idleness and crime, *no less than* to secure him against cold and hunger—in a word, to save him from himself, is the grand and glorious mission of *labor*, and in infinite benignity did God appoint it.

The earth for man’s sake was doomed to “bring forth thorns and thistles;” and this, which when in itself considered, is accounted a curse, when viewed in reference to the changed and fallen nature of the race, their weakness, frailties and wants, rises to the dignity of a great and exalted blessing. Adaptation and harmony between the earth and its inhabitants were still to be maintained, and the disorders and imperfections of the one were fitted to correct the disorders and imperfections of the other. What would such a being as man become without the necessity for toil and effort? What has he become in those tropical regions where he has barely succeeded in maintaining without the cultivation of the soil, a wild, sickly and precarious existence, upon the spontaneous productions of the earth? What has he there done in the whole history of mankind to distinguish or elevate the race to which he belongs? What single contribution has he made to the general stock of human knowledge and improvement? He remains where he has always remained—half-brute, half-idiot, mindless, sensual and depraved.

It has been upon severer earth, and beneath less indulgent skies, where man has wrought out the problem of civilization and enlightened civil freedom, where only he has made those achievements in agriculture, the arts and philosophy, which vindicate his divine origin, his immortal destiny, and prove his alliance and kindred with the inhabitants of Heaven. Guilt, effeminacy, moral death and premature decay are here and everywhere, the visible and invariable fruits of inactivity and idleness, while health, virtue, prosperity and a green old age, follow with the train of manly toil and enterprise.

Such are the unalterable purposes and arrangements of Providence, written with his own radiant finger, upon every footstep of his erring creatures, and we may not wipe them out.

He who in the vigor of youth and manhood, though surrounded by wealth and station, declines a life both of manual and mental labor, for one of inglorious ease, violates not only the most sacred of obligations, but the express behests of Heaven itself. *Be it ours* my countrymen, not merely to admit as a matter of theory, but to appreciate and feel it as a living and practical truth, that rural industry—the every day labor of the farm—is neither beneath the dignity of the Prince upon his throne, nor above the *hopes* of the beggar in the gutter.

I say it in no spirit of fulsome praise, the farming population of the country is the sheet-anchor of the Republic—the great conservative and reliable bulwark of our Republican institutions, upon whose good sense and patriotic integrity we may rely with something like assurance, amid all the vicissitudes of power and in the darkest hour of the State. As a people we have not a bright promise for the future that is not indissolubly connected with the general and successful tilling of the earth; and should the time ever come when intelligent and manly freemen, from any cause account their dignity in any way compromised by the dilligent cultivation and improvement of their acres, with their own hands, the days of our civil triumphs and social prosperity will have been numbered.

“Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold yeomanry, their country’s pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied.”

Rural occupations in their very nature, as from their remoteness from the thronged market places, and the congregation of vice and dissipation are eminently conducive to the acquirement of general knowledge and the cultivation of the manly virtues. And one of the grand results which has always followed the application of labor to the business of farming by the independent owners of the soil themselves, has been to elevate agriculture from a mere art imperfectly understood and blindly prosecuted, into the dignity and order of a splendid science. What other profession so well fitted, if right-

ly appreciated and improved, to make strong minds and good hearts, and true, as this?

The nature, varieties and structure of the soils, their respective and peculiar adaptation to the various kinds of grains, grasses or plants, and the chemical agencies which nature employs in the growth and production of vegetable life, furnish the farmer with abundant materials sufficiently intricate for the most vigorous exercise of his powers of thought and analysis, while the whole field of miscellaneous knowledge, religion, politics, philosophy and the arts, is spread out before him, with ample leisure, by right economy and division of time, to enter and explore much of its hidden glories.

The theatre of his toil and experiments, is the great laboratory of nature replete with the richest treasures and deeply inlaid with the profoundest stores of knowledge. However excusable in others, whose lots have been cast in less favored places, amid the contagion of bad example, or the pent up lanes of congregated want, neither impiety, ignorance nor discontent, is befitting the tiller of the ground. He is summoned by the instructive and chastening beauties of the external world—his daily converse and communications are with nature—his awakening is with song of birds and the voice of general joy—labor prepares him for, and fading day invites him to repose. He dwells beneath the open sky with all the beauteous landscape smiling near, and exempt from public haunts, and luxury contagion weak and vile,

"Finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and *good in every thing.*"

REPORT

OF THE CALHOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1852.

Officers of the Calhoun County Agricultural Society elected at the Annual Meeting Sept. 30, 1852 :

President—Charles Dickey.

Treasurer—Charles P. Dibble.

Secretary—James A. Way.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Palmer, Daniel Wood, Asahel Hawkins, Wm. Hicks, Geo. W. McAllister, Elias C. Manchester, Howell Sandford, Wm. R. Schuyler, L. Maynard, John E. Wilde, James Monroe, Elihu Gilbert, E. V. B. Hyde, Stephen Graham, Jeremiah Drake, James Winters, E. A. Hayden, T. H. Southworth, Wm. Cook, Vernon Parks.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the fourth annual fair of the Calhoun county Agricultural Society, held at Marshall, on the 29th and 30th days of September, 1852.

FARMS.

Best managed farm not less than 40 acres, with details showing accurately the management of said farm, and the expense and profit of cultivation, Thomas Chisholm,.....Silver Cup.

Judges—Jeremiah Brown, Stephen Graham, Josiah R. Hendryx, Loren Maynard, John Houston.

HORSES.

Best stallion, William Farnsworth,.....Silver medal.

2d " D. F. Hendryx,.....Farmers' Every Day Book.

Best brood mare, E. V. B. Hyde, ...	Silver medal.
2d " Geo. W. Dryer, ...	Youatt on the Horse.
Best team draft horses, E. V. B. Hyde, ...	Silver medal.
2d " Lemuel Downs, Youatt on the horse & 1 00	
3d " D. F. Hendryx, ...	Youatt on the Horse.
Best 3 year old colt, Peter Dubois, ...	Silver medal.
2d " Asahel Hawkins, ...	McMahon's Gardener.
Best 2 " Joseph Bently, Youatt on the horse & Mich. Far.	
2d " Augustus Lusk, ...	Sheep Husbandry.
Best yearling colt, Thomas Burland, Youatt and Genesee Far. 1853.	
2d " George W. Dryer, ...	Allen's Domestic Animals.
Best sucking colt exhibited with mare, Thos. Ward, ...	Youatt.
2d " " James Stiles, ..	Amer. Farrier.
Judges—A. O. Hyde, Stephen Graham, Tracy H. Southwarth, Mark H. Crane and J. K. Ward.	

CATTLE, BULLS AND OXEN.

Best Durham bull, W. C. Fonda, ...	American Farm Book & \$2 00
Best Devon bull, Z. Tillotson, ...	" 2 00
Best Grade or Native bull, 2 yrs. and over, Lemuel Downs, Amer- ican Farm Book and	2 00
2d best Grade or Native bull, 2 years and over, James Connally, Trans. Mich. Agricultural Society and	1 00
3d best Grade or Native bull, 2 years and over, Silas Kelsey, Trans.	
Best bull calf, John Powell, ...	Allen's Dom. Animals and 1 00
2d " James Conally, ...	American Farm Book.
3d " S. P. Wormley, ...	Genesee Farmer, 1853.
Best yoke working oxen, Wm. Hoskins, Thomas on the Food of Ani- mals and	1 00
2d best yoke working oxen, John Houston, Thomas on Fruit & 1 00	
3d best " John Powell, ...	American Farm Book.
Best yoke 3 year old steers, matched, James Connally, American Farm Book and	1 00
2d best yoke 3 yr. old steers, matched, Milo Soule, Thomas on Fruit.	
Best 2 year old steers, matched, H. B. Hall, Thomas on Fruit & 1 00	
Best pair 1 year old steers, Loren Maynard, Allen's Dom. Animals.	
2d " " Geo. W. Dryer, ...	Thomas on Fruit.

Best yoke fat oxen, Milo Soule, ... Sheep Husbandry and 2 00
Cattle entered in the team not to compete singly.

Judges—Asahel Beach, Robert Mason, Robert Williamson, Wm. Hoskins, David Aldrich.

COWS.

Best dairy cow, (foreign breed with their grades)—Z. Tillotson, ... American Farm Book and \$2 00

2d best do., Geo. Hentig, ... " 1 00

3d " S. G. Pattison, ... American Farm Book.

Best native dairy cow—S. P. Wormley, .Combe on the Constitution of Man and \$2 00

2d best do., ... Bennett's Poultry Book and 1 00

3d " C. B. Turner, ... Coleman's Cont. Agriculture.

Best 2 year old heifer—Geo. Hentig, .Allen's Dom. Animals & \$2 00

2d best " S. P. Wormley, " 1 00

3d " " C. B. Turner, " "

Best 1 year old heifer—Z. Tillotson, .Farmers' Barn Book & \$1 00

2d best " " Farmers' Hand Book.

3d " " E. C. Manchester, ... " Manual.

Best heifer calf, Z. Tillotson, ... Scientific Agr. and \$1 00

2d best " L. Maynard, ... American Farm Book.

3d " " " Norton's Scientific Agr.

Judges—Joseph B. Cook, Sands McCamley, Geo. Hentig, Fernando C. Rathbone, Rufus Osborn.

SHEEP.

Best full blooded Spanish Merino buck, A. D. Morton, Sheep Husbandry and \$3 00

2d best full blooded Spanish Merino buck, Lemuel Downs, .. Sheep Husbandry and 2 00

Best full blooded French Merino buck, George W. Dryer, .. Sheep Husbandry and 3 00

2d best full blooded French Merino buck, W. C. Fonda, .. Sheep Husbandry and 2 00

Best grade buck, Thomas Johnston, Sheep Husbandry, and 1 00

2d " Thomas Johnston, ... American Shepherd.

Best 10 ewes, J. A. Polhemus, ... Sheep Husbandry and 3 00

2d best 10 " A. D. Morton, ... Youatt on Sheep, and 2 00

Best 5 lambs, W. C. Fonda,.....	Sheep Husbandry and	2 00
2d best 5 " F. B. Wright,.....	" and	1 00
Judges—Charles Mason, James Worthington, Gilbert Knapp, Loren Maynard, Claudius B. Pratt.		

SWINE.

Large breeds—best boar, S. G. Pattison, Youatt on Pig and		
Comp. Farmer and.....		\$3 00
2d best boar, John Potter,.....	American Farm Book and	2 00
Best breeding sow, Jeremiah Gardner, Youatt on Pig, Comp.		
Farmer and.....		3 00
2d best breeding sow, Thomas Johnston, American Farm B'k		
and		2 00
Small breeds—best boar, James A. Robinson, Youatt on Pig		
and Comp. Farmer and		3 00
2d best boar, Edward Ward, Amer. Farm Book and.....		2 00
Best breeding sow, S. G. Pattison, Youatt on Pig and Thomas		
on Fruit and.....		3 00
2d best breeding sow, Edward Ward,.....	Buist's Gardner.	
Best pen 5 pigs under 6 months old—J. B. Woodcock, John-		
ston's Agr. Chem. and.....		2 00
2d best pen 5 pigs under 6 mos. old, John Potter, American		
Poultry Yard and.....		1 00
Judges—Z. Tillotson, Renalds Cornell, Luther G. Crossman, Isaac H. Bishbee, J. H. Heath.		

DAIRY.

Best sample butter, not less than 10 lbs., Eleanor M. Chisholm,		
.....	Silver butter knife.	
2d best 10 lbs. butter, Mrs. F. C. Rathbone,.....	Silver spoon.	
3d " " Benj. F. Curtiss,.....	Domestic Economy.	
Best cheese, Joseph Otis,.....	Silver butter knife.	
2d best " Mrs. Thomas Chisholm,.....	Silver spoon.	
3d best " "		\$1 00
Best tub of butter, not less than 65 lbs. Mrs. Thomas Chisholm,		
.....	Silver butter knife.	

Butter offered for premiums may be exhibited in tubs, jars or rolls.

Persons offering butter or cheese for premiums must file with the secretary, at the time of entering the same, a statement showing the

number of cows kept, the manner of manufacturing the butter or cheese, the kind and quantity of salt used, and whether any saltpetre or other substance is used in the manufacture of the same, and if so, in what quantities.

Judges—James Humeston, Z. M. Lester, Milo Soule, Mrs. Granville Beardslee, Mrs. Peter Blue, Mrs. Chester J. Ingersoll.

GRAIN.

Best acre of corn, to be husked, not decided, Mich. Far. for '52,	3	00
2d " " " Home for All and	2	00
Best bushel of winter wheat, Thos. Chisholm,	1	00
2d " " Morrison Sackett,	75	
Best 12 ears dent corn, Tracy H. Southworth,	50	
" flint O. C. Comstock, Jr.,	50	
Best 12 ears of sweet corn, Geo. Hentig,	50	

Persons competing for premiums on wheat and oats are required to file with the secretary at the time of entering the same, a statement in writing, showing the description of soil, the time of plowing, the depth of furrow, kinds and quantity of manure used, and when applied, the kind of seed, and the quantity per acre, and whether planted with a drill, cultivator or harrow—the time of seeding, when harvested, and the amount per acre.

The premium on the best acre of corn will be awarded by the executive committee at the first meeting after the fair. Persons wishing to compete must enter the same on the day of the fair, and file their statement with the secretary as above specified, on or before the first day of October.

Judges—Joseph Otis, Thomas Chisholm, Geo. W. Bentley, James Conally, Asa B. Cook.

ROOTS.

Best half acre potatoes, Wm. H. Kern, . . .	Amer. Farm Book & \$1	00
2d " " Morrison Sackett, ...	Amer. Farm Book.	
Best half acre ruta bagas, Not decided until November 1st,		
	Buist's Gardner and 1	00
2d " " " " " "	Buist's Gardner.	

A statement will be required as above for wheat and oats.

Judges—Joseph Otis, Asahel Hawkins, Wm. H. Kerr, E. C. Manchester.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best 3 heads red Dutch cabbage, S. W. Nelson,.....	\$ 75
“ early “ Robert Gardner,.....	50
“ drumhead cabbage, Michael McKinney,.....	50
Best five carrots, Geo. Hentig,.....	50
“ beets, Philo Dibble,.....	50
“ white turnips, Edward Ward,.....	50
“ ruta bagas, R. E. Hall,.....	50
“ parsnips, Geo. Hentig,.....	50
“ salsify, Geo. Hentig,.....	50
“ tomatoes, Robert Gardner,.....	50
“ peppers, O. C. Comstock, Jr.,.....	50
Best ten onions, Robert Gardner,.....	50
Best three squashes, Geo. Woodruff,.....	50
“ pumpkins, David Woolsey,.....	50
“ winter radishes, Rob't Gardner,.....	50
Best egg plant, C. P. Dibble,.....	50
Best 2 quarts Lima beans, Geo. Hentig,.....	50
Best half bushel white beans, B. R. Hunter,.....	1 00

To be sold for the benefit of the Society at the close of the exhibition.

Judges—Dr. D. Hudson, Thomas Atkinson, Theron Hamilton, Nelson Aldrich, Erast. Clark.

FRUIT.

Best and greatest variety of apples, Geo. Hentig, Thomas on Fruit and.....	\$1 00
2d best and greatest variety of apples, Joseph Otis, Cole on Fruit and.....	50
Best 5 varieties of apples, Geo. Ketchum, 2d,.....	1 00
2d “ “ J. B. Cook,.....Buist's Gardner.	
Best seedling apple, Asahel Hawkins,.....	Cole on Fruit.
Best variety of pears, Mrs. Geo. Ketchum,.....	1 00
2d “ “ J. A. Robinson,.....	Cole on Fruit.
Best sample of peaches, not less than 12, C. B. Turner,....	1 00
2d “ “ J. M. Parsons,....	Gardner's Text Book.
Best sample of plums, O. C. Comstock, Jr.,.....	1 00
2d “ “ Geo. Hentig,.....	Norton's Sci. Agriculture.

Best 10 lbs. grapes, Mrs. Geo. Ketchum, ... \$1 00

Best 5 quinces, P. Hudson, ... Thomas on Fruit.

Fruit to be sold at auction at the close of the exhibition for the benefit of the Society.

Judges—Geo. Ketchum, 2d, G. F. Smith, Arza Lewis, Polydore Hudson, Wm. M. Allcott.

FLOWERS.

Best bouquet of flowers, Jerch. Brown, Ladies' Comp. to Fl'r Garden.

2d " " Mrs. O. C. Comstock, Jr., ... 75

Best and greatest variety of Dahlias, Jerch. Brown, ... 1 00

" " cut flowers, Mrs. L. H. Moore, ... 1 00

2d " " " Miss Mary Shearman, ... 75

Best variety of worsted flowers, Miss Eliza Dean, ... 1 00

All flowers exhibited for premiums must be grown on the premises of the person offering the same.

All natural flowers and bouquets will be sold at auction at the close of the exhibition for the benefit of the Society.

Judges—H. J. Lawrence, L. H. Stevens, Mrs. S. McCamly, Mrs. L. H. Moore, Mrs. Nelson Church.

FINE ARTS.

Best water painting, Miss M. J. Wells, ... \$1 00

Best 10 daguerreotypes, G. E. Gurnsey, ... 1 00

Best 3 drawings, (pencil,) M. Woodruff, ... 75

All of the above to be executed by the person offering the same.

Judges—H. P. Jones, Geo. C. Gibbs, N. K. Maniates, Jeremiah Brown, Dr. Bartlett.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow, J. S. Vernor, Jr., ... \$1 00

" cultivator, Geo. Hentig, ... 1 00

" straw cutter, L. Crittenden & Co., ... 50

" corn sheller, Geo. Hentig, ... 50

" ox yoke and bows, Robert Gould, ... 50

" set horse shoes, Wm. Johnston, ... 50

" grain cradle, Wm. H. Kerr, ... 50

" hay fork, John S. Vernor, Jr., ... 50

" and greatest variety of agricultural implements, not less than ten varieties, John S. Vernor, Jr., ... 3 00

Judges—William Schuyler, James Winters, Geo. W. McAlister,
Marsh Dickey, Howell Sandford.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.

Best wool carpet, Mrs. Styles,	\$1 00
“ rag “ Mrs. Thos. Chisholm,	1 00
“ table linen, Jereh. Brown,	1 00
“ B. stocking yarn, Daniel Woolsey,	75
2d “ “ J. B. Cook,	50
Best pair wool stockings, Asa Lowell,	50
“ “ socks, Sarah J. Chisholm,	50
“ cotton stockings, F. C. Rathbone,	50
Best fringe mittens, J. S. White,	50
“ “ gloves, John Harris,	50
“ made shirt, Mrs. McDonald,	75
“ sample needlework, Mrs. F. W. Shearman,	75
2d “ “ W. P. Wells,	50
Best worsted work, Miss A. W. Soule,	75
2d “ “ W. P. Wells,	50
Best crochet work, Miss Pendleton,	75
2d “ “ H. L. Joy,	50
Best bed spread, Mrs. L. H. Moore,	75
2d “ “ Mrs. H. A. Noyes,	50
Best made coat, (made in the county,) W. R. McCall,	1 00
“ pantaloons, “ “	1 00
“ cabinet work, “ J. H. Pendleton,	2 00
“ sample tin ware, “ John S. Vernor, Jr.,	75
“ “ copper ware, John S. Vernor, Jr.,	75
“ parlor stove, N. H. Hollen,	1 00
“ cook stove, John S. Vernor, Jr.,	1 00
“ box soap, S. G. Pattison,	75

All articles except stoves to be manufactured by the person exhibiting the same.

Judges—H. D. Hall, Wm. Wallace, Mrs. O. C. Comstock, Jr.,
Mrs. Z. Tillotson, Mrs. Thomas Chisholm.

BOOTS, SHOES & HARNESS.

Best double pleasure harness, E. R. Mills,	\$2 00
“ single “ W. P. Sutton,	1 00

Best halter, Wm. P. Sutton, ... 50
 All to be manufactured and owned by the persons exhibiting the same.

Judges—Joseph Hollen, Col. John Stewart, E. A. Hayden, Orren Williams, Heman Ellis.

POULTRY.

Best pair turkies, Jereh. Brown, ... \$ 75
 " geese, S. G. Pattison, ... 75
 Best and greatest variety of fowls, Geo. Hentig, ... 1 50
 2d " " Lewis W. Tillotson, ... 1 00
 Best pair fowls, L. W. Tillotson, ... 75

Judges—Chas. T. Gorham, I. E. Crary, Geo. Johnson, L. Wilson, Wm. H. Coleman.

BREAD.

Best loaf bread, Daniel Woolsey, ... 75
 2d " F. C. Rathbone, ... 50

Judges—C. B. Turner, T. Hamilton, T. L. Acker.

PLOWING MATCH.

Best specimen plowing with horses, David Aldrich, Grenville
 Beardsly, each decided to be entitled to 1st prem., ... 2 00
 Best specimen plowing, boys under 16 years of age, William
 Conelly, ... 2 00

Each plowman to drive his own team.

Judges—Alden Boughton, Asa Lowell, R. Church, Hiram Cornell, Joseph Otis.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Judges—H. E. Phelps, T. F. Craig, J. C. Frink, John Barbour, S. G. Pattison.

Best pair matched horses, S. G. Pattison.
 2d " " Wm. Farnsworth.
 3d " " T. L. Acker.

Best gelding, Geo. W. Dryer.

2d " C. M. Rash.

Best blooded brood mare, James Monroe.

The above recommended for discretionory premiums.

Best Indian basket, Wm. Pendleton.

" shell box, Henry Hahn.

- Best melon seed bag, Judith Hahn.
- " color gold washer, Hutha Hahn.
 - " pair mocasins, Miss M. J. Hall.
 - " knit gloves, Miss Pendleton.
 - " worsted shoes, Miss M. J. Hall.
 - " grave stone and monument, L. P. Hard.
 - " keys for ox bows, J. S. Vernor, Jr.
 - " Mayflower potatoes, Michael McKinney.
 - " 4 samples potatoes, John Luck, Jr.
 - " potatoes, Rufus Osborn.
 - " case dentistry, M. S. Dean.
 - " currant wine, O. C. Comstock, Jr.
 - " chain pump, W. W. Smith.
 - " pickles, O. C. Comstock, Jr.
 - " case wax flowers, W. P. Wells.
 - " book binding, H. Gill.
 - " specimens printing, Chas. Mann.
 - " hair work, Mrs. Nichols.
 - " family record, Miss Caroline N. Harris.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE CALHOUN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT
THE ANNUAL FAIR, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

BY WM. B. SCHUYLER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It was with no little reluctance that I accepted the invitation proffered me through your worthy Secretary, to address you to-day; not because the field of investigation and research is not broad and ample, but from a consciousness of my own incompetency to do justice to subjects having a direct bearing upon the theory and practice of your profession. In assembling here to-day as an agricultural society, you have borne testimony of your respect for your profession, and of your willingness to encourage researches which are eminently calculated to promote the public good, to multiply our national resources and to elevate our national character. The form-

ation of these societies lead directly to accelerate the advancement of all the useful arts, giving an impetus to the spirit of inquiry and enterprise, and diffusing the knowledge of useful experiments. We are all social beings. The daily routine of solitary labor, whether mental or physical, is not best adopted to the highest development of the intellectual or physical constitution. Hence it is that men of the different learned professions have their societies in which they meet to discuss their professional operations and brighten their minds by friendly collisions. No class of men than the farmers can be more benefitted by such associations; where they may mutually communicate the results of their labors and awaken and foster a generous spirit of general inquiry and friendly competition. Wherever they have been liberally patronized and sustained, the most lasting beneficial results have followed. Farming implements of a superior order have been introduced; the character of stock greatly improved; the true system of cropping in the alternation of crops better understood, and the judicious husbanding and application of manures more fully appreciated and observed.

It has been justly remarked that to prove the importance of agriculture to a community, seems like demonstrating the advantage of having food to eat and clothes to wear. That it is indeed the first greatest concern of almost every nation, admits not a moment of doubt. Agriculture the world over, has been coeval with the first dawn of civilization; and its decline may be considered among the prominent causes that accelerated the destruction of the ancient republics. The Romans at an early day paid particular attention to their agriculture. Notwithstanding their frequent engagements with foreign and domestic enemies, the moment they were freed from the turmoil and din of the battle field, they resumed with increased delight the cultivation of their fields. Nor did the Plebeians alone partake of this noble ardor; the most illustrious Romans equally coveted the pleasures of rural life. The Censors frequently punished disorderly citizens by striking their names from the lists of the inhabitants of the country, and enrolling them among the city tribes. When Dioclesian was importuned by Galerius to reassume the Royal robes he asked, have you seen the turnips that I raised with my own hands on my little farm at Salona? Before the time of this vir-

tuous Emperor however, Eastern articles of luxury which their conquests offered had most sensibly affected the former virtues and industrious habits of the people. They had begun to consider the pursuits of agriculture degrading, not comporting with the dignity of the noble Roman. Their own country no longer furnished them with the necessaries of life, and they were obliged to look to their conquered Provinces for their supplies. When they no longer able to defend themselves against the northern barbarians, were compelled to yield to the hardy conquerors, the Romans most sensibly felt the sad effects of their ill-sighted policy.

It was owing to this visible decline in their agriculture, and in the hope of exciting a return to their former habits of industry, that Virgil is said to have composed those interesting books of husbandry the *Georgics*, replete with useful precepts, and aside from their poetic beauties, well worthy of perusal even at the present day. The ancient Chinese were early impressed with the importance of agriculture, as connected with the safety of their civil and political institutions. Until within the present century, when by more enlightened nations, agriculture has been made a science, as well as an art, they have been unsurpassed in the judicious culture of their soil. We can form some idea of their practical skill and industry, from the fact that a population of 200,000,000 is supplied with food from a country probably not exceeding in size six times the State of Michigan. One of the principal features of the agriculture of China is, never to suffer the land to degenerate; making a profitable use of every fertilizing particle in restoring what has been taken from the soil. This, with their persevering habits of industry enables them to sustain a population that appears almost incredible.

In no country is the successful prosecution of agriculture more intimately connected with its increasing prosperity, than this. It has with truth been said that "it is our nursing mother;" for it nurtures, and gives growth, and wealth and character to the people. Where it prospers, all branches of trade and commerce are active and flourishing. Being so interwoven with every department of society, it becomes our duty to apply our individual and collective energies to lighten its labors and to accelerate its improvement. This naturally suggests the interesting and important inquiry, how can this object

be most readily and economically attained? A fact has been brought to our notice by our intelligent and observing countrymen, acquainted with the agriculture of both countries, that in England where the farms are chiefly rented by the occupants, the rent with the taxes paid to the government and the clergy exceed the whole price realized for the average crop on the same number of acres in the U. S.—that no small proportion of these lands now so productive, have by an improved system of tillage been reclaimed from comparative sterility to their present high state of cultivation. What has been accomplished there, can and will be done here. Judging from the impetus given to our agriculture since the establishment of State and County Societies in different points of the land, I think I hazard nothing, in saying that many who hear me to-day will witness the time when the agricultural productions of this country, will, from the same bestowal of labor, exceed twice their present amount. Let it be fairly understood by every farmer, that an acre of land properly managed, can be made to produce from 30 to 40 bushels of wheat, that now yields but from 10 to 15, and it would be a libel upon his intelligence to doubt his adoption of the improvements in agricultural practice that science and art are unfolding. The fact that deep and thorough tillage, a proper rotation of crops, an accurate knowledge of the constituents of the soil, and an economical husbanding and judicious application of the different fertilizers constitute the basis of all profitable husbandry, is becoming more and more generally understood and appreciated. It is no longer a question with any intelligent farmer, that the most fertile soils will gradually lose their productive powers, unless timely replenished with the very elements which form the organic composition of the various crops he raises, while comparatively poor soils by proper management can be made to produce large and profitable crops.

Science and the mechanic arts by the introduction of labor saving machinery, have materially lessened the expense of cultivation. Notwithstanding the material aid derived from these sources, the great secret of successful, profitable farming, independent of deep and thorough tillage, and proper use of manures, has not and doubtless never will be attained. True it is, that “manures are the philosophers stone to the farmer,” to the proper preparation and application of which all his energies should be directed.

Various opinions prevail among practical, intelligent farmers, as to the best preparation and application of barn yard and stable manures. This is perhaps not surprising, from the fact that there are diversities of soils upon which various crops are grown, requiring different treatment, as the circumstances may arise.

Hence the judgment should be called in requisition, and experience largely consulted. One important fact having a direct bearing upon this subject should not be disregarded: that these manures, unless the necessary precautions are used, lose a large portion of their valuable properties in the gases which escape by fermentation. Doubtless the same bulk of fermented manure will impart greater fertility than unfermented or coarse manure; but we should bear in mind that the original bulk and weight of the fermented mass has been reduced at least two-thirds by the decomposing process. Now, if all that is dissipated contained no valuable properties, the question as to their most economical, and profitable preparation and application, is at once determined. But it has been ascertained by well established chemical experiments that these manures lose their most valuable fertilizing properties in the gases so often suffered to escape during fermentation, one of which is ammonia, a most important element of the grain crops.

Hence the importance of burying these manures in the earth in the first stages of fermentation, or else of fixing in the mass their volatile particles during the process of decomposition and decay. For stiff, tenacious clay soils, these manures in their green or partially fermented state, are doubtless to be preferred. Too great compactness, a physical defect, is measurably remedied by their separating the soil during their gradual decomposition, while at the same time none of their valuable properties are lost.

There are other soils, as the light, sandy loams comprising some portions of the soils of this county, upon which their application would be decidedly hurtful. Want of tenacity and of the power of absorption are physical defects in these soils upon which the most marked beneficial results have been produced by the application of well composted manures, in which, by the admixture of muck, gypsum or lime, all their gases are retained during the process of decomposition and decay. Valuable as are the manures which the

barn yard and stable afford, we cannot depend upon them alone to keep up and restore fertility to our soils. Here we will perceive the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the constituents of our soils, in order to realize the most ample returns for the labor and expense involved in their cultivation. In order to obtain this knowledge, we must call in requisition the skill of the experienced, analytical chemist, who can furnish an accurate analysis of their organic and inorganic constituents, and the different proportions of each. With these important facts before us, we are prepared to act intelligently and understandingly in the management of our farms. How often has the farmer, from want of this knowledge, been subjected to heavy expenditures of time and money, without realizing any corresponding beneficial results? An analysis recently obtained of a portion of the soil of my own farm, will perhaps enable me to elucidate the subject now under consideration. The land from which this analysis was made, has the past season produced a crop of winter wheat yielding about 18 bushels per acre. As the ground appears to have been well tilled, this was probably the extent of its productive powers without the aid of manure. Now, as this is far below the yield of a heavy crop, it is highly essential that the farmer should be able to detect with unerring certainty the difficulty in order to apply the remedy. It is a fact perhaps familiar to all, that the crops we raise are composed of certain organic and inorganic constituents existing in different proportions in different plants. That the inorganic part, or what remains after combustion, constitutes in different plants from 1 to 6 or 8 per cent of their whole weight. Repeated analysis made of the ash of the grain of wheat composing about 1 per cent of its own weight, furnished in 100 parts, by weight, from 45 to 50 per cent of phosphoric acid, about 30 per cent of potash, 3 per cent of lime, 15 to 16 per cent of magnesia, 1 per cent of sulphuric acid, 3, 8 per cent of soda, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of silica; while the ash of the straw of wheat, which includes about 6 per cent of its whole weight, gives about 3 per cent of potash, 6 to 7 per cent of lime, 5 to 6 per cent of sulphuric acid, and about 65 per cent of silica.

Now all of these elements, including a few others not enumerated, exist in different proportions in all the cereal crops, and most of them in varying proportions in other cultivated crops. Although the

quantity of some of these ingredients appears to be small and of trifling importance, still a soil that does not contain an abundant supply of them all, is unfitted for the production of large and profitable crops.

One hundred parts by weight of the soil from which this analysis was made, furnished about $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of soluble and undecayed vegetable matter; about 2 per cent of lime; 0,66 parts of magnesia; 0,18 of potash; 0,12 of soda; 0,10 of sulphuric acid; 0,02 of phosphoric acid; 82,58 of silica, and 0,04 of chlorine.

By comparing this analysis with that of soils known to be fertile without manure, which by the way are rarely to be found, we detect a deficiency of organic matter as well as of several inorganic elements, which must be added to it before its productive powers can be increased. Although lime is present in sufficient quantity to furnish specific food for a large number of crops, it is now well understood that by its mechanical as well as its chemical action, it exerts an important influence upon vegetation, aside from merely acting as food for plants. For this reason soils containing from 2 to 3 per cent of lime have been greatly benefitted by frequent and direct applications of moderate quantities of lime. The most important element of the grain of wheat we observe is phosphoric acid, amounting to about 50 per ct. of its whole weight. There is of this element in the soil we are now considering a marked deficiency; only 0,02 of its entire weight. Now an acre of this soil one foot in depth, allowing each cubic foot to weigh 50 lbs., contains 2,178,000 lbs., of which only $435\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is phosphoric acid. Notwithstanding this comparative small quantity, there is a sufficient supply for 24 crops of wheat, yielding 30 bushels per acre, could it be brought as needed in an available form, directly in contact with the roots of the growing crops. But we perceive that this cannot be, for the reason that this small quantity of matter is distributed through such an extent of soil, that it is impossible for the roots of any cultivated crop to come in contact with what is available. Hence it is that soils fertile without manures, or those which require comparatively small and unfrequent additions of the various fertilizers, are more rich in organic matter, and contain much larger proportions of the phosphates and several other important inorganic elements than that from which our analysis was made. An impor-

tant fact derived from this analysis is this: that we must look to sources beyond our ordinary barn yard manures for the requisite supplies of fertilizing matter for this soil. In connection with these manures frequent applications in moderate quantities of ashes, plaster, salt, lime, and especially bones or bone dust would prove highly valuable in increasing its fertility. We will suppose that 100 lbs of the ash of wheat contains 45 lbs of phosphoric acid; 100 lbs of wheat contains about one lb of ash; 10,000 lbs of wheat contains about 100 lbs of ash; 10,000 lbs equals 167 bushels; suppose you raise 30 bushels per acre; it would require $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres to produce 167 bushels. These 167 bushels take from the soil 45 lbs of phosphoric acid, which is equivalent to about 100 lbs of bone dust. We would remark, where bone mills or bone dust are not conveniently accessible, that perhaps the most economical method of preparing bones for use is to dissolve them in sulphuric acid, the cost of which, at the wholesale price, sufficient for 100 lbs, would be \$1.50.

This at the same time in connection with the bones is a most valuable manure for our grain crops.

By making such calculations as these, we perceive that no very great expense need be incurred in the cultivating well, even an ordinary soil.

When we consider the comparatively small amount of phosphoric acid in this soil, and the very large percentage of it in the ash of the grain of wheat, we can at once conceive the intrinsic value of bone manures, upon this, as well as upon most other wheat lands. We remarked that the analysis of the soil we are now considering, gave $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of silica, and but $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent organic, which included about 3 per cent of undecayed vegetable matter. Silica comprises a large proportion, even of the most fertile soils, varying from 60 to 80 per cent. Now, as only from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent of silica enters into the composition of the grain of the various crops we raise, and from 7 to 8 per cent into that of the root crops, we at once perceive why it is that the most fertile soils, containing as they do, comparatively a small per centage of the chief ingredients of all our crops, will sooner or later, cease to produce profitably under a system of cropping, in which every thing grown is taken from the soil, and comparatively little or nothing returned.

Small as is the amount of organic matter in this soil, especially that which is at present available, compared with its whole weight or bulk, still the quantity ordinarily existing in our most fertile soils does not exceed from 6 to 8 per cent. Hence again, as we consider the *very large proportion of organic matter existing in every crop, the necessity of timely and frequent applications of animal and vegetable matter to our more valuable soils, in order to preserve to them their original fertility.* From what little knowledge I have of the lands in this section of our State, I infer that there is in the virgin soils of our white oak openings, a deficiency not only of organic matter, and excepting perhaps the stiffer clays, by no means an abundant supply of potash, phosphates or soda, the most essential inorganic elements of the wheat and other grain crops.

If this be so, we cannot be too careful in making use of all available means to retain in our soils these fertilizing elements. Has not the system which has heretofore too generally prevailed most significantly failed in this important particular? Is it not true, that on many farms, for years successive, wheat crops have been grown without the intervention of a single clover crop; and in repeated instances, not even the straw itself, or manure in any form has been returned to the land? Now, there can be no doubt that under such a course of cropping, our farms robbed of their most valuable ingredients, would soon be reduced to an almost hopeless state of sterility. Let me urge those who have pursued this suicidal course, no longer to attribute the marked failure of their crops compared with former years, to the unpropitious seasons or unfriendly elements, but acknowledge the true cause, and with the least possible delay to apply the only remedy. Opposed to this exhausting process of cultivation, is a judicious system of rotation founded upon correct scientific principles evolved by a chemical analysis of the soil and of the different crops; that different kinds of plants take from the soil different proportions of organic and inorganic matter. Hence the necessity of alternating the grain crop with the root crops and grasses which contain but a small proportion of phosphoric acid, the essential elements of the inorganic part of the grain crops. It is by a steady adherence to such a system, and at the same time making a proper use of the fertilizers, that we can expect to preserve the present fertility of our

new lands, and resuscitate those which have become more or less impoverished by an unwise and exhausting process of cultivation. Connected with a profitable course of rotation, we cannot too strongly urge the value of the clover crop in furnishing (by plowing it under) organic matter to the soil. This, like all other leguminous crops, derives through its broad leaves a large proportion of its organic matter from the atmosphere and when plowed under, is so much additional vegetable matter imparted to the soil. The interesting and valuable experiments of Mr. Lawes, of which there is a condensed report in a recent number of the *Genesee Farmer*, prove most conclusively and satisfactorily, the invaluable benefits of clover in furnishing ammonia to the wheat crop, which, as we have before remarked, is its most important organic element.

Upon soils containing the necessary mineral elements in an available form for 40 bushels of wheat per acre, but which in consequence of a deficiency of ammonia, produced only 17 bushels per acre, the yield was more than doubled by the supply of ammonia furnished to the soil by turning under the clover crop. But the benefits of clover do not stop here. The long tap roots penetrating the subsoil, bring up from deep sources soluble salts to the surface soil, ready when the clover was plowed under to enter into the composition of the succeeding grain crop. Great as are the benefits of clover in this respect, we must not rely upon it alone, as some have advised, to retain or increase the fertility of our soils, for we must bear in mind that plowing under a hundred clover crops does not impart to the soil a particle of mineral matter, but it merely renders available as we have remarked, a portion already in the soil below the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, and which when carried away with the crops that are removed, must again be returned to the soil to enable it to retain its original fertility. One great physical defect in otherwise fertile soils, is superabundance of moisture. This I suspect does not prevail here to any great extent on lands now under cultivation. Being a diluvial formation, they present but few obstacles to the free percolation of water, which is not the case where the rock or retentive subsoil lies near the surface. Still, there may be occasional localities aside from our marsh lands, where an excess of moisture may retard and injure the growth of vegetation. Hence it is that

on our marsh lands, where the temperature is reduced by constant evaporation during the spring and summer months, and where there is an excessive formation of vegetable acids destructive to healthy vegetation, all valuable plants refuse to grow. In such cases, thorough draining is the only effectual remedy. I have but little doubt that at no distant day as our lands and crops increase in value, large bodies of these now comparatively worthless marshes will, by proper drainage, be brought under most successful and profitable cultivation.

Although we are enabled in a measure, to dispense with that expensive system of drainage so essential to the proper cultivation of heavy, tenacious clay soils, lightness and porosity and a consequent want of the power of absorption are physical defects in our most sandy soils, which must be overcome before we can expect the most ample returns for our labor expended in their cultivation. Here again, we cannot too freely recommend a thorough system of clovering, which by increasing the vegetable matter of the soil, greatly promotes its tenacity and power of absorption. Doubtless the muck earth, which lies on the surface of our marsh lands, abounding as it does in vegetable matter, could be most profitably applied, in correcting this defect of our light sandy soils. Under a proper system of rotation, accompanied with deep and thorough tillage and a proper application of manure, I have no doubt that, with comparatively trifling expense, our poorest soils could soon be converted into most valuable sandy loams sufficiently adhesive to fear no drouth, and raising with a most remunerating profit every species of crop to which our climate is adapted.

We had designed, in the commencement of this address, making some remarks on the raising of stock in connection with profitable farming based upon a proper system of rotation. The fine exhibition in this department of husbandry which we have this day witnessed, affords gratifying evidence that the farmers of Calhoun, many of them, at least, appreciate its importance. One word however, in relation to the management of sheep, destined with proper care to become an important source of profit to the Michigan farmer. An impression prevails with some men who have recently turned their attention to the growing of wool, that their sheep will afford them a hand-

some remunerating profit, independent of much care and attention from them, other than the mere introduction among them of the most valuable and improved breeds. Now this is a most mistaken and fatal idea.

I can speak from my own as well as the experience of our most successful and intelligent wool growers, directly among us, that no animal more amply repays the farmer for his care not only in providing them with an abundant supply of nutritious food, but in securing for them ample protection from the cold and storms of our protracted winter months. *Protection, protection*, is the all important word in the wool growers vocabulary, not merely protection to his wool from ruinous competition abroad, but protection in its strictest sense to the health and comfort of his flocks. With the requisite attention to this matter, so great is the saving in the quantity of food consumed, to say nothing of the increased health and vigor and consequent value of our flocks, that abundant provision can in this way directly be made for the entire cost of the erection of good substantial sheds. The truth of the immense benefits of protection is not only confirmed by the experience of every intelligent and successful wool grower, but has been repeatedly illustrated on the most clear philosophical principles based upon the most satisfactory chemical experiments. As we have already, perhaps, trespassed too much on your time and attention, we will hasten our remarks to a close.

Perhaps no opinion ever prevailed more detrimental to our agricultural interests, than that its successful advancement depended upon the mere increase of physical labor. But happily these clouds of ignorance which so long darkened the human mind, are rapidly dissolving beneath the piercing rays of the bright sun of science. To whom, we would ask, is a general knowledge of the physical sciences of more practical utility than to the farmer? It constitutes the very essence of his business and enables him to act with certainty when otherwise he would be involved in doubt and darkness. The theory of those changes which it is the object of the agriculturist to produce rests upon the basis of chemical laws. The more nearly he can approach to a knowledge of the theory of his profession, the greater the certainty of ultimate success. I would not assert that mere theoretical knowledge is sufficient to guide the farmer in the performance

of his laborious and complicated duties. There are a thousand important considerations connected with the business of his profession, a knowledge of which can only be acquired by long experience and close observation. I am aware that there are mere theorists in agriculture as well as in every thing else ; who, wholly unacquainted with its practical details, advance their own confused notions and ideas as facts, without submitting them to the sure test of time and experiment.

Such men can impose only on ignorance and credulity. The practical, intelligent farmer cannot be deceived ; his own previous knowledge and experience teach him the absurdity of their conclusions. Hitherto the farmer has been inclined to depend too much upon mere physical appliances for success in his calling ; to reject the lights that science is shedding to illumine his path. The rapid advancement making in this and other countries, admonishes us if we wish to be successful competitors we must become not only practical but scientific operators. Says an elegant writer, a nation must seek for wealth and power by encouraging that active and profound knowledge, which ascertaining the principles, the proportions, the combinations of the mineral ; the habits, the productions, the qualities of the vegetable ; and the manner, the instincts, the properties, whether noxious or useful, of the animal kingdoms, can give to every substance which it possesses or can obtain, its proximate use ; can procure for them their ultimate value ; can convert them at will into instruments of pleasure, of riches, of grandeur and of power. No people have yet attained this high point of national improvement, but exactly in proportion to the progress of its improvements, will be the relative station which each country will occupy in the scale of nations. How important then does it become to give to the pursuits of science connected with agriculture, every encouragement which they require or can receive.

I trust that the time is not far distant, when the American farmer will regard the establishment of public schools liberally endowed by the State, where agriculture shall be taught theoretically and experimentally, with that peculiar interest which their importance demands. It was the saying of a Grecian Philosopher, that boys should first be taught what they intend to practice when they become men. Where

are our young men, the sons of farmers, to acquire a knowledge of those sciences which have direct practical bearing upon their future profession; not in our colleges or academies. There little knowledge can be acquired theoretically—nothing practically, concerning the nature and qualities of soils, the physiology of plants, their diseases, the means of prevention and cure, as well as of many other subjects connected with successful agricultural practice. Will not this State awake to a sense of her duty and best interests in the establishment of an Agricultural School, liberally endowed, whereby combining theory with practice, agriculture shall be taught us not only as a science, but an art. To accomplish this great object, farmers must take the business in their own hands and not leave it solely to men of other professions. They are the ones who should feel most nearly concerned, most deeply sensible of the great responsibilities resting upon them as guardians of our civil liberties. Although a scientific agricultural education, combining practice with theory, is from its very nature most eminently calculated to fit men for the business of their profession, it accomplishes more than this; it calls into active exercise both the mental and physical powers, making healthy, sober, reflecting, thinking men, competent not only to form their own opinions upon great subjects of national and sectional interests, uninfluenced by the wily arts and cunning sophisms of political demagogues of whatever name or party, but if needs be, to bear an active and influential part in the administration of public affairs. Does not patriotism, philanthropy, as well as enlightened regard for our own individual interests, imperatively demand our aid and influence in diffusing the blessings of an agricultural education which would contribute not only to the intellectual improvement of the people, the increase of our national wealth and resources, but to the perpetuity of our free institutions.

REPORT

OF THE CASS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second annual fair of this Society was held at Cassopolis, on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1852. Owing to the fact that a Democratic Mass Meeting was held at the same time and place, the attendance was very large on the 5th, and a fair audience of about 500 persons attended on the 6th, to transact business, view the animals contending for premiums, and listen to the address of Mr. Justus Gage, of Wayne. It is not too much to say that the fair of this year far exceeded the previous one in interest, in the number of articles offered for exhibition, and in their superior quality. The whole number of articles and animals exhibited was 207; the whole number of premiums awarded, 98, of which 44 were cash premiums. Eighteen premiums were awarded on horses, and twenty-one on cattle.

The farmers of Cass county have directed attention to the breeding of horses, for several years, rather more than to any other branch of agricultural industry, and they now can show a large number of fine draught horses. In my opinion, (of little value to be sure,) they esteem too highly, mere size. Horses with large bodies, small or long legs, and unbounded stomachs, are neither desirable nor valuable. Form, action, spirit and endurance, are essential qualities in a horse, no matter for what use he may be intended. In the cattle department the show was mostly of young animals. Cattle-breeding for the sake of gain, is not followed; hence, farmers have heretofore been satisfied with anything that could be called a "critter." Messrs. Jones, of Young's Prairie, and Phillips and Brady, of La-grange, have the merit of introducing improved breeds. Only four

premiums were awarded on swine. Very little attention has been paid to their improvement, and yet, pork forms the most valuable export from this county. The average price last season was about \$6 per hundred, and the average weight per hog, 200 lbs. Almost every family in the county can raised pork for sale. It is evident then that this branch of a farmers business has been shamefully neglected, not only in respect to the breed, but the cheapest and best method of fattening. Farmers still fatten their pork by feeding their hogs on raw corn, notwithstanding it is a well established fact that there is a saving of one-third in feeding cooked food. But four premiums were awarded on sheep. This is a branch of husbandry attended with small expense, and yielding large profits. The soil and climate of the county are well adapted to it. French and Spanish Merinos are the leading breeds. A Spanish Merino buck, belonging to James E. Bonine, which took the first premium, has sheared over 15 lbs. of wool per annum, selling at 40 cts. per lb. Most of the improved bucks were obtained from wandering dealers, who pretend to sell animals selected from the choice flocks of Vermont and New York. Unquestionably such are of an inferior quality.

On fruits and vegetables 9 premiums were awarded. Our climate and soil seem peculiarly suited to the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. Although the last spring was very unfavorable to our fruit trees, yet we had a sufficient supply, so that choice winter apples sold for only 25 cts. per bushel, on the ground. In variety, excellence and quantity of fruit, I think no county surpasses this. The time is not far distant when we shall be able to export fruit in considerable quantities. The balance of the premiums were distributed among the exhibitors of domestic manufactures, products of dairy, and miscellaneous and fancy articles. The wheat raised here is of a superior kind, hence there can be but little competition as to quality. I may remark as an evidence of the improvement going on in the county, that a majority of the animals exhibited were young, and from approved breeds. As is usual on such occasions, the Ladies took an active part in rendering the fair attractive, both by their numerous attendance, and the curious ornamental and useful products of their skill.

On the 6th, the Society held its annual meeting, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—UZZIEL PUTNAM, of Pokagon.

Vice Presidents—F. Patric, Marcellus; A. B. Copley, Volinia; J. S. Gage, Wayne; D. Blish, Silver Creek; F. Brownell, Pokagon; Hiram Jewell, Lagrange; Joseph Jones, Penn; Ira Warren, Newburg; M. Powell, Porter; J. Hutchinson, Calvin; Pleasant Norton, Jefferson; O. Jones, Howard; E. Hatch, Mason; J. S. Reese, Ontwa; P. Twit, Milton.

Treasurer—D. M. Howell, Lagrange.

Secretary—D. Blackmar, Lagrange.

REPORT

OF THE GENESEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society:*

SIR—The following is a copy of the Annual Report required to be presented by the Executive Committee, at the annual meeting of the Genesee county Agricultural Society, in January next:

In the last annual report of this society, it was a subject of congratulation, that the institution, then just struggling into existence, was received and sustained in such a manner as to promise a prosperous career. 'It is now matter of proud satisfaction for the Executive Committee to be enabled to report that the farmers and other citizens of the county have nobly come forward, and, despite the drawbacks of unfavorable weather, and the absorbing political excitement inseparable from a presidential election, made a display of stock at the annual Fair, in which the most marked improvement was visible over previous exhibitions, not only in the quality, but in the quantity of animals and other productions brought upon the ground. This is evidence of the strong interest which the farming community of this county take in the Agricultural Society; and that its Fairs are exercising a favorable influence, and producing a strong tendency to the development of further improvement in the system of farming, must be visible to every one with common powers of observation.

The second annual meeting of the Genesee county Agricultural Society was held on the 8th of January, 1852, when the following officers were elected:

President—BENJAMIN PEARSON.

Vice Presidents, (one in each township.)—Argentine, William H. Hicks; Atlas, Peter Lane; Clayton, Imes Woodin; Davison, Daniel Dayton; Fenton, William Tanner; Flint, Henry Schram; Flushing, George W. Thayer; Forest, John Crawford; Gaines, William Wheeler; Genesee, A. E. Wilcox; Grand Blanc, C. D. W. Gibson; Montrose, John Farquharson; Mundy, Josiah H. Alger; Richfield, John Hill; Thetford, William L. Van Tyle; Vienna, Daniel N. Montague.

Recording Secretary—Francis H. Rankin.

Corresponding Secretary—Levi Walker.

Treasurer—Edmund H. Hazelton.

Executive Committee—Nelson H. Chittenden, Caleb S. Thompson, Jonathan Dayton, Daniel N. Montague, Grant Decker.

Auditors—George S. Hopkins, William Paterson.

The Executive Committee met on the 10th of March, and prepared and adopted the following list of premiums to be awarded at the third annual Fair of the Genesee county Agricultural Society, to be held on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1852:

FARMS.

Best cultivated farm not less than forty acres, and not less than twenty-five acres cultivated,.....	\$5 00
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CATTLE.

Best full blooded short horned Durham bull 1 yr. old or over,	5 00
“ Devon bull, 1 year old or over,.....	5 00
Best bull 2 years old or over,.....	3 00
2d best “ “	2 00
3d best “ “	1 00
Best yearling bull,.....	3 00
2d best “	2 00
3d best “	1 00
Best bull calf 4 months old or over,.....	2 00
2d best “ “	1 00
3d best “ “	50
Best milch cow,.....	3 00
2d “	2 00
3d “	1 00
Best yoke of working oxen,.....	\$3 00

2d best yoke working oxen, ...	\$2 00
3d best " 	1 00
Best yoke of three year old steers, ...	3 00
2d best " " 	2 00
3d best " " 	1 00
Best yoke of 2 year old steers, ...	2 00
2d best " " 	1 00
3d best " " 	50
Best yoke of yearling steers, ...	2 00
2d best " 	1 00
Best 2 year old heifer, ...	2 00
2d best " 	1 00
Best yearling heifer, ...	1 00
2d best " 	50
Best heifer calf, ...	1 00
2d best " 	50

HORSES.

Best stallion, 4 years old or over, ...	\$3 00
2d best " " 	2 00
3d best " " 	1 00
Best 3 year old stallion, ...	2 00
2d best " 	1 00
Best brood mare with foal by her side, 4 years old or over, ...	3 00
2d best " " 	2 00
3d best " " 	1 00
Best span matched horses, 4 years old or over, ...	3 00
2d best " " 	2 00
Best 3 year old gelding, ...	2 00
2d best " 	1 00
Best 3 year old mare, ...	2 00
2d " 	1 00
Best 2 year old colt, ...	2 00
2d best " 	1 00
Best yearling colt, ...	1 00
2d best " 	50

Any span of horses entered for competition as matched horses, must resemble each other in size, form, color and action.

SHEEP.

Best fine wool buck one year old or over, ...	\$3 00
2d best " " 	2 00
3d best " " 	1 00
Best pen of five ewes, ...	3 00
2d best " 	2 00
3d best " 	1 00
Best pen of five buck lambs, ...	3 00
2d best " 	2 00
3d best " 	1 00
Best pen of five ewe lambs, ...	3 00
2d best " 	2 00
3d best " 	1 00

SWINE.

Best boar six months old or over, ...	2 00
2d best " " 	1 00
Best sow, and not less than five pigs, ...	2 00
2d best " " 	1 00

POULTRY.

Best cock and hen, ...	75
2d best " 	50
Best lot of poultry, not less than 5, owned by the exhibitor, ...	50

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &C.

Best breaking up plow for general purposes, ...	2 00
" plow for single team, for general purposes, ...	2 00
2d best " " 	1 00
Best farm wagon, ...	2 00
" harrow, ...	1 00
" general cultivator, ...	1 00
" fanning mill, ...	2 00
" straw cutter, ...	1 00
" corn and cob crusher, ...	2 00
" horse cart for farm, ...	50
" ox " 	1 00
" horse rake, ...	1 00
" ox yoke, ...	50
" grain cradle, ...	1 00

Best six hand rakes, ...	50
“ six hay forks, ...	50
“ six manure forks, ...	50
“ hay rigging for wagon, ...	50
“ threshing machine, ...	2 00
“ corn sheller, hand power, ...	1 00
“ and most collective assortment of agricultural imple- ments, manufactured in this county under supervision of the exhibitor, ...	2 00
“ horse power for general purposes, ...	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Best buggy, ...	2 00
“ carriage harness, ...	1 00
“ wagon harness for farm, ...	1 00
“ bureau, ...	1 00
“ table, ...	50
“ variety of cabinet ware, ...	1 00
“ window blinds, ...	1 00
“ window sash, 24 lights, ...	50
“ panel door, ...	50
“ notch clevis, ...	50
“ churn, ...	50
“ pork barrel, ...	50
“ flour barrel, ...	25
“ wash tub, ...	50
“ half-dozen pails, ...	50
“ variety stone ware, ...	50
“ box saleratus not less than 100 lbs., ...	50
“ two half-thousand bunches of shingles, ...	1 00
“ thousand brick, ten to be exhibited, ...	50
“ twelve corn brooms, ...	50
“ bee hive, ...	50
“ ten lbs. honey, ...	50
“ five lbs. maple sugar, with process of manufacturing and clarifying, ...	50
“ made coat, ...	50

Best pair fine boots, ...	50
“ coarse boots, ...	50
“ pair buckskin mittens, ...	50
“ “ gloves, ...	50
“ barrel of flour from least wheat, (with a full statement of the same,)	2 00

2d best “ “ “	1 00
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Span of horses best shod, ...	1 00
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BUTTER & CHEESE.

Best ten lbs. of butter, ...	1 00
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2d best “	75
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3d best “	50
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Best cheese, not less than 20 lbs., ...	1 00
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2d best “ “	75
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3d best “ “	50
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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woolen shawl, ...	1 00
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Best pair woolen blankets, ...	1 00
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“ 10 yards flannel, ...	1 00
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“ “ woolen cloth, ...	1 00
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“ “ “ carpet, ...	1 00
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“ “ rag carpet, ...	1 00
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“ “ tow cloth, ...	1 00
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“ hearth rug, ...	50
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“ pair woolen knit stockings, ...	50
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“ “ cotton “	50
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“ “ linen “	50
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“ “ woolen socks, ...	25
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“ “ cotton “	25
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“ “ woolen knit mittens, ...	25
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“ “ “ gloves, ...	25
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FANCY WORK.

Best and greatest variety of worsted work, ...	1 00
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“ ornamental needle work, ...	50
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“ ottoman cover, ...	50
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“ table cover, ...	50
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“ worsted worked portfolio, ...	50
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Best fancy chair work with needle, ...	50
“ worked collar, ...	50
“ “ quilt, ...	1 00
“ white “	50
“ lace cape, ...	50
“ two lamp mats, ...	50
“ silk bonnet, ...	50
“ straw bonnet, ...	50
“ “ hat, ...	25
“ specimen ornamental shell work, ...	50
“ and largest collection of artificial flowers, ...	1 00
“ specimen wax flowers, ...	50
“ “ animal painting in oil, ...	50
“ “ “ in water colors, ...	50
“ “ cattle drawing, ...	50
“ daguerreotype, ...	1 00

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on manufactured articles of merit not included in the above lists.

FLOWERS.

Greatest variety and quantity of flowers, ...	50
Best and greatest variety of dahlias, ...	50
“ 10 dissimilar blooms “	50
“ and greatest variety of roses, ...	50
“ 10 dissimilar blooms “	50
“ and greatest variety of indigenous plants, ...	50
“ collection of green house plants owned by one person, ..	50
“ floral design, ...	50
“ hand boquette, ...	50
“ basket boquette with handle, ...	50

FRUIT.

Best 10 varieties of table apples, ...	50
“ 6 “ winter “	50
“ Fall seedling for all purposes, with description and history of its origin &c., ten specimens to be exhibited, ...	50
“ seedling Winter apple, 10 specimens and history, ...	50
“ and greatest variety of pears named and labelled, ...	50
“ 5 varieties of peaches named and labelled, ...	50

Best 10 specimens of peaches,.....	50
“ seedling variety of Peaches, 5 specimens,.....	50
“ 4 varieties of plums, 6 specimens each,.....	50
“ collection of plums, six specimens each,.....	50
“ 12 plums, choice variety,.....	50
“ and greatest number of good varieties of nectarines and apricots, 6 specimens each,.....	50
“ 6 specimens of any good variety,.....	50
“ 12 quinces of any variety,.....	50
“ and most extensive collection of grapes,.....	1 00
2d best “ “.....	50
Best 6 specimens of any variety of water melons,.....	50

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for choice fruits not enumerated in the above list.

VEGETABLES.

Best 6 stalks celery,.....	25
“ 3 heads cauliflower,.....	25
“ 3 “ brocoli,.....	25
“ 12 white table turnips,.....	25
“ 12 carrots,.....	25
“ 12 beets,.....	25
“ 12 parsnips,.....	25
“ 12 onions,.....	25
“ 3 heads of cabbage,.....	25
“ 12 tomatoes,.....	25
“ peck beans, any variety,.....	25
“ bunch double parsley,.....	25
“ 3 squashes,.....	25
“ and largest pumpkin,.....	25
“ 12 ears of corn,.....	25
“ peck table potatoes,.....	25
“ and greatest variety of vegetables raised by exhibitor,.....	50

FIELD CROPS.

Best crop of Winter wheat, not less than one acre,.....	\$3 00
2d best “ “.....	2 00
3d “ “.....	1 00

Best crop of Indian corn, not less than one acre,	\$3 00
2d best " "	2 00
3d " " "	1 00
Best crop of oats, not less than one acre,	2 00
" " potatoes, not less than half an acre,	2 00
" " rutabagas, " "	1 00
" " broom corn, " "	1 00
" " carrots, not less than one-fourth of acre,	1 00
" acre of clover seed,	1 00
" growth of clover on one acre during the season,	1 00

Competitors for premiums on field crops will be required to furnish the viewing committee with full information as to the manner of cultivation, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount of produce.

Best sample of Winter wheat, not less than one bushel, -----	50
“ “ Spring “ “ -----	50
“ “ corn, “ “ -----	25
“ “ oats, “ “ -----	25

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on meritorious products of the soil, not enumerated in the above list.

PLOWING MATCHES.

Best plowing match with horses,	\$2 00
2d best " "	1 00
Best plowing match with oxen,	2 00
2d best " "	1 00

Subject to the following regulations:

No premium will be awarded on any product of the soil that did not grow in this county.

No premium will be awarded on any manufactured articles not manufactured in this county.

No premium will be awarded on any manufactured articles which have drawn premiums at any previous Exhibition of this Society.

No animals or other products will be entitled to compete for premiums unless they have been first entered upon the books of the Society, under the instructions of the Marshal.

No person competing for premiums can act as judge in that class in which he is a competitor.

Article 2d of the by-laws provides that "No animals or other product shall be entitled to a premium, but such as actually belong to, and are *bona fide* the property of members whose subscription shall have been paid" at the time of exhibition.

On the 28th of August, the Executive Committee again met, and appointed Warner Lake, marshal of the approaching fair. They also appointed the usual viewing committees; but as very few of the originally appointed committees came upon the Fair grounds in time to act as judges, and the Executive Committee then substituted others to fill the vacancies, it is needless to enumerate them.

At the same meeting, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution instructing the President and Secretary to apply to the Boards of Directors of the plank roads connecting with Flint, requesting them to permit stock intended for exhibition at the Fair, to pass free of toll, and that a reduction might be made to visitors passing to and from the Fair, of one-half the usual rates of toll. The application was accordingly made, and liberally and cheerfully complied with by the plank road companies.

The third annual fair took place on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1852. The weather on the second day was extremely unfavorable, raining heavily and incessantly all the forenoon, by which no doubt, numbers were deterred from leaving home. It also prevented the attendance of many of the members of the viewing committees, and at the hour appointed for their meeting but very few of the committees were upon the ground; consequently the vacancies to be supplied by the Executive Committee were so numerous that it was found a difficult task to fill them, and became almost equivalent to appointing new committees. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the number of entries for exhibition was 383, being 71 more than last year.

There were but two farms in competition—those of Rowland B. Perry of Grand Blanc, and Daniel Curtis of Genesee. The premium was awarded by the judges to the gentleman first named.

At the Fair of 1851, the show of cattle was considered to be inferior to that of other animals. The same relative inferiority may be said still to exist, though in a modified degree. The improvement in neat stock exhibited this year has been decided, even to a remark-

able extent ; but while this class has thus advanced, a corresponding improvement is visible in other descriptions of farm stock also, so that the comparative inequality has not yet been overcome.

Among the horses entered for exhibition were some particularly fine animals ; the entire show was superior ; and the general improvement such as to indicate that our citizens are paying due attention to the cultivation of the most esteemed breeds of horses.

If Genesee county deserves credit for her productions in any one department of stock over others, it was observable in the sheep pens. It is but a very few years since the fine woolled varieties were first introduced among us ; yet the opinion of those whose general information on the subject renders them competent to judge, pronounced our display ahead of all that could be expected, or that they were acquainted with in other counties as young in agriculture and stock-raising as Genesee.

In swine, the improvement was also very marked ; the best specimens being by some considered superior to any exhibited at the State Fair.

The committee were disappointed to find so little competition in the article of cheese, knowing, as they do, that there are many first rate cheese makers in the county ; and they would urge upon the manufacturers of this valuable dairy product to submit specimens of their cheese in greater abundance at the future fairs of the society. They should do this to maintain the credit of the county, if acquiring the premiums be not inducement sufficient.

On the other hand, the show of butter was very fine ; and most of the lots exhibited, so nearly equal in excellent quality, that the judges had considerable difficulty and hesitation in deciding to which they ought to allot the premiums.

The home industry of our farmers, their wives and daughters, was represented in a most extensive assortment of domestic manufactures. In this department, the judges met the same difficulty, just referred to, in awarding the premiums. The meritorious productions were so much more numerous than the premiums offered, and the majority of them so superior, that it required the nicest exercise of the judgment to decide who were entitled to be declared the successful com-

petitors. A large number of discretionary premiums were awarded in this branch of industry.

This county has heretofore prided itself upon its exhibitions of fruit. The show this year was not equal to those of former occasions, nevertheless, it was considered not inferior (in proportion to its quantity,) to the exhibition at the State Fair, by those who saw both. The reason of the falling off is ascribed to the dry and otherwise unfavorable nature of the season for fruit growing; and to the ravages of the worm, by which a large proportion of the finest apples in the county were damaged or destroyed.

One of the finest displays upon the ground was the show of vegetables. In this department of horticulture, every competitor seemed to be vying with his neighbor in the production of something super-excellent. Such excellent roots as beets, carrots, turnips, &c., were of an extra description; and the quantity of potatoes offered for view was large, and the specimens very fine.

Full particulars of the system of culture, and amount of produce of field crops, will be found in the statements of the successful competitors.

The plowing match was carried through with much spirit. The competition was lively, and all the plowing such as to reflect credit upon the performers. The plows were also good, and worked well.

The committee have, thus far, been treating of the purely useful and solid productions of physical industry. It is meet they should also allude to the evidences abundantly displayed in the ladies' department, of that refinement of taste, and cultivation of the more elegant and artistic employments, which constitute the gilding, ornament and polish, to the more homely, plain and rough handiwork of man. Whilst *he* is largely indebted for his success in raising good stock or crops, to the fertility of the soil and the adaptability of the climate; woman is dependent altogether upon the resources of her own talent, ingenuity and cultivation, for the beauty of those articles—the production of her pencil, her needle, or her fingers—which she offers at our county fairs, as the representations of female occupation or womanly invention. It affords high gratification to the committee to find this branch of our annual exhibitions so well attended to—showing that while the community are advancing satisfacto-

rily in the pursuit of the substantial blessings of life, they are keeping equal pace in the culture of its graces.

While the committee have much pleasure in thus recording the general success of the society, it is to be regretted that the mechanics and artisans of the county do not evince more interest in the Annual Fairs than they have yet manifested. It is well known that there are in our midst as good and capable mechanical workmen as can be found in the State. These fairs afford the best opportunities for bringing their capabilities into general notice; yet, heretofore, it has been generally remarked that in the mechanical arts, the skill displayed is not at all commensurate with that exhibited in agriculture and horticulture. The existence of knowledge, skill and ability among the mechanics cannot be questioned, and some beautiful and creditable evidences of them were to be found at the late Fair; but it would add much to the effect of these exhibitions, if the representatives of mechanical industry could be induced more generally to come out and display their qualifications on these occasions.

The awards of the several viewing committees were as follows :

FARMS.

Best farm—Rowland B. Perry, of Grand Blanc.

Committee, Wm. Tanner, Gurdon Watrous.

CATTLE.

Bulls—full blood Devon, H. L. Wilcox.

—2 years old or over, 1st, Asahel Robinson; 2d, George Andrews.

Bull calves—1st, H. L. Wilcox; 2d, Truman Schram; 3d, N. H. Chittenden.

Milch cows—1st, W. R. Scoville; 2d, Jonathan Dayton; 3d, Jonathan Dayton.

Working oxen—1st, L. G. Bickford; 2d, Nelson Norton; 3d, A. Crasper.

Steers, 3 years old—1st, C. H. Rockwood; 2d, Peres Atherton; 3d, Ira Chase.

Steers, 2 years old—1st, A. Crasper.

Yearlings—1st, N. H. Chittenden; 2d, R. A. Carman.

Heifers, 2 years old—1st, George Eagle; 2d, A. Curtis.

Yearlings—1st, Jonathan Dayton; 2d, George S. Hopkins.

Heifer calves—1st, N. H. Chittenden; 2d, do.

Discretionary premium recommended to Henry Schram, for best fat cow, grass fed.

Committee, A. B. Pratt, A. Munger, P. Thompson.

HORSES.

Stallions, 4 years old or over—1st, James McCollum; 2d, John Hamilton; 3d, H. C. Brewer.

Three years old—1st, Cheney Hill; 2d, — Cutterback.

Brood mares with foals—1st, M. Thompson; 2d, Sherman Stanley; 3d, N. H. Chittenden.

Matched Horses—1st, H. M. Henderson; 2d, Russel Bishop.

Geldings—1st, I. C. Atherton; 2d, S. Wolverton.

Mares—1st, H. D. Hunt; 2d, Milton Johnson.

Colts, 2 years old—1st, R. B. Perry; 2d, James Lacy.

Yearlings—1st, O. F. Gilbert; 2d, N. C. Jerome.

Discretionary premiums recommended: To Wm. Barnhart, for best brood mare without foal; to Peres Atherton, for 2d do.; to J. B. Walker, for best 4 year old horse; to Benjamin Ransom, for second best do.

Committee, James B. Walker, Reuben Wetherell, Ovid Hemp-hill.

SHEEP.

Fine wool bucks—1st, R. B. Perry; 2d, Orson Bingham; 3d, Henry Schram.

Pens of five ewes—1st, E. G. Gale; 2d, R. B. Perry.

Five buck lambs—1st, E. G. Gale.

Five ewe lambs—1st, E. G. Gale.

Discretionary premiums recommended to Ira Chase, for two buck lambs; to S. P. Stone, for one full-blooded French buck, which not being owned in the county could not come in competition with others; to same person for a seven-eighths French buck lamb, excluded from competition under the same rule as the preceding.

Committee, C. N. Beecher, Emmaus Owen, Enos Goodrich.

SWINE.

Sows and pigs—1st, A. Crasper; 2d, R. B. Perry.

Committee, D. H. Seeley, G. W. Thayer, P. H. Skinner.

POULTRY.

Cock and hen—1st, George Buckingham; 2d, Benj. Pearson.

Best lot of poultry, not less than 5—John Dayton.

Discretionary premium recommended to Henry Schram, for a coop of fowls.

Committee, Manly Miles, Wm. Wetherell, H. L. Wilcox.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Plows for general purposes—1st, King & Forsyth; 2d, Albert Trollope.

Best farm wagon, J. F. Yeats.

“ straw cutter, King & Forsyth.

“ corn sheller, Ferris & Carman.

Committee, Daniel S. Freeman, B. Boomer.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Best harness—Ward Gazley.

Best churn—H. J. Cook.

Best box of saleratus—Warner Lake.

Best bee hive—E. Rockafellow.

Best honey—R. H. Tupper.

Best maple sugar—Mrs. John Schram.

Best boots—John Quigley.

Best buckskin mittens and gloves—David Mather.

Discretionary premiums recommended to King & Forsyth, for a lot of castings; to Ferris & Carman, for a lever jack; to E. H. Hazelton, for a coffee filter; to the same, for two stove pipe thimbles; to Wm. Barnhart, for a jug of maple molasses; to I. C. Fish, for a bird cage; to Russel Bishop, for a decanter of currant wine; to Howland Brown, for a jug of Elderberry wine, and to Mrs. Henry Schram, for a reel yarn swifts.

The committee also recommend to notice the merits of the following articles, which are not entitled to premiums under the rules of the Society: A case of locks and door trimmings, exhibited by H. I. Higgins; a May Flower cook stove, exhibited by E. H. Hazelton; a parlor stove, Star No. 4; a carriage, exhibited by Wm. S. Pearson; a case of jewelry, exhibited by Wm. Stevenson; a case of clocks and musical instruments, exhibited by Wm. Stevenson.

Committee—A. T. Crossman, Daniel Clarke, G. S. Hopkins.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Butter—1st, John Bird; 2d, Mrs. John Schram; 3d, Mrs. Jonathan Dayton.

Cheese—1st, Governor Vinton; 2d, Grovenor Vinton.

Committee—G. Townsend, Peabody Pratt, Henry Schram.

CARPETING AND OTHER DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, EXCEPT HOSIERY.

Best woolen shawl, H. L. Wilcox.

Best pair woolen blankets, Emer Woodin.

Best 10 yards flannel, A. Bentley.

Best 10 yards woolen carpet, A. Bentley.

Best 10 yards rag carpet, Mrs. Hiester.

The committee recommend discretionary premiums to R. H. Green, for a piece of rag carpet; to Emer Woodin, for a woolen shawl; to H. L. Wilcox, for a woolen blanket; to H. L. Wilcox, for a piece of domestic woolen plaid; to S. T. Grow, for a piece of yarn carpet; to Orson Bingham, for a piece of cotton carpet; to N. H. Chittenden, for a white quilt; to Ward Gazley, for a woolen bed cover.

Committee—C. S. Thompson, Mrs. J. Dayton, Mrs. O. Palmer.

HOSIERY.

Best pair woolen knit stockings, Miss Mary Gage.

Best pair cotton knit stockings, Edward Sawyer.

Best pair linen knit stockings, Edward Sawyer.

Best pair woolen socks, Edward Sawyer.

Best pair woolen knit mittens, Edward Sawyer.

Best pair woolen knit gloves, Mrs. S. Thatcher.

Committee recommend a discretionary premium to Miss Jane Gage, (a young lady of 11 years old,) for a superior pair of woolen seamed socks.

Committee—Francis King, Mrs. E. Perry, Mrs. J. W. Begole.

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK.

Best ornamental needle work—Miss Mary Jane McClinchier.

“ table cover—Charles H. Cudney.

“ worsted worked portfolio—Miss Amelia Higgins.

“ worked collar—Edward Sawyer.

“ “ quilt— “

“ white quilt—Mrs. C. Roosevelt.

Committee recommend discretionary premiums to Miss Mary J. McClinchier for best patch work quilt; to Mrs. J. B. Wing for second best do.; to S. T. Grove, for third best do.; to Charles H. Cudney for second best table cover; to Mrs. James B. Walker, for a lamp mat; to Mrs. J. B. Walker for best toilet cushion; to Mrs. J. B. Walker for second best do.; to Mrs. T. Frost for best crib quilt; to Mrs. H. M. Henderson for a lamp mat; to Mrs. H. M. Henderson for best pair of crochet slippers; to Mrs. S. M. Green for best crochet bonnet; to Mrs. S. M. Green for second best crochet bonnet; to Mrs. S. M. Green for best crochet lamp mat; to Mrs. S. M. Green for best wrought cap; to Mrs. S. M. Green for best net shawl; to Miss Roosevelt for second best lamp mats; to Miss Elizabeth Pearson for third best lamp mat; to Miss Roosevelt for second best ornamental needle work; to Mrs. A. Thayer for second best white quilt; to Miss Emily Beecher for second best worsted work portfolio; to Dr. Daniel Clarke for best house plant.

Committee—Mrs. Church, Mrs. Chamberlin, Miss Helen E. Miles.

FANCY WORK.

Best ornamental shell work, Miss Hannah Foot.

Committee recommend discretionary premiums to Jonathan Dayton, for two pictures; to Manly Miles and J. B. Clark, for a case of preserved birds; to Manly Miles and J. B. Clark, for a case of insects; to William Mann, for a book of wild flowers; to Miss Messer for a picture; to T. B. Wood, for architectural drawings.

Committee—L. Wesson, Mrs. Besley, Mrs. Dickinson.

FRUIT.

Best 10 varieties of table apples, Solon Bliss.

" 6 " winter " C. N. Beecher.

" and greatest variety of pears, Anson Gilbert.

" 12 quinces, H. I. Higgins.

Grapes, 2d premium, D. W. Butts.

Committee recommend discretionary premiums to Benjamin Ransom, for a lot of peaches; to John Paton, for a lot of pears.

Committee—Daniel Clark, J. W. King, A. E. Wilcox.

VEGETABLES.

Best turnips, Wm. Barnhart.

" carrots, R. W. Dullam.

Best beets, Asa Bacon.

“ onions, Asahel Curtis.

“ cabbage, Benjamin Pearson.

“ peck of beans, Wm. Tanner.

“ pumpkin, Asa Bacon.

“ 12 ears corn, C. Bates.

“ peck table potatoes, Daniel Curtis.

Committee recommend discretionary premiums to R. W. Dullam, for a specimen of ruta bagas; to E. S. Williams, for sweet potatoes; to E. S. Williams, for best radishes; to P. A. Montgomery, for a basket of white onions; to C. S. Thompson, for a specimen of seed corn.

They also highly recommend a dozen of blood beets, exhibited by A. B. Pratt, more particularly for stock than table purposes.

The committee also notice that numerous lots of fine potatoes were exhibited, on which they had no power to award prizes, and which should have been entered as “field crops.”

Committee, R. W. Dullam, R. B. Perry, David Mather.

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of winter wheat, Enos Goodrich.

“ acre Indian corn, G. W. Thayer.

“ half-acre ruta bagas, G. W. Thayer.

The following are the statements upon which the above awards were made:

STATEMENT OF ENOS GOODRICH.

To the Ex. Com. of the Genesee Co. Ag. Society:

GENTS—The following is a statement of a wheat crop harvested the present season, on my premises in the township of Atlas. The quantity of ground was six acres and one hundred and forty-two rods. The soil was a mixture of dark gravel, clay, black sand and vegetable mould, or “muck;” and of such proportions as to render it well adapted to the production of almost any crop congenial to our climate. About two acres of the field had never before borne a crop, and was in rather a rough crude state. The remaining portion of the field was a meadow sod. The piece was broke up in the latter part of May, 1851, about eight inches deep—cross-plowed in August, and sown on the 3th, 9th and 10th days of September. At the time of seeding it was faithfully pulverized with the harrow and cul-

tivator, and sown with two bushels of Hutchinson wheat per acre. A few loads of manure had been applied to a part of the field containing most clay, covering an area of about three-fourths of an acre. The remainder of the field had been somewhat enriched by pasturage, and herding cattle there, during the Autumn season, for several years past. In consequence of the drouth of the season, the wheat did not acquire a very large growth before the setting in of Winter; but it was well rooted, spread evenly over the ground, and presented a very healthful appearance. On the opening of Spring, being thickly sown, it soon overshadowed the ground, so as to counteract the effect of drouth, which proved so detrimental to most wheat-fields the present season. The crop was harvested and secured in good season, and in fine order. One acre measured from the part of the field considered best, produced 42 and 2-12 dozen of sheaves; and the entire product of the field in sheaves, was 230 dozen.

On the 16th and 17th days of August last, it was threshed, and in the hurry of the moment the product of the one acre was inadvertently mixed with the rest of the crop.

The wheat was taken from the Separator in baskets, and deposited in the granary, and the product of the field carefully counted, was one hundred and seventy-nine (179) baskets, which was from necessity mixed in the granary with one hundred and thirteen baskets of Soules' wheat, produced in another field, making in the aggregate two hundred and ninety-two (292) baskets, which, when cleaned in good marketable condition, weighed out four hundred and seven bushels and fifty-two lbs., (407 52-60.)

I will here state that on harvesting the crop it was found that the product of the two acres of new ground was decidedly inferior to that of the meadow sod—so much so that it was the opinion of the workmen who harvested it, that one acre of the latter was fully equal in product to both of the former, and the number and size of sheaves produced, corroborated the same opinion.

The foregoing facts would seem to indicate the following results:

First—That 6 and 142-160 acres of ground, produced two hundred and fifty and seven-sixtyeths bushels of wheat, being an average of 36 and 19-60 bushels to the acre.

Second—That had the two acres of new land been kept separate from the rest, the average product of the meadow sod would have been 42 and 21-60 bushels to the acre.

Third—That as the product of the whole field, in sheaves, was 230 dozen, yielding in wheat 250 and 7-60 bushels; and one acre, by separate measure, produced 42 and 2-12 dozen of sheaves, of equal average size, the product of this single acre was forty-six bushels and thirty-six pounds, (46 36-60.)

RECAPITULATION.

Acres of Ground.	Amount produced.	Average per acre
Six acres, 142 rods, ...	250 b.	36 b. 19 lbs.
Four " "	213 b. 48 lbs.	42 b. 21 lbs.
One acre, selected, ...	46 b. 36 lbs.	46 b. 36 lbs.

ENOS GOODRICH.

Goodrich, Mich., October 6, 1852.

STATEMENT OF G. W. THAYER,

of Flushing, of 1 acre of corn raised this year.

The soil upon which the corn was raised is black sand and muck. Wheat raised from the ground last year. Plowed the 20th May, 8 inches deep; harrowed, and run into furrows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart with a shovel plow; passed through it with a cultivator twice in a row the 10th June; plowed two furrows in a row the other way the 25th June, and hoed once; cut up by the roots 21st September.

EXPENSES.

DR.

To $\frac{1}{2}$ day plowing, man and team, ...	\$1 00
" harrowing, ...	25
" furrowing, ...	10
" $\frac{3}{4}$ day planting, ...	50
" seed, ...	10
" cultivating $\frac{1}{2}$ day, ...	50
" plowing and Hoeing, ...	1 25
" cutting up 1 day, ...	75
" husking and cribbing 4 days, ...	3 00
" interest on land at \$20, ...	1 40
Total, ...	<u>\$8 94</u>

CR.

There was 131 bushels ears of corn. One bushel shelled measured $19\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. This multiplied by 131, makes 2587 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Divided by 32 gives 80 bushels 3 pecks and $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of corn, at 4 s. per bushel is	\$40 56
By 4 loads of corn stalks at \$3 a load, ...	12 00
Total, ...	\$52 56
Deduct expenses of cultivation, ...	8 94
Nett profits, ...	<u>\$43 62</u>

G. W. THAYER.

Flushing, Oct. 5th, 1852.

STATEMENT OF G. W. THAYER,

of Flushing, of a crop of $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre of rutabagas, raised the current year :

The ground is new ; first crop sowed the 20th June ; soil, black sand and muck—river bottom land. This day $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre was measured off, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a square rod pulled and measured.

The amount on the $\frac{1}{2}$ square rod was $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Therefore on the $\frac{1}{2}$ acre there is 240 bushels.

They are at most not more than $\frac{2}{3}$ ds their full size.

G. W. THAYER.

Flushing, Oct. 5th, 1852.

Best bushel Winter wheat, R. B. Perry,

“ Indian corn, R. H. Tupper.

Committee—N. W. Butts, Lewis Buckingham, Ira Chase.

PLOWING.

Plowing with horses—1st premium to King & Forsyth ; plow held by Asa Uttley.

2d premium to Rowland B. Perry, plow held by himself.

The committee think that all the plowing done was worthy of favorable notice.

Committee—Daniel Dayton, G. W. Thayer, G. Vinton.

Letter from the chairman of the viewing committee on cattle to the recording secretary :

GENESEE, Oct. 16, 1852.

MR. EDITOR :—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to make some statements in relation to the report of the committee on cattle at the late Fair. That report, though regularly signed and submitted, was a majority report, not a unanimous one. They received their book at too late an hour to afford them time to reconcile conflicting opinions; it was therefore deemed best when two were agreed to consider their opinion the judgment of the committee. Their opinions were given in the inverse order of their names, viz : the last giving his opinion first and the foreman last.

I desire publicly to express my dissent from the judgement of the committee in a few instances.

First, in regard to bull calves, I did not consider the animal to which the second prize was awarded, in any respect worthy of a premium, even if there had been no others to compete with him, having to recommend him except size. But there were two belonging to Mr. N. H. Chittenden, (one of which received the third prize,) which were far, very far superior to him, unless the opinion of men who are considered the best judges of cattle in this country and in England is utterly fallacious, for they possessed many of the points by which they distinguish the first class of animals.

Second, In regard to three year old steers. There were a number of very fine pairs, but it is the opinion of the writer that the pair exhibited by Mr. Peres Atherton were far superior to the others, that they were the best pair of cattle on the ground, combining more good points than are often found in one pair.

The exhibition of milch cows was such as would do honor to the farmers of Genesee county. Two belonging to Mr. Jonathan Dayton were worthy of particular notice—better looking cows are seldom seen at county Fairs. Why then did not they receive the first prize? Because evidence was furnished by the officer appointed to attend the committee, that there was a cow on the ground that excelled them in milking properties, to which, properly, the judgment of the committee was confined.

A. B. PRATT.

In submitting this report to the Society, in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws, it may not be out of place for the Executive Committee to offer congratulation upon the progress which this county is making in the development of her resources. If the Genesee county Agricultural Society had done no more, there is one thing it has effected, which would amply repay all it has cost; and that is, it has drawn into a focus and presented to view such evidences of fertility of soil and capacity for producing in a high degree of perfection, everything this climate can sustain, as to mark Genesee to be one of the most desirable counties for the location of an agricultural people in the State of Michigan. And the steady and rapid manner in which the county is becoming filled up and settled by a thrifty and industrious immigration, is a proof that her advantages are known and appreciated. By new settlers, more especially, will the benefits of an institution like this be felt. The knowledge which alone would take many years of experiment and observation to acquire, by organized association may be learned at once from the experience of others. As has been already observed, the proceedings of this Society have started a current which is slowly but steadily and strongly flowing in the direction of improvement, and producing its good effect, even where it might be least looked for or expected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Executive Committee,

F. H. RANKIN,
Recording Secretary.

Flint, December 26th, 1852.

REPORT

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HILLSDALE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1852.

The Executive Committee of the Hillsdale County Agricultural Society for the year 1852, beg leave respectfully to report:

That the annual fair was held at the village of Jonesville, on the 13th and 14th of October last, and that the increased interest manifested, as well as the augmented funds, afford to us conclusive evidence that the organization is no longer to be considered an experiment, but a permanent and useful institution.

Two years only have elapsed since the Society was first organized. It then possessed neither funds nor reputation. Its officers and members were inexperienced. Doubt and uncertainty as to its utility or practicability rested upon the minds of very many of the farmers and other citizens of the county. Yet, notwithstanding these obstacles, the Society has progressed, and its prospects for increased usefulness are flattering.

The amount of funds received for the year 1852, as will appear by the Treasurer's report, is (including the village subscription and after deducting \$73 68 in the treasury at the commencement of the year) \$431 50, as against \$216 received for the year 1851, making a gain, in this particular, of almost 100 per cent.

The number of entries for 1852, was 527—for 1851, the number was 292.

The amount of premiums awarded for 1852, was \$239 25—whilst the amount awarded for 1851, was only \$141; showing an increase in this respect, proportionate to the increase in the number of entries.

The Society at the late fair, had the pleasure of listening to an able address from Hon R. McClelland, which was requested for publication, but not obtained, for satisfactory reasons, which were assigned to the Executive Committee.

The Society has on hand, as will appear from the Treasurer's report, the sum of \$127 89, which with the amount of funds that may reasonably be expected from membership fees and other sources, will enable the Executive Committee for 1853 to present a larger and more diversified list of premiums than has been heretofore offered.

Agricultural interests in the county are looking up. Farmers are watching for improvements—not to cavil with, but to adopt them. This is true, not only of implements, but of stock, particularly of cattle and sheep.

Of cattle, there are several persons who possess noble animals, some of which have drawn premiums at the State Fairs. The interest taken in this department of husbandry is evidently on the increase.

Much pains is being taken to improve the quality and quantity of wool. The samples and number of sheep of Merino blood exhibited at the late fair was evidence conclusive of a growing interest and marked advancement in this department, and were it not that wool-buyers make so little difference in price between the qualities of wool, the number of sheep of a purer blood would increase much more rapidly.

In view of the success of the late Fair we congratulate the Society on its prospects for increased usefulness, believing that its friends will sustain it as cheerfully and as efficiently in future, as they have thus far since its organization.

F. FOWLER, *President.*

I. H. McCOLLUM, *Secretary.*

IONIA COUNTY.

NORTH PLAINS, Jan. 14th., 1853.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society*:

SIR--With a full sense of my utter inability to do anything like justice to the subject before me, I shall comply with your request, as per mail received Dec. 18th, ult. The statistics of our county, (Ionia) as given in the census returns for 1850, do not at all fairly express us or our resources. For instance, in the matter of mills—the amount of capital invested, number of barrels of flour made, number of feet of lumber sawed, &c., &c.—the returns say *one* flouring mill, (and they have selected the poorest one in the county) while we have, and *then had*, at least eight. The amount of capital invested in the business, in personal and real estate, \$4,000, while \$40,000 would be very much nearer the truth. The number of saw mills returned, six; and the amount of capital invested \$12,700, while there are more than twelve, and at least twice the amount of capital stated, and in this proportion the amount of lumber sawed, and value of the same.

Our county embraces within its limits, almost every variety of soil and timber found in our State; and is, in an agricultural point of view, the “Garden of Grand River Valley,” intelligent, *disinterested* ones being judges; and further, we have the means of *preserving*, not only, but also of *increasing* the natural fertility of our soil, to an indefinite extent, in the marl beds and lime quarries found on the borders of our principal rivers.

Owing to the natural fertility of our soils, the farmers of this county have not paid that attention to the preparation and application of manures, which their true interest doubtless demands; and

so long as that fertility remains, I fear we shall neglect to introduce system in its management, which seems necessary in counties having been longer under cultivation; but the time assuredly will come when our exhausting method of farming must be *changed* and for every crop taken from our fields, an equivalent *must* be returned.

Various causes exist that make the resources of our county to be longer in developing than many other counties; but the time is near when the true sources of wealth from the products of our soil, the dairy, wool-growing, the raising of superior stock, and in the manufactures of pine lumber and other articles of export, she will not be excelled by any section of Michigan.

Grand River, Looking-Glass and Flat Rivers, Fish Creek, Prairie Creek, and a number of smaller streams, furnish this county with super-abundant water power, and of the very best quality, while the gently undulating surface renders the climate healthful and a regular system of drainage superfluous, and from our proximity to the pine country we can obtain good lumber for \$4,00 to \$8,00 per thousand feet, so that good houses, barns, sheds and stables can be built at much less expense than in many portions of the State.

According to the census of 1850, the whole number of inhabitants was 7,600, now over 8,000; the value of real estate owned was \$985,995; number of acres improved land, 30,067; land unimproved, 46,891; aggregate cash value, \$746,740. The two years last past have doubtless added 20 per cent to the number and value.

The number of horses returned was 711; number of milch cows 1580; of working oxen, 1,266; of other cattle, 2,365; of sheep, 8½ thousands; of swine, 3,336; value of live stock, \$128,030; number bushels wheat, 76,946; number bushels of rye, 2,543; Indian corn, 75,945; of oats, 44,000; of barley, 1,057; of buckwheat, 7,312; of potatoes, 23,826; value of orchard products, \$866, (it is now double that amount;) butter, lbs., 117,769; cheese, lbs., 20,386; hay, tons, 5,596; maple sugar, lbs., 118,537; value of home made manufactures, \$7,245.

During the past year I have kept a record of the changes of weather—number of days it has rained, snowed, &c.; of clear and

cloudy days; of direction of the wind, and comments; but for fear I have already become tiresome, I shall omit it altogether.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

HORACE F. BAKER.

REPORT

OF THE KALAMAZOO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1852.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y. Mich. State Agricultural Society :*

The time has again arrived, when it devolves upon the auxiliary societies to make the annual reports to the parent institution. Had our efforts during the past year been abortive, we should have discharged the duty with a degree of hesitation ; or had we no progress to report, we should have reluctantly complied with the 11th article of the State Society's Constitution, which enjoins it upon us to make an annual exhibition of our proceedings.

Fortunately for us, we have no embarrassments with which to struggle; inasmuch, as at no time since the organization of the society have our prospect been brighter or a moiety of the interest been evinced, as at the late County Fair.

Seven years have elapsed since the society of Kalamazoo was ushered into existence, and for at least two-thirds of that period, the enterprise has vacillated between doubt and hope. Had its founders been other than of the right kind of metal, it is to be feared the project would long since have been abandoned, and not only have shipwrecked itself, but have carried down other societies who looked up to and watched our early struggles with intense anxiety.

All such fears we can now dismiss with confidence—and we avail ourselves of this opportunity of assuring the parent society that we have safely survived the storm, and are now securely moored in the affections of the yeomanry of our country. With us, at least, the problem has been solved, that societies for the promotion agricultural proficiency can and will be sustained.

With these preliminary thoughts, we proceed to the discharge of our duty by furnishing a succinct and condensed account of the society's transactions for the year 1852.

The 6th and 7th days of October, was the time designated by our executive committee, for the annual gathering of the husbandmen of Kalamazoo.

To call it a *gathering*, is altogether too tame an expression—it was indeed a perfect avalanche of *muscle* and of *mind*. Not only was the county of Kalamazoo, there but it would seem as though the adjoining counties had poured in their population. Agriculture, and nothing but agriculture, was the engrossing theme. The Democrat, the Whig and the Free-soiler, forgot for a brief space of time their party predilections, and for once *thought alike, spoke alike*, and acted alike. If there was any strife, it was a strife for the best crops—the best display of animals—the best farming implements—the best specimens of house-hold industry.

Horses of different grades and pedigree pranced and curvetted before the committee as if proud of the admiration they elicited and intent upon "*putting the best foot foremost*." Indeed, it was generally admitted that the exhibition of horses indicated an improvement upon any previous Fair.

Equally creditable was the show of cattle. The sleek Devon—the stately Durham—the manifest improvement in the grades, told well for the efforts of breeders. And so of sheep and swine, and the various specimens of industry. In few things was there such evident progress as in farming implements.

To attach a degree of novelty to the holiday, the executive committee hazarded the experiment of offering a premium for the best saddle horse to be ridden by a lady. Not a whit behind the rougher sex, the ladies at once entered into the project with all that was left disengaged of their hearts, and added much to the interest of the occasion, by displays of equestrian skill that would have been creditable to any latitude.

The amount of premiums awarded was in the vicinity of \$300 ; which sum accrued from the sale of tickets of admission to the ground—indeed this is the only source of revenue for such an enterprise that is at all reliable. The prejudice which at first existed in the

minds of some, has yielded to the result of the experiments, and harmony now every where prevails on that score.

The liabilities of the society are all swept off, and the treasurer reports a balance of at least \$150 upon which to base our operations another year upon a more liberal and laudable scale.

Preceding the announcement of the premiums, an address was delivered before an immense and attentive audience, by the Hon. Edwin Lawrence, of Ann Arbor. The attention of the assembly was riveted upon the speaker during the hour consumed in its pronouncement. For truthfulness, for chasteness, and for beauty of expression, we have seldom had the pleasure of listening to its superior. It is all now over—the transactions of the 6th and 7th of October are numbered with the things which are past. Yet they are not forgotten—no! no!—memory, faithful to her trust, loves to wander back to that holiday, and revel in the occurrences of that joyful occasion. The great jubilee is past, but it has left enough to reflect upon, and to talk of, until another year shall usher in its counterpart.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1852, at the Court House, in Kalamazoo, the following members were present:

F. W. Curtenius, President; Jas. Sleeper, Treasurer; L. H. Trask, Recording Secretary; and Andrew Y. Moore, John Milham, Samuel Clark, Geo. W. Lovell, and James Henry, Jr., Executive Committee.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

On motion,

Resolved, That the premium of "five dollars on the best one acre of corn," be and the same is hereby awarded to Russell Bishop, of Schoolcraft; quantity raised, 74½ bushels.

On motion,

Resolved, That the premium of five dollars on the best one acre of wheat, be and the same is hereby awarded to Isaac Cock; quantity raised, 41 35-60 bushels.

On motion,

Resolved, That three persons, who, with the president and secretaries, be a committee to make out a list of premiums for the ensuing

year; said committee to report at next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The President appointed A. Y. Moore, Samuel Clark, and John Milham.

On motion,

Resolved, That the next annual fair of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society be held at Kalamazoo: *Provided*, That the inhabitants of said township contribute \$50 within ninety days from this date, towards defraying the necessary expenses attending the fair.

On motion,

Resolved, That N. A. Balch, L. Vandewalker and S. S. Cobb, be the committee to carry into effect the object of the foregoing resolution, and raise the \$50.

On motion,

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at this place on Tuesday, the 6th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion,

Resolved, That fixing the time for holding the next annual fair be postponed until the adjourned day.

On motion,

Resolved, That the meeting now adjourn.

A. D. ALLEN,

Rec. Sec'y.

At an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, held at the office of A. D. Allen, Recording Secretary, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1852, present, F. W. Curtenius, President; A. D. Allen, Recording Secretary; John Sleeper, Treasurer; L. H. Trask, Corresponding Secretary; John Milham and F. Ransom, Executive Committee.

The committee appointed January 5th, to make out list of premiums, being unprepared to report, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That we adjourn to meet again at this place on Saturday, the 22d day of May, 1852.

AMOS D. ALLEN,

Recording Secretary.

At an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kalamazoo county Agricultural Society, held at the office of A. D. Allen, Recording Secretary of said Society, on Saturday, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1852; present, F. W. Curtenius, President; John Sleeper, Treasurer; Amos D. Allen, Recording Secretary; A. Y. Moore, J. Milham, F. Ransom, Samuel Clark, Executive Committee.

The time and place fixed upon of holding the fair, regulations adopted by the committee, and a list of premiums which will be awarded, is as follows, to wit:

The seventh annual fair of the Kalamazoo county Agricultural Society will take place at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th of October next.

The following are the principal premiums which will then and there be awarded:

ON FARMS.

Best prairie farm, ...	\$6 00
2d "	4 00
Best opening farm, ...	6 00
2d "	4 00

In judging of farms, reference will be had to cultivation, stock, improvements, &c. Persons wishing to compete for these premiums must enter their farms with the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 4th day of September next.

HORSES.

Best stallion for draft, ...	\$3 00
2d "	2 00
Best stallion for all work, ...	3 00
2d " "	2 00
Best blood stallion with pedigree, ...	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best 3 year old stallion, ...	2 00
Best 2 "	2 00
Best 1 "	1 00
Best brood mare and colt or colts of any age, ...	3 00
2d " " " "	2 00

Best 3 year old mare and colt,.....	\$2 00
“ 2 “ “	2 00
“ single horse, mare or gelding,.....	2 00
“ pair matched horses,.....	2 00

CATTLE.

Pure blooded Durhams—best bull 2 yrs old and over,.....	\$5 00
2d best do.,.....	3 00
Best bull 1 yr old and over,.....	3 00
“ calf,.....	3 00
Best cow 3 yrs old and over,.....	5 00
2d “ “	3 00
Best 2 yr old heifer,.....	3 00
“ 1 “	3 00
“ heifer calf,.....	3 00
Pure blooded Devons—best bull 2 yrs old and over,.....	5 00
2d best do.,.....	3 00
Best bull 1 yr old and over,.....	3 00
“ calf,.....	3 00
Best cow 3 yrs old and over,.....	5 00
“ 2 yr old heifer,.....	3 00
“ 1 “	3 00
“ heifer calf,.....	3 00
Grade cattle—best bull 2 yrs old and over,.....	3 00
2d best do.,.....	2 00
Best bull one yr old and over,.....	2 00
“ calf,.....	2 00
Best cow 3 yrs old and over,.....	3 00
2d “ “	2 00
3d “ “	1 00
Best 2 yr old heifer,.....	2 00
2d “	1 00
Best 1 yr old heifer,.....	2 00
2d “	1 00
Best heifer calf,.....	2 00
Native cattle—best bull 2 yrs old and over,.....	3 00
2d best do.,.....	2 00
Best bull 1 yr old,.....	2 00
“ calf,.....	2 00

Best cow 3 yrs old and over, ...	\$3 00
2d " "	2 00
3d " "	1 00
Best 2 yr old heifer, ...	2 00
2d "	1 00
Best 1 yr old heifer, ...	2 00
2d "	1 00
Best heifer calf, ...	2 00
" fatted ox, ...	3 00
" " cow, ...	3 00
" yoke working oxen, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00
3d "	1 00
Best pair 3 yr old steers, ...	2 00
" 2 "	2 00
" 1 "	1 00
Best Merino buck, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00
Best Saxon buck, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00
Best Leicester buck, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00
Best five ewes, ...	3 00
" five bucks, ...	3 00
" 1 yr old buck, ...	2 00
2d "	1 00
Best five buck lambs, ...	2 00
" ewe "	2 00

SWINE.

Best boar not less than 1 year old, ...	\$2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best boar under 12 months old, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best sow not less than 1 year old, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best sow pig under 12 months old, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00

Best sow and pigs, ...	\$2 00
2d "	1 00

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of wheat, ...	\$5 00
" corn, ...	5 00
" oats, ...	3 00
" potatoes, ...	3 00
" barley, ...	3 00
Greatest amount of clover seed from one acre, ...	3 00

VEGETABLES.

Best 12 turnips for table use, ...	\$0 50
" beets "	50
" parsnips "	50
" onions, "	50
" sweet potatoes "	50
" red peppers "	50
Best 3 cabbage, ...	50
" squashes, ...	50
" pumpkins, ...	50
Best 6 stalks celery, ...	50
" 3 cauliflowers, ...	50
" half peck beans, ...	50

FRUIT.

Best 6 varieties of apples, not less than 3 of each kind, ...	\$2 00
" pears, "	2 00
" peaches, "	2 00
Best 12 varieties quinces "	2 00
" 12 bunches grapes, ...	2 00
Best and greatest variety of apples, not less than 3 of each kind, ...	2 00

POULTRY.

Best lot of cochins, ...	\$1 00
" Shanghais, ...	1 00
" Dorkings, ...	1 00
" 3 large fowls of any kind, ...	1 00
" lot of Polands, ...	1 00
" pair of Bantams, ...	1 00
" lot of poultry owned by exhibitor, ...	1 00

Best lot of turkeys, ...	\$1 00
“ “ geese, ...	1 00
“ “ ducks, ...	1 00
“ and finest specimens of mixed fowl not less than five in number, ...	1 00

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Best farm wagon, ...	\$3 00
2d “	2 00
Best covered carriage, ...	3 00
2d “	2 00
Best buggy wagon, ...	3 00
“ sett plated harness, ...	3 00
“ sett plow harness, ...	2 00
“ sett single plated harness, ...	2 00
“ piece of castings, ...	2 00
“ lumber sleigh, ...	2 00
“ pleasure sleigh, ...	2 00
Best prairie plow, ...	1 00
“ opening plow, ...	1 00
“ harrow, ...	1 00
“ shovel plow, ...	1 00
“ corn cultivator, ...	1 00
“ wheat “	1 00
“ grain cradle, ...	1 00
“ horse rake, ...	1 00
“ six rakes, ...	50
“ straw cutter, ...	1 00
Household articles—best sample of cheese, 20 lbs. or more, ...	2 00
2d best do., ...	1 00
Best sample of butter, 20 lbs. or more, ...	2 00
2d best do., ...	1 00
Best woolen carpet, 10 yds or more, ...	2 00
2d best do., ...	1 00
Best rug, ...	1 00
“ woolen shawl, ...	1 00
“ 10 yds or more, plaid, ...	2 00
2d best do., ...	1 00

Best 10 yds or more, flannel, ...	\$2 00
2d best do, ...	1 00
Best pair woolen stockings, ...	50
“ half hose, ...	25
“ mittens, ...	75

Samples of needle work of different varieties, discretionary premiums awarded, according to merit.

Best coverlet, ...	\$1 00
“ piece patch work, ...	2 00
Best 3 loaves bread made by exhibitor, with written statement attached, baker included, ...	1 00

PLOWING MATCH.

Best specimen of plowing with single team, ...	3 00
2d “ “	2 00
Best “ boys under 18 years, ...	3 00
2d “ “	2 00

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety of flowers, ...	3 00
2d “ “	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS PREMIUMS.

Best Ladies' saddle horse, to be shown and rode by a lady, ..	6 00
2d “ “ “ ..	4 00

Discretionary premiums to a limited extent, will be awarded on articles exhibited, not enumerated in the list of premiums.

The manufactured and household articles must be the production of the county, and within the last year.

All articles intended for exhibition, must be entered at the office of the Secretary before entering the show ground, and cards will be furnished with numbers, as entered at the office.

No article or animals entered for premiums can be taken from the ground till the list of premiums are declared off, nor any animals taken on the show ground without being properly secured.

All articles for exhibition must be entered before half-past 12 o'clock, P. M., the first day, and no articles nor animals can be entered after that time; and all articles and animals to be on the ground for examination of committees, before 2 o'clock P. M., the same day.

The plowing match to take place at 9 o'clock, A. M., the second day. Reports of committees to be made at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the address will be delivered at 2 o'clock, P. M., same day. The annual meeting to hear the report of executive committee, and for choice of officers, will take place immediately after the delivering of the address.

A public sale of such stock and articles as may be offered, will take place at the close of the annual meeting, and all who have cattle or stock of any kind, for sale or exchange, are invited to bring them forward on that day, to avail themselves of that opportunity.

Admission to the exhibition will be, by ticket, as at the last Fair.

The following committees on premiums were appointed:

Committee on Farms—F. W. Curtenius, E. Ransom and A. B. Brown.

Committee on Horses—E. T. Throop, Rob't Pursell, Daniel B. Lawrence, James Henry, Jr. and Jos. Buckhart.

Committee on Blood Cattle—A. Y. Moore, Jas. Taylor and Sam'l Clark.

On Native and Grade Cattle—S. Vickery, S. Eldred and W. Bair.

Committee on Sheep—Chas. E. Stuart, E. Ransom and S. P. Cobb.

Committee on Swine—E. H. Lothrop, Orra Bush and Geo. Harvey.

Committee on Vegetables—Geo. W. Rice, Jos. Miller, Jr. and A. V. Munroe.

Committee on Fruit—H. G. Wells, Ezra Stetson and H. Starkweather.

Committee on Manufactured Articles—N. A. Balch, H. Moore and B. Earl.

Committee on Household Products—Rev. S. W. Ray, C. A. Bruce, Samuel Goodale, Mrs. Kedzie, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Bishop.

Committee on Plowing—E. M. Clapp, Samuel Boyles and B. Drake.

Committee on Miscellaneous Premiums—Dr. M. Freeman, L. Vandewalker, A. W. Mack, James K. Knight and W. C. Ransom.

Committee on Reports—E. L. Brown, Jos. Miller, Jr., and John Milham.

Committee of Arrangements—John Sleeper, John Milham, L. H. Trask and F. W. Curtenius.

Committee on Flowers—L. H. Trask and S. S. Cobb.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, held at the office of A. D. Allen, Recording Secretary, the following persons were present, to wit: F. W. Curtenius, President; L. H. Trask, Corresponding Secretary; Amos Allen, Recording Secretary; John Sleeper, Treasurer; John Milham, A. Y. Moore, James Henry, Jr., Executive Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a viewing committee for the ensuing fair, viz:

H. G. Wells, Epap. Ransom, —. Cellam, Edwin Lawrence, A. R. Balch, Isaac Vickery, C. E. Stuart.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR, A. D. 1852.

The Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society held its seventh annual fair on the 6th and 7th days of October, A. D. 1852, and they were addressed by the Hon Edward Lawrence, of Ann Arbor.

After the address the following persons were elected officers of the Society, to wit:

President—Frederick W. Curtenius.

Corresponding Secretary—Luther H. Trask.

Recording Secretary—Amos D. Allen.

Treasurer—John Sleeper.

Executive Committee—John Milham, Stephen Eldred, Andrew Y. Moore, James Henry, Jr., Aaron Eames.

Vice Presidents—Alamo, F. Ransom; Brady, L. C. Kimball; Cooper, Barney Earl; Comstock, Ezra Stetson; Climax, Stephen B. Eldred; Charleston, George Davis; Kalamazoo, Isaac Vickery; Osh-temo, Aaron Eames; Portage, Thos. J. Chaffee; Pavillion, Italy Foster; Prairie Ronde, Sam'l Hackett; Richland, H. M. Peck;

Ross, Harvey King; Schoolcraft, Jonas Allen; Texas, A. G. Tower; Wakishma, J. Hemingway.

The following are the reports of the several committees, and a list of the premiums awarded by the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society, at the Fair held Oct. 6th and 7th, 1852:

ON HORSES.

Best stallion for draft, 1st prem., J. D. Adams, ...	\$3 00
2d " 2d W. Chart, ...	2 00
Best stallion for all work, 1st prem., A. R. Balch, ...	3 00
2d " 2d Jno. Lyons, ...	2 00
Best 3 yr old stallion, 1st prem., H. Nesbit, ...	2 00
" 2 " " N. Reed, ...	2 00
" 1 " " W. Beckwith, ...	2 00
" mare and colt, 1st prem., D. Woodruff, ...	3 00
2d " 2d S. Vickery, ...	2 00
Best 3 yr old mare, 1st prem., W. Parsons, ...	2 00
" 2 " " E. S. Knapp, ...	2 00
" 1 " " M. Kilborne, ...	1 00
Best single horse, 1st prem., W. G. Pattison, ...	2 00
" span matched horses, 1st prem., J. O. Bliss, ...	2 00
" stallion on the ground, black stallion "Gold Finder," belonging to Burrill & Company, of Hartford, Van Buren county, discretionary prem. of	3 00

DANIEL LAWRENCE,

JAS. HENRY, Jr.,

A. Y. MOORE,

W. G. PATTISON,

Committee.

ON BLOOD CATTLE.

Best Durham bull, 1 yr old, 1st prem., J. Milham, ...	\$5 00
" heifer, " " "	3 00
" cow, " " J. R. Glynn, ...	5 00
" Devon bull, 2 yrs old, 1st prem., F. Ransom, ...	5 00
" " 1 yr old, " "	3 00
" cow, 1st prem., J. R. Glynn, ...	5 00
" heifer calf, " "	3 00

The old Devon bull "Wallace," owned by Messrs. Glynn, Milham & Sprague, so favorably known in this State, in Branch and Kalama-zoo counties in particular, was on the ground; but in consequence of having received the 1st premium last year, was by a rule of the Society, precluded from being a competitor at this Fair. It is, however, no more than justice due the old veteran, as well as his enterprising owners, to say, that though annually exhibited at the county and State Fairs, he has never failed to elicit admiration, and to be awarded premiums. The committee would further state, that owing to the scarcity of purely blood stock, and the high prices which they invariably command, the exhibition was somewhat limited. Notwithstanding the high value which is placed upon cattle thoroughly pure, the committee would earnestly advise those who can, to invest means in them, and as far as practicable, invite the attention of breeders to this kind of stock. Attention thus directed, will in a few years, drive from our midst the present degenerate native species, and supplant them with grades which will amply remunerate breeders for any capital they invested and any amount of pains bestowed.

ANDREW Y. MOORE,

Chairman.

GRADE CATTLE.

For best 1 year old bull, 1st premium, F. J. Chaffer, ...	\$2 00
" 2 " 1st " Geo. Davis, ...	3 00
2d " 2 " 2d " J. F. Gilkey, ...	2 00
" 3 " 1st " A. Y. Moore, ...	3 00
2d " 3 " 2d " G. Thorp, ...	2 00
" calf, 1st " J. Taylor, ...	2 00
2d " " 2d " J. Milham, ...	1 00
" cow over 3 yrs old, 1st " A. Y. Moore, ...	3 00
2d " " 3 " 2d " J. R. Glynn, ...	2 00
3d " " 3 " 3d " J. Cox, ...	1 00
" yearling heifer, 1st " A. Y. Moore, ...	2 00
2d " " 2d " J. F. Gilkey, ...	1 00
" yoke oxen, 1st " L. B. Shaw, ...	3 00
2d " " 2d " J. S. Day, ...	2 00

3d best yoke of oxen,	3d premium, F. Bush,	\$1 00
" fatted cow,	1st " J. Taylor,	3 00
" yoke 2 yr old steers	1st " J. F. Gilkey,	1 00

NATIVE CATTLE.

Best 2 year old steers, 1st premium,	J. Cox,	\$2 00
" 3 " 1st "	J. F. Gilkey,	2 00
" fattened ox, 1st "	D. G. Smith,	2 00
" " cow, 1st "	J. Rix,	3 00
" 2 year old heifer, 1st "	W. Logan,	2 00
2d best 2 " " 2d "	" "	1 00

STEPHEN VICKERY,

WILLIAM BAUR.

Committee.

SHEEP.

Best Merino buck, 1st premium,	J. F. Gilkey,	\$3 00
2d best " 2d "	G. W. Lovell,	2 00
Best Southdown do 1st	J. O. Bliss,	3 00
" 5 ewes 1st "	J. Milham,	3 00
" 5 bucks, 1st "	J. F. Gilkey,	3 00
" 1 yr old buck 1st "	G. W. Lovell,	2 00
2d best " 2d "	J. Milham,	1 00
Best 5 buck lambs, 1st	J. F. Gilkey,	2 00
" 5 ewe " 1st "	J. Milham,	2 00

CHARLES E. STUART,

SAMUEL P. COBB.

Committee.

SWINE.

Best boar, not less than 1 year old, 1st premium, A. Ball, ..	\$2 00
2d " " " 2d " G. Throop, ..	1 00
Best under 12 months old, 1st premium, J. Wait, ..	2 00
2d " 12 " 2d " W. Chart, ..	1 00
Best sow pig, 1st premium, J. McNaughton, ..	2 00
2d " 2d " M. Hydenburgh, ..	1 00

The committee examined with pleasure the swine recently imported into the State by Messrs. George F. Kidder and John R. Glynn, and which were not entered for competition, and consider the Farmers of this county under great obligations to these gentlemen for the introduction of their superior animals.

ORRA BUSH,
GEO. HARVEY,
J. VICKERY,
Committee.

VEGETABLES.

12 best turnips for table use, 1st prem.	E. Stetson,	\$0 50
3 heads cabbage, " 1st "	J. O Bliss,	50
3 cauliflower, " 1st "	E. Stetson,	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck beans, (large) " 1st "	S. P. Munsell,	50
Rutabagas, " 1st "	E. Hodge,	50
$\frac{1}{2}$ peck beans (small) " 1st "	Wm. Potts,	50

Executive Committee.

FRUIT.

6 best varieties of apples, not less than 3 of a kind,	A. Eames,	\$2 00
6 " pears, " 3 " "	"	1 00
Greatest varieties of apples,	T. W. Dunham,	2 00
12 bunches Grapes,	A. Eames,	2 00
Lot of quinces,	J. Lyon,	1 00
" peaches,	G. Patterson,	1 00

We especially commend a variety of apples presented as a seedling by F. D. Adams, of Climax, which for peculiarity of color, shape, size and good eating and cooking qualities is undoubtedly worthy the attention of cultivators; under these circumstances, the committee have seen fit to award to Mr. Adams a premium of..... \$1 00

H. G. WELLS,
EZRA STETSON,
Committee.

POULTRY.

Best lot Cochins, Dr. Freeman,.....	\$1 00
“ Changhais, “	1 00
“ Polands, F. A. Hydenburgh, ...	1 00
“ Dorkings, Messrs. Glynn,.....	1 00
pair Bantams, Dr. Freeman,.....	1 00
Best lot of poultry owned by exhibitor, Dr. Freeman,.....	1 00
“ 3 large fowls of any kind, Messrs. Glynn,.....	1 00
“ lot of ducks, E. Landon,.....	1 00
“ “ mixed poultry, not less than 5, A. Clark,.....	1 00
“ coop of Dorkings, M. Wilson,.....	1 00
“ handsome coop of Polands, J. P. Murrell,.....	1 00

The committee would state that for the last six years they have watched with pleasure, and indeed, with interest, the great improvements in this particular branch of agriculture, and are convinced that it has attained such a position in the public estimation as will hereafter win the attention which it deserves. They feel constrained to say that a limited capital can in no way be more successfully employed than in the raising of such species of fowls as have deservedly made their way into popular favor; and they sincerely hope that breeders will not be fully satisfied with present advancement, but push onward to something approximating perfection.

R. S. GAGE,
JOHN BAKER,
F. W. CURTENIUS,
Committee.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Best 1 horse buggy, J. B. Cornell,.....	\$3 00
“ single covered carriage, “	3 00
“ corn sheller, A. Ames,.....	1 00
“ straw cutter, “	1 00
“ wheat cultivator, “	1 00
“ corn cultivator, “	1 00
“ opening plow, “	1 00
“ shovel “ E. Warren,.....	1 00

Best lot of castings, W. & Potter,.....	\$2 00
“ prairie plow, G. Upton,.....	1 00
“ fanning mill, M. Rozelle,.....	1 50

The attention of the committee was directed with pleasure to a great variety of implements not manufactured in the State, to all of which they would cheerfully have awarded premiums, but were forbidden by the rules of the society. Among them were plows, churns, farm wagons, corn shellers, meat cutters, &c.; nor can they pass silently over the splendid double carriage of D. W. Webster, without expressing themselves perfectly satisfied with it in every respect.

B. EARL,

D. BALL,

A. B. BROWN,

Committee.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Best sample of cheese, 20 lbs., M. Hydenburgh,.....	\$2 00
2d “ “ W. E. Bellows,.....	1 00
Best “ butter, “ M. Rosebrook,.....	2 00
2d “ “ J. Andrews,.....	1 00
Best 3 loaves bread, Wm. F. Woodward,.....	1 00
“ rag carpeting, C. Hall,.....	2 00
2d “ M. Wheelock,.....	1 00
Best piece flannel, H. Taylor,.....	2 00
2d “ “.....	1 00
Best patch work quilt, Mrs. Cox,.....	2 00
“ woolen stockings, Miss Sleeper,.....	50
“ woolen mittens, Miss Foster,.....	75
“ needlework, Mrs. Bliss,.....	1 00
“ muslin apron, Mrs. Sill,.....	1 00
“ ottoman cover, Mrs. Trask,.....	1 00
“ cotton stockings, Miss Fuller,.....	50

A. W. MACK,

MRS. D. B. WEBSTER,

MRS. S. TRAVER,

MISS H. TRASK,

Committee.

FLOWERS.

Best variety of flowers, H. D. Adams, ...	\$3 00
2d " Mrs. Mack, ...	2 00

S. S. COBB,
E. STETSON,
L. H. TRASK,
Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS PREMIUMS.

Best ladies' saddle horse, shown and ridden by a lady, owned by S. Hawley, Miss C. Hawley, ...	\$6 00
2d do do., Mrs. Newman, ...	4 00
3d do do., Mrs. Judson, (discretionary,)	2 00

The committee were so well pleased with the superior equestrian skill evinced by the several competitors, that they were for some time embarrassed in making their decision, but were in the end induced to report as above.

J. K. KNIGHT,
W. BALDWIN,
J. B. CORNELL,
Committee.

FLOUR.

Best specimen of flour of Farmers' Mills, Wm. Percival, ..	\$2 00
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The committee do not hesitate to pronounce the sample of flour exhibited by Mr. P. of superior quality, and would do credit to any flouring establishment in this State.

JNO. HALL,
A. WYMAN,
Committee.

PLOUGHING.

Best ploughing by a man, P. Vredenburg, ...	\$3 00
2d " A. Y. Moore, ...	2 00
Best ploughing by a boy, G. L. Clark, ...	3 00
2d " M. Milham, ...	2 00

They were well pleased with the work of plough owned by D. B. Webster, Esq., and operated by Mr. Vredenburgh, and recommend it for general use.

J. F. GILKY,
L. ELLISON,
Committee.

FARMS.

Best prairie farm, Aaron Eames, ...	\$6 00
2d " A. Y. Moore, ...	4 00
Best opening farm, John R. Glynn, ...	6 00

F. W. CURTENIUS,
Chairman.

Whole number of articles entered for competition, four hundred and fifty; number of members of Society, four hundred and seven-six; amount of money received at annual fair, \$338 25.

AMOS D. ALLEN,
Recording Secretary.

ADDRESS.

BY HON. EDWIN LAWRENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Kalamazoo County Ag'l Society:

The American Farmer, in his social, civil and political condition, stands pre-eminent among the husbandmen of the earth. Never before the settlement of this continent did circumstances exist so favorable to man's elevation and development. Never before were there united such a government, country and people; and never before, in the long history of man's progress, did every thing conspire to advance and improve his condition, as in our own happy land. Various causes have been assigned, as producing the separation of this from the mother country—the aggressions of the latter have been regarded as the exciting immediate cause of the revolution. They, indeed, may have hastened the final consummation, and lighted up that blaze of liberty which now illumines our own country, and

shines as a beacon of hope to the oppressed and down trodden nations of the earth; but at the time of the revolution, there existed, deeply and firmly seated in the bosoms of the American people, a higher and holier cause than the temporary and misguided legislation of England. That cause was the result of ages—the effect of the combined wisdom of all time—the development and enlightenment of the human mind—a marked and striking period in the eternal progress of the human soul.

It was from this elevated position of man's advancement, and on the returning dawn of human progression, after a long and dreary night of ages, mantled with death and desolation, that the fathers of America discovered, unfolded, and proclaimed the great and immortal truth, that freedom and equality are the natural and inalienable rights of man; and reared upon this foundation a superstructure of government unequalled in the beauty and symmetry of its proportions, by any model of ancient or modern time.

But it must be confessed, while passing this eulogium on the works of our fathers, that the political sun which they caused to rise and spread its healthful and benign influence over the nations of the earth like the great luminary of the natural world, has spots on its disk.

It is then to this unfolding and expansion of the human mind—to this progressive development of the human race, rather than to any accidental circumstances, that the American people and the world are indebted for the exhibition and practical demonstration of the great reality that man is capable of self government, and that kings and tyrants, pretending to hold authority by divine right, in fact base their only claim to power in the ignorance and degradation of their subjects. To the American farmer, then, it should ever be a source of everlasting thoughtfulness, that his lot has been cast upon our own favored land, and that there has been secured to him and his posterity, the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

The country which the husbandman is called upon to cultivate, is not only vast enough for a hundred empires, extending from ocean to ocean, and almost from the pole to the equator, embracing every variety of soil, climate and production, abounding in resources infinite and inexhaustable, but by the grandeur and sublimity of its mountains,

the magnitude and beauty of its lakes and rivers seems designated by the Almighty as a fit location for the growth and culture of great and ennobling principles.

With such a government, in such a country, and with a people enterprising, industrious and free, the situation of the American farmer excels that of the husbandman of any other nation, or time, and is most admirably adapted to the full and complete development of his avocation.

The husbandman's life has always seemed to me the most honorable and agreeable. Freed from the cares and perplexities which annoy and distress those engaged in mercantile and professional pursuits, the agriculturist lives in closer communion with nature, and with a proper appreciation of the beautiful and wonderful works around him, cannot but read in their truthful revelations, the goodness and wisdom of Him who made all things, and cannot but rejoice that he is permitted to exist and play his part in the grand drama of human life.

The philosophical farmer can never be an atheist. Every thing, every where, in his daily pursuits, proclaims to him the existence of a Great First Cause. A fitness and adaptation, a beauty and design, are every where apparent. The mineral, vegetable, animal and human kingdoms, all possess a separate and adequate adaptation, a beauty and variety, a fitness and progression, that bespeaks infinite and adorable wisdom. When the husbandman contemplates the qualities of the soil in which he sows his seed, and by the aid of chemistry learns to analyze the peculiar properties of that soil, and ascertains the invigorating and life-giving principles which each particle possesses; when he calls geology to his assistance, and for the first time learns the astounding fact that every particle of silica or sand which covers his field, once composed the solid rock, and has been reduced by the action of water and the elements, to its present dimensions; when he goes a step further, and discovers that the very atmosphere we breathe, is also inhaled by the blades of grain which have sprung from the ground; when he beholds the ammonia descending in the gentle rains, sipped by the tender leaf, and electricity darting from plant to plant and field to field, and all harmoniously and cordially uniting to produce the like of that which he had scattered upon

the earth, how his heart must glow with love and admiration at this wonderful exhibition of power and goodness! When he drives his sturdy cattle, curbs his prancing steed, or feeds his bleating flocks, and considers the peculiar adaptation of each to the uses and purposes for which they were intended, he cannot but be filled with wonder and astonishment. When he contemplates the seasons, their variety, their peculiar fitness for the growth of vegetation—when he observes the influence of the sun upon the growing crops, and hears in the threatening storm and pealing thunder, only the joyful notes of purification and health—or when he listens to the murmurings of the waterfall, or the warblings of the grove, how must his very heart melt in gratitude and thanksgiving to Him who hath created all things. And when, by the aid of astronomy, he gazes in the stillness of the starry night, upon the unfolding heavens, and observes innumerable suns giving light and heat to planetary systems like our own; when he, by the aid of the telescope, resolves the thin nebula into distant stars, and ascertains by accurate computation, that their light, traveling with the rapidity of that of our sun, would occupy two millions of years in reaching our earth, and that he beholds them, not as they now are, but as they were two millions of years ago; when he reflects that these innumerable suns and systems revolve on their axes, around each other, and together, around a great unknown incalculable centre, and with an accuracy and precision that shall not vary a second, in the distant future; when he beholds all these, moving thus harmoniously and gloriously, in the infinitude of space, and remembering that all these constitute but a bare speck in the universe of God, and that the use and design of all things were for the production, individualization, and development of the human soul, who is not lost in wonder and admiration at these displays of the infinite love, wisdom and power of the great Author of Nature!

The avocation of the husbandman, then, when united to an inquiring and discriminating mind, is well adapted to produce in his bosom emotions of love and reverence toward the Supreme Being.

The pursuit of the husbandman seems to be the natural employment of man. Society, by its present organization and the general scramble for and the rough and tumble policy of amassing wealth, at whatever hazard, drive many from this innocent and amusing av-

ocation. They cannot be contented with the small and perennial stream of wealth that gently ripples by the farmer's cottage door, but they desire the rushing of the golden torrent from the mountain top, that hardly has swollen its banks, and by its distant roaring given notice of its approach, ere its channel is dry and dusty, and nothing is left of its fancied stores but the rock, the crag, and the desolation. Others are ambitious of office or place, and if accustomed to rural life, for a season, perhaps, seek happiness in the solitudes at Lansing; or if fond of gymnastic exercises, in the bear gardens at Washington; or if desirous of making a show in the fashionable world, in playing monkey at some petty foreign court. But a little experience in the fancied joys to be derived from the smiles of popular favor, soon disgusts the aspirant, and if his means will permit, his inclination soon leads him to entrust his remaining hopes of happiness to the plow and the sickle, the field and the meadow. But others again who have ascended the heights of human ambition, and stood firm on the pinnacle of human fame, and listened without faltering, to the loud acclaim of "well done thou good and faithful servant," have descended from that lonely place and sought rest and retirement in the communion of nature at Mount Vernon or Marshfield.

Were all left to adopt the employment of their choice, other things being equal, scarcely any one would entirely reject the pleasures which naturally flow from the cultivation of the soil. If this were the case, the learned professions, as they are sometimes termed, instead of being crowded to suffocation and putrefaction, would hardly present force enough to explain the rusty dogmas of heathen time, or defend the crumbling relics of a barbarous age. Could the merchant make as much by farming as he hopes to by his mercantile operations, he would soon throw aside the yard stick and scissors, cease "to sand the sugar and water the rum," and fly to the sunshine and open fields for health and happiness. So with all men. None are entirely insensible to the pleasures of the husbandman's life, and did nature govern, few indeed would entirely neglect to worship at her shrine.

Having thus briefly noticed the condition of the American farmer, the influence which his intercourse with the works of nature would

be likely to produce, and the natural desire which all men have to participate in the enjoyments of the agriculturists life, let us for a moment consider some of the duties or characteristics of the true husbandman. The farmer, if he would prosper, should be the friend of industry and frugality. By these alone can he expect to be successful. The adage that

"He who by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive,"

is as true and applicable now, as when uttered as an infallible precept by poor Richard; and that other quaint but emphatic saying, "take care of the cents and the dollars will take care of themselves," has lost none of its truth by age or repetition. Live within your income; if unfortunate, contract your wants, and soon you will be able to handsomely gratify every honorable desire. Negligence and sloth will never satisfy the injunction, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread;" which, instead of being interpreted as a sentence of punishment, should be regarded as a merciful declaration of man's natural character. Industry is a virtue and ought to be practiced by every one who would carry out the great object of his being.

Again, the husbandman in the management of his farm, should do everything that is required by the laws of nature, and if I may use the expression, trust nothing to Providence. It is a common practice with many individuals to half feed their cattle, half till their land, do nothing in season, and trust to Providence for thrifty stock, and fruitful crops. This is the most absurd of all practices. It is, however, a common belief with no inconsiderable portion of mankind, and has gained credence by the advocacy of a false theology, that Providence sometimes specially interposes for the benefit of individuals. Now this doctrine supposes that the Deity is changeable, and can violate or annul his own laws. It will be found, I think, upon investigation, that there is a cause for every thing that exists—that that cause is eternal and immutable, and with given conditions, the same effects will always be produced. It is idle for any human being to suppose, that, for the accomodation of some drone, who half performs his duty, and expected to sponge the balance out of the laws of nature, the laws which control the planetary system, that can be calculated with the utmost accuracy for all coming time, that

the established principles of chemistry, that invariably produce the same result, or that the action of the atmosphere, which is as much the subject of law as any other created thing, or that the nourishing and invigorating properties of the soil, are to be stayed in their progress, reversed, or abolished. A good old New England lady being enquired of how she felt while a horse was running away with her, replied, "Oh, lame! I trusted to Providence until the breeching broke, and then I didn't know what to do." Just so with many farmers, they "trust to Providence until the breeching breaks," and then like the old lady, "don't know what to do." There is no use in hoping that your own neglects of duty will be remedied by any special interposition of Providence. Providence helps those who help themselves. If you find your head under water, you had better remove it within a reasonable time, than to leave it there, trusting that Providence will keep you from drowning. If you fall into the fire, you had better get out again, as quick as you can, rather than remain there, and while burning to a crisp, pray to Providence, all the time, that you may not be scorched. It is impossible for Providence to violate his own laws, for those laws are only the essences, attributes, or thoughts, if you please, of his being; and to suppose that the order of nature can, or will be reversed to accommodate our whims or ignorance, is to believe that the good and eternal First Cause of all things is as changable and fickle as ourselves. No! if you would raise good crops, cultivate your land thoroughly, enrich it with all the essentials which it lacks, sow in season, and be sure and put seed enough in the ground; or in other words, comply with the requisitions of nature—obey the laws which govern the vegetable kingdom, and Providence or no Providence, other things being equal, I will warrant you a fruitful harvest. The best and only rational way to trust to Providence is to investigate, comprehend, and obey the laws which he has established for the government of the universe, and by so doing you exhibit a real substantial confidence, based upon the unchangable and everlasting principles of His being, which will not only be productive of your own good, but will, in the estimation of the wise, throw additional glory around His great name. The Creator has nobly performed his part, and pronounced it "good." Let

us do ours, and we rarely shall have occasion to trust to Providence or blame Him for our short comings.

The farmer, if he would be successful in his farming operations, should keep up with the age in which he lies. Improvements in implements of husbandry are daily discovered, and various processes prescribed by scientific men for the enriching of the soil. These should not be despised and rejected. He should remember that he lives in a progressive age, and to suppose that perfection in agriculture was attained long ago, is to believe that progression or improvement in that science, at least, is forever barred. Many seem to think that the good old way is the best, and no argument can convince them that their grand fathers did not know how to cultivate the soil. These men are also very tenacious of the belief, that the changes, or quarters of the moon exercise a controlling influence over the weather, and that certain vegetables should be sown at peculiar stages of that satellite. With solemn visage they look at the new moon, and confidently prophesy wet or dry weather. It is, however, unfortunate for this theory, that with the same moon a great variety of weather exists at the same time, in different sections of the country, so that Michigan may be suffering with drouth, while New York is deluged with rain. They examine their almanacs carefully, to ascertain at what time to sow their peas and cucumbers, to wean their calves and kill their hogs, that the pork may swell in the pot; but when you recommend to them the perusal of some valuable scientific treatise upon the subject of agriculture, they shrink from the idea with as much horror as they would to first behold the new moon over their left shoulder, or start on Friday to go a journey. The world is full of superstitions and errors, and these conservatives in agriculture have their full proportion.

These sticklers for the good old way, to be consistent, should walk or ride on horseback, instead of patronizing these new fangled scientific concerns called railroads, whose cars, with the ease of your own armed chair, and with the elegance of a well furnished parlor, will carry you along at the rate of a thousand miles a day. They should shove off their old canoe and paddle along the shore, instead of reclining in the saloon or treading the mighty deck of the magnificent steamer, which, regardless of wind and tide, majestically plows her

course around the globe. They should send their communications to their friends by some traveller or mail rider, instead of employing the lightning telegraph, which outstrips the sun in its course, and conveys information from the east to the west in less than no time. They should do as their grand fathers did in all things, if they insist in imitating them in farming.

This opposition to innovation upon established customs, when directed by reason may be useful, but a blind, headstrong, dogmatic denunciation of everything that is new, or surpasses our modicum of knowledge and experience, is unjust, and unworthy of a reasonable being. The result of such a course will only place us in the back ground, when by taking cognizance of the improvements of the age, we might rank with the foremost in the pursuit of useful knowledge.

Opposition to the truths of science never did and never will destroy them. They will live in spite of resistance, and he acts wisely who does not fear to investigate truth. When Gallileo declared that the earth revolved on its own axis, he was cast into prison by the wise-acres of his time. When the present mode of amputating a limb, and taking up the arteries, was discovered, the medical faculty resisted its introduction into their practice, and continued for a long time, to use for that operation *a red-hot knife*. When vaxination was discovered as a preventive of the small pox, its use was opposed by some, for years, as being contrary to the will of God.

Much opposition exists to what is termed book farming. This opposition springs from a variety of causes. It must be admitted that much which appears in the agricultural periodicals, is of an unimportant and trifling nature; and that many things there recommended, by a change of circumstances, would be entirely useless. That the mode of farming adopted in different countries, and under different social systems—that the productions suitable to one country, and one object to be attained, should not be alike applicable to our own country and circumstances, is a proposition that would seem self-evident; yet the various modes of culture, and the various products of almost all countries and climates, have been recommended as great improvements upon our system of agriculture. When, however, some fool-hardy husbandman has undertaken to reverse the laws of climate, and make southern productions flourish in northern regions,

or in a corn-growing region has substituted therefor the watery rutabaga, he of course has met with inevitable disappointment. From such unprofitable and unreasonable experiments much dissatisfaction and disgust has naturally arisen against book farming. But because written productions sometimes contain erroneous views upon the subjects on which they treat, and when applied in practice, prove abortive, is that any good reason for utterly discarding all the important truths contained in them? Because the arts of writing and printing are liable to be devoted to the recording and promulgating of error, is that a sufficient reason for abolishing those important inventions? Because the organs of speech do not always utter the truth, is that a substantial cause for absolute silence? Men, in culling information from written works upon the subject of agriculture, should exercise the same reason and judgment as they would in reading on any other subject, and adopt into their practice only those things which the peculiar circumstances of each case require. To refuse to read because error may be mingled with truth, would forever close every volume that ever was, or ever will be written. Every science, that has required ages to bring it to its present state of correctness or perfection, by such a rule, would be entirely excluded from human knowledge, because there is no branch of science which does not contain error. What may be regarded to-day as undoubted truth, to-morrow, by subsequent discoveries, may be shown to be manifest error; and to denounce any volume upon any subject because the ultimatum of human knowledge on that subject has not yet been attained, is practically to discard all the information and wisdom which man in his progress has yet acquired. Infallibility in human productions is not to be expected, and he who refuses to investigate, because liable to embrace error, will make but little advance toward improvement. Read, then, all the valuable works connected with the subject of agriculture; investigate every science that has any relation to it; and, in fine, open your minds fully to the examination and mastery of all truth, and by the aid of your judgments, decide what is and what is not worthy of belief and practice.

Having thus hastily and imperfectly considered some of the more obvious duties of the husbandman, permit me to relieve your patience by directing your attention for a moment, to the cultivation of that

soil whose productiveness shall live forever, and whose fertility shall increase by successive and constant cropping. Let me say to you, then, above all things, cultivate the understanding. Open wide the flood-gates of information. Place no trammel, no shackle on the human mind. Let the spring-tides of truth rise high and long—let the ocean of universal being be spread out as on a scroll, to the young and susceptible intellect, and let reason sit at the helm, and guide the bark to the realms of invisible and eternal truth. Let no rocks or quicksands of doubt drive him from his onward course, but fearless of all the storms that may surround him, let him steer straight on towards the harbor of infinite truth. This is his privilege, and his destiny. Let nature shine in its own loveliness—throw not a shade or a mark on the beautiful view ;—but let the firmament on high, and the earth beneath, proclaim in unmistakable accents, the power and wisdom of God. Let his mind be free as the winds of heaven, and lulled only by the full fruition of eternal joys. Cast no shade of sorrow over his infant brow by instilling into his mind mythological tales of yore, but teach him to gaze from the windows of his own soul upon the immortal and eternal truths everywhere spread around him. Teach him to examine, investigate, and determine for himself—teach him to love truth for truth's sake, and spurn evil, as to be avoided. Raise him aloft by the powers of your own minds, to the realms of the second life, and let him live, as preparing for that, and as adorning this. Be careful to early instil into his mind the constant and universal habit of thought. Learn him to teach instead of being taught—learn him to rely upon his own judgment, instead of relying upon that of others; learn him to fear nothing but evil, and love nothing but truth—for truth is immortal and cannot die. Learn him to leap over the barriers of present human knowledge, and ascend in the scale of human progression to the regions of endless thought. Learn him to leave behind the errors of his ancestors, and strike out for himself and his posterity a name and character that shall be worth the having in this life, and that which is to come. In short, let him be a man, and not a slave. Let him rise above the petty ambition of his time, and show to the world that man in his true character is but little lower than the angels, and closely allied to God himself, “in whom he lives, moves, and has his

being." Let him spurn the paltry bribes of political strife, and ascend as on a ladder of eternal strength the gateway to immortality, thus securing to himself a ready admittance to the realms of peace and joy, and setting an example to his fellow men that shall be as lasting as time. This is his duty—this is his privilege, and by the help of God, this shall be his certain destiny.

Press onward all ye maidens, to the great work of reforming mankind and the world. In your hands is placed the powerful wand, by which the human mind is to be wielded, as the straws of the field by the passing wind. Raise it in the cause of humanity. Raise it high, and hold it there. Let it never fall or waver. Be proud of your situation, and of the immense good at your disposal; but never fear to condescend to be virtuous and free—virtuous as the night-shade of love's holy taper, and free as the morning dews of universal fragrance. Oh! love to do good, and teach it to others by thy lovely and captivating example. Fear not the vain boastings of your enemies, or the flippant flatteries of friends, but right onward and upward let every aspiration of your heart, and every thought of your mind, be constantly directed. Peace shall fall around you as a mantle, and hope shall blaze in your eye as the morning star in the east. Bless, and blessed shalt thou be—love, and loved shalt thou live, and happy shalt thou die.

To thee, in an eminent degree, the daughter of man! is entrusted the destiny of the world. To thee belongs the fearful responsibility of rearing the young, so that he shall be a blessing to his generation and time. To thee, the world looks for protection and support; and to thee, its destinies are closely bound. Disappoint not the hopes that are centered in thee, but like the cornucopious which precede the rising day, let thy powerful influence shine as the certain prelude of that great and notable day, when peace shall reign upon earth, and happiness dwell in every bosom. To thy efforts and thy will, must bend the stern dogmas of men, and the hopes of the future, like the rolling mists of the morning, must give way to the realities of an eternal day. Go on, then, in the beauties of thy nature, to gladden the hearts of men, by implanting in them the eternal principles of love and joy, which are the necessary concomitants of a progressed and progressing state of being. Be true to thy natures,

and hope shall die in fruition, and joy shine as a beacon light to those behind. Do thy duty, and heaven will bless thee.

But what shall we say to thee, oh! man? What shall quell the natural stubbornness of thy brow, and sooth the scornful look of thy life? What shall pacify thy longings for immortality? What shall raise thee to thy proper standing? What shall make thee what thou mayst be? Truth, eternal, unutterable truth, can alone redeem thee from thy present situation, and elevate thee to thy true dignity. Seek truth, then, wherever found, as you would the jewel of great price. It will make you rich indeed. The ordinary riches of the world vanish with the usage; but truth shall live forever, a treasure of heaven to man given, to raise him from the cares and toils of life to the blessed scenes of his upper home. Labor not, then, for that which perishes, but lay up your treasures in heaven, where destruction is not known, and injury never comes. Rejoice that thou art a man, destined in the progress of time to be like a god!

Fear not the frowns of the ignorant, or the scorn of the undeveloped, but pursue thy course steadily and firmly, for in it will be found joys unspeakable, and full of glory. Let no human obstacle impede thy onward progress, but joyful and glad, ascend the pathway of human life to the realms of beatitude on high. Drive from thee the relics of other times, and let your reason, untrammelled and free, survey the whole field of nature, and from its observation, learn the truth of immortal life. For what else do you live, than to perform the duties assigned you creditably and profitably, and then ascend to a higher scale of being, like the butterfly, having left the crysolis behind, seeing its way to realms before unknown, and unseen. Rejoice in thy existence, as the precursor of joys untold and undreamed. Remember thy destiny, and act accordingly. Do good to all men, for in this your happiness will consist. Without it you never can realize your hopes of heaven. Law, immutable law, governs heaven, as it does earth, and he who would enjoy the one and reach the other, must be the child of obedience, as in that consists the natural and proper preparation for the enjoyment of both. Do good, then, as this is the law, the way and the truth. Fear not the remarks of men, the finger of the scornful, or the chains of the op-

pressor, but in the fulness of thy natural freedom, press onward and upward for thy high and holy calling. Be patient and industrious—live and let live—but in all things honor thy nation and thy God. Fear not the trifling censures of the indiscreet, or the muttering reproaches of the ungodly, but raise thyself like the luminary of day, to be a burning and shining light to all around you. Go on, then, as you have begun, peacefully and joyously, and hope and truth shall sit on thy brow, like meteors of love to illuminate and bless the children of men. Go on, then, on earth as you would in Heaven, and blessing the day of thy birth, thou shalt be blessed in the day of thy death.

REPORT

OF THE KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The third Agricultural and Horticultural Fair was held at Grand Rapids, Oct. 5, 1852.

The committee on cattle report as follows :

DEVON.

Best 2 year old bull, J. J. Buck,	\$2 00
“ cow, “	1 00
“ calf, “	1 00

DURHAM.

Best 2 year old bull, Hiram Rhodes,	\$2 00
“ cow, “	1 00
“ heifer, A. L. Chubb,	1 00
“ bull calf, which was superior to any thing of the kind ever exhibited in this county, at this or any previous fair; also a heifer calf almost the equal, both raised by the exhibitor, Porter Reed,	1 00

NATIVES.

Best cow, A. X. Cary,	\$2 00
2d “ Porter Reed,	1 00
Best yearling heifer, D. Meach,	1 00
“ calf, Andrew Loomis,	1 00
“ working oxen, Solomon Wright,	2 00
2d best “ Hiram Rhodes,	1 00

The committee on cattle regret to say that the exhibit was not such as it should be, knowing as they did, that there were many better specimens in the county, that might have been brought forward. They

would respectfully urge the farmers to bring in their stock and compare it with their neighbors ; by so doing they would be better able to judge which of the kinds was the most desirable to raise. They would further say, that under some of the heads on which premiums were offered, there was none worthy of award.

It is to be hoped that the farmers will not suffer a report of this kind to appear again, as it is the wish to make entirely a different one the ensuing year.

HORSES.

Best stallion 4 years old,	C. C. Norton,	\$2 00
“ 3 “	Jas. Lockwood,	2 00
2d best “ 3 “	Christopher Misner,	1 00
Best colt 3 “	Wm. Birdsall,	1 00
2d “ 3 “	C. Misner,	50
“ 2 “	Wm. Birdsall,	1 00
2d “ 2 “	J. W. Webster,	50
Best mare colt,	J. Rogers,	1 00
2d “ “	C. Guild,	50
Best matched geldings,	S. Wright,	1 00
“ yearling horse colt,	J. Edison,	1 00
2d best “ “	Geo. Young,	50
Best yearling mare,	J. B. Hogadone,	1 00
2d “ “	F. Blood,	50
Best sucking colt,	D. Meach,	1 00
2d “ “	O. H. Foote,	50
Best brooding mare,	D. Meach,	2 00
2d “ “	“	1 00
Best matched horses,	I. R. Edison,	2 00
2d “ “	E. W. Norton,	1 00
Best single horse,	Chas. McCarthy,	1 00
2d “ “	J. M. Nelson,	50

The show of horses was better than in former years, and more spirit of rivalry seen. Judging from this, there was a decided improvement on horses exhibited, and a feeling to produce the better kind of stock.

SHEEP.

Best fine wooled buck, Wm. Whitney,.....	\$2 00
2d " A. L. Chubb,.....	1 00
Best pen 3 ewes, " 	1 00
" lambs, Wm. Whitney,.....	1 00
Best common wool buck, E. W. Norton,.....	1 00
2d " " A. Loomis,.....	1 00
Best 3 lambs, long wool, C. Maracle,.....	1 00
The show of sheep not large, but very good.	

SWINE.

Best boar, A. L. Chubb,.....	1 00
" sow, " 	1 00
But few exhibited, very good what there was.	

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &C.

Best farm wagon, G. C. & J. O. Fitch,.....	1 00
" cultivator, Avery Brown,.....	1 00
" grain cradle, B. Hoag,.....	1 00
" horse rake, J. Rogers,.....	1 00
" corn sheller, " 	1 00
" subsoil plow, Stone & Dean,.....	1 00
" fanning mill, Renwick & Brother,.....	1 00
" straw cutter, Foster & Parry,.....	1 00

WAGON HUBS.

Best morticed wagon hubs,.....	\$1 00
An agricultural furnace and chain pump shown by Foster & Parry, the public would do well to look at, combining many qualities worthy of particular notice.	

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best wool blanket, J. Rogers,.....	\$0 50
" 10 yards flannel, I. Jones,.....	1 00
" wool carpet, T. Dean,.....	1 00
" patch work quilt, (no name,).....	1 00
2d " J. Rogers,.....	50
Best pair wool stockings, Mrs. H. Seymour,.....	50
" socks, Mrs. S. Armstrong,.....	50
" worsted stockings, Mrs. A. Brace,.....	50

Best pair cotton stockings, Mrs. H. Seymour,.....	\$ 50
“ wool mittens, Mrs. Schermerhorn,.....	50
Best ornamental needle work, Mrs. E. S. Marsh,.....	50
“ ottoman cover, Mrs. L. E. Patten,.....	50
“ counter pane spread, Mrs. S. B. Hinsdill,.....	1 00
“ worsted work, Miss Kent,.....	50
“ hearth rug, Mrs. H. R. Williams,.....	50
“ best tidy nett, Mrs. W. Woodward,.....	50
“ French needle work pocket handkerchiefs, very pretty, Mrs. T. Sinclair,.....	50
“ floral design,.....	50

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.

Best 5 lbs. butter, H. Seymour,.....	1 00
2d “ J. Rogers,.....	50
Best cheese, J. Rogers,.....	1 00
2d “ H. B. Smith,.....	50
Best honey, M. Cummings,.....	1 00
“ maple sugar, (no number,).....	1 00
“ daguerrean, A. H. Proctor,.....	1 00
“ cage birds, W. S. Gunn,.....	50

EDGE TOOLS.

Best axe, Cook, Blain & Gunn,.....	\$0 50
Best lot of tools, comprising broad-axe, hand-axe, shingle shave, carpenter's shave, set cooper's tools; all of which does great credit to the manufacturers, and were worthy of separate premiums, and were such as eastern or Eu- ropean manufacturers might be proud of producing; all of which were from the shop of Messrs. Cook, Blain & Gunn, city of Grand Rapids,.....	3 00

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Best fall apples, T. Dean,.....	\$1 00
2d “ H. B. Smith,.....	50
Best winter apples, S. M.	1 00
“ and greatest variety, D. Hatch,.....	1 00
2d “ “	1 00
Best dozen peaches, I. S. Hatch,.....	1 00
2d “ D. Hatch,.....	50

Best specimen grapes, Joseph Escott, ...	50
“ peck potatoes, A. Loomis, ...	50
“ rutabagas, S. Wright, ...	50
“ squash, L. Bement, ...	50
“ pumpkins, H. Seymour, ...	50
“ beets, Jas. Ewing, ...	50
“ onions, D. Schermerhorn, ...	50

GRAIN.

Best half bushel wheat, D. Schermerhorn, ...	\$1 00
“ specimen corn, G. M. Barker, ...	50

There was exhibited furniture from the shop of Messrs. Powers & Ball, of this city, worthy of premiums, which was neatly manufactured, but probably owing to some one of the committees, supposing that it did not come under their head, I regret to say it was neglected.

Upon the whole examination of the exhibits, and the general feeling seen and felt, the progress of this society is onward, and is destined to become of very general interest, all it wants is the co-operation of all the different branches of industry, and a feeling of determination not to be outdone by our neighboring counties; all of these things can and will be accomplished from present appearances. There was a larger amount of premiums paid this season than of any former year. The society was addressed by different individuals on the ground, which I trust had its effect. Go ahead, farmers, mechanics and artizans; push along, and never take hold of the plow and look back.

D. HATCH,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE LENAWEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1852.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society:*

SIR—At the annual meeting of the Lenawee County Agricultural Society, for the year 1852, the following officers were elected, and have since served:

President—PETER R. ADAMS.

Recording Secretary—Thomas M. Cooley.

Treasurer—Langford G. Berry.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Scott.

Vice Presidents—F. C. Beaman, A. R. Tiffany, J. W. Kennedy, P. Wilson, J. D. Thompson, H. M. Dayton, Wm. Ten Brook.

Executive Committee—E. J. Baldwin, C. Baldwin, R. Bidleman, H. S. Bowen, J. Cheney, D. H. Deming, S. Eaton, J. Gillam, S. S. Goff, B. J. Harvey, J. Iveson, F. A. Kennedy, J. Miller, W. H. Osborn, G. D. Perry, O. M. Roode, E. Rulan, J. W. Scott, D. Shaver, W. Ten Brook, and N. S. Wheeler, being one from each township in the county, and one from the village of Adrian.

Under the management of these officers the Society has been prosperous, and I propose in this report to give you a brief statement of its operations during the past year, and of the general condition of agriculture and horticulture in the county, so far as I may be able to do so.

WEEKLY MEETINGS.

Every Friday afternoon during the season, the society has held meetings for the exhibition and comparison of horticultural produc-

tions. Great interest was manifested in these meetings during the entire season, the attendance was usually good, and notwithstanding the severe drought that prevailed a large portion of the season, a fine show of choice flowers was generally made. To this show by far the largest contributor was MRS. VOLNEY SPALDING, by the lamented death of whom in the latter part of the season, the cause of horticulture in this county, suffered a severe blow.

FRUIT.

The show of fruits was also generally good. Cherries, plums and grapes in particular, were exhibited in great perfection, and giving evidence of the peculiar adaptedness of our climate and soil to their culture. Finer specimens of the Elton, the Black Tartarian, the Grafion, the Belle de Choisy and some other varieties of cherries are seldom seen than those exhibited at these meetings. The plum is cultivated here almost exclusively by amateurs, the ravages of the *curculio* having discouraged its culture generally. Experience shows, however, that the obstacle arising from this source is less formidable than has been supposed—that the destruction of the insect in any particular locality or season, reduces their number materially the next, and leaves the possibility of producing this delicious fruit with such care and attention only as the fruit will well repay.

In their report to the executive committee, the committee on fruits say:

"The committee in concluding their labors take great pleasure in saying that a decided improvement is visible every year in the culture of fruit in this county. There is scarcely a valuable variety of fruit not very recently originated that is not now in cultivation in our midst; and an improved taste in fruit culture is not confined as formerly to a very few, but by the aid of our weekly meetings and of our yearly fairs, is being gradually extended to the community at large. We see less and less every year of the worthless old varieties, and our nursery men and those of the neighboring states can bear testimony that immense numbers of valuable fruit trees are being every year transplanted among the citizens of Lenawee. The weekly meetings of the society have been much better attended this year than the last, and those of us who have been in the practice of attending such meetings in other places believe that the interest ta-

ken in them here is greater than is usual with similar societies elsewhere.

"When we take these facts into consideration, together with the fact that the soil of our county is unsurpassed anywhere in adaptedness to the culture of fruit, we think we can safely predict that the day is near at hand when we may successfully compete with the world in the culture of all fruits congenial to a northern climate."

The following is a list of the fruits presented during the season :

Apples—Tart Bough, Yellow Harvest, Red Astracan, Summer Queen, Rambo, Early Joe, Sweet Bough, Spice Sweeting, Sine quanon, English Golden Russet, Summer Spitzenburgh, Pumpkin Sweet, Late Strawberry, Lemon Apple, Maiden Blush, Fameuse, Garden Royal, Northern Spy, Fall Pippin, Bellmont, Hawley, Swaar, Rawle's Jannet, R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Winter Bough, Vandevere, Red Calville, Westfield Seek no-farther, Ladies' Sweeting, Tolman Sweeting, Lady Washington, Bellefleur, Spitzenburgh, Newton Pippin, Cornish Gilliflower, Herfordshire Pearmain, Blue Pearmain, Fallawater, Jonathan, Roxbury Russet, Autumn Swaar and Snow Apple.

Pears—Madeline, Early Virgalieu, Bartlett, White and Gray Doyenne, Louise Bonne d' Jersey, Seckel, Passe Colmar, Frederick of Wirtemberg, Winter Nellis, Easter Bergamot, Easter Beurre and Duchess d' Angouleme.

Peaches—Red Rareripe, Early Ann, Sweetwater, Tillotson, Honest John, Early York, Cook's Yellow Rareripe, Yellow Alberge, N. Y. Rareripe, Melocoton, Bergen's Yellow, George 4th, Royal George, Crawford's Early, Grosse Mignon, Noblesse, Late Red Rareripe, Oldmixon Freestone, Oldmixon Cling, Lemon Cling, and varieties of Melocoton.

Plums—Prince's Imperial Gage, Sweet Gage, Washington, Huling's Superb, Mediteranean, Duane's French Purple, Blue Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Jefferson, Blue Damson, St. Catharine's and Lombard.

Strawberries—Black Prince, White Alpine, Crimson Cone, Hovey's Seedling, Ross' Phoenix, Burr's New Pine, Dundee, Large Early Scarlet, Old Hudson, Boston Pine, Swainston Seedling, Prolific Hautbois, Prince of Orleans and Cincinnati Hudson.

Grapes—White Sweetwater, Clinton, Isabella, Catawba, Alexan-
der, and a very promising seedling from the Isabella.

Cherries—Beauman's May, Black Tartarean, Elton, Mayduke,
Belle de Choisy, Black Eagle, Heart Shaped Bigareau, Harned's
Seedling, Madison Bigareau, White Bigareau, Yellow Spanish, Black
Heart, Downing's Seedling, Large Red Bigareau, Florence, Napole-
on, Late Duke, Sparhawk's Honey, White Heart, Manning's Black
Heart, Colwell White Heart, Downer's Late Red, Black Bigareau,
Elkhorn, Golden Gage, Belle Magnificent, and Late Bleeding heart.

Raspberries—Yellow and Red Antwerp, Franconia, Fastolf, Red
Cecilia, and American White and Black.

Currants—Red and White Dutch, May Victoria, Cherry, Black
Naples. Black English.

Gooseberries—Crown Bob, and others.

Figs—One variety.

The very dry season was unfavorable to the growth of large spec-
imens of fruit, but the exhibition through the season was better than
ever before, and shows improved culture.

WOOL.

The amount of wool purchased in the county for exportation the
present year, and the price paid per pound, are as follows:

Place of purchase.	Am't bought.	Highest price.	Lowest.	Average.
Adrian, ...	171,400 lbs.,	37½c.,	20c.,	31c.
Blissfield, ...	2,000			31
Clinton, ...	16,000	37½	25	32
Hudson, ...	32,046	40	22	32½
Rollin, ...	2,700	33	24	31½
Tecumseh, ...	40,000	38	25	32½

Small purchases, the precise amount of which I have not been
able to obtain, were also made at other points in the county than
those above given. I have estimated this amount at 6,000 pounds,
making a total of about 270,000 pounds, purchased at an average
price of 31½ cents. Some small portion of this was produced in
adjoining counties, but I think an equal amount from this found its
way to other markets. About eighty-five thousand dollars, therefore
was paid to the farmers of the county the present year for the sur-
plus of the wool crop, after supplying the wants of home manufac-
ture and the local factories.

Some 20,000 sheep have this year been purchased in this county, to be slaughtered for their hides and tallow.

The breeds of sheep in the county are now being rapidly improved. The number of full-blooded Paular Merinos is now quite considerable, and the Leicestershire is being introduced to a considerable extent, and seems to be fast growing in general favor.

THE CROPS. Owing to the extreme drouth of the season, the crops of the county, except wheat, were much below an average yield. The best five acres of corn reported to the Society, averaged a trifle less than 100 bushels to the acre; the best acre of wheat produced 49 bushels; the best one-fourth acre of ruta-bagas yet reported, produced 137 bushels; and the best one-eighth acre of sweet potatoes, 14 bushels.

The cultivation of tobacco in the county has been commenced, and promises well; but the Executive Committee declined to offer any premium upon it.

VILLAGE SOCIETIES, &c. In the village of Tecumseh is established a Horticultural Society, of the operations of which for the past year I am uninformed. A similar Society in Adrian, is in a highly prosperous state, and is accomplishing much good. Dr. D. K. UNDERWOOD, is President.

In one of the school districts of Tecumseh is also established an Agricultural Society, which is said to be highly prosperous. I know of none others in the county, and none of these are auxiliary to the County Society.

THE COUNTY FAIR. The County Fair was held at Adrian on the 6th and 7th of October, and was the most successful one yet held by the Society. The weather was propitious, and the neat and tasteful manner in which the show grounds were fitted up, excited the admiration of all who visited them, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. The number of entries for premiums were as follows: Farms, 4; Grade Cattle, 21; Blood Cattle, 29; Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, 32; Horses, 71; Sheep and Wool, 36; Swine, 5; Plowing Match, 6; Farm Implements, 26; Domestic Manufactures, 83; Mechanic Arts, 22; Flour, 3; Seeds, Crops and Vegetables, 158; Butter and Cheese, 12; Honey and Sugar, 6; Drawings,

Paintings, &c., 6; Poultry, 16; fruits, 62; Flowers, 11; Ornamental, Needle and Shell Work, 31; Miscellaneous, 14.

The amount of premiums awarded will be between \$500 and \$600, and at the close of the present year the Society will not only be entirely out of debt, but will have a surplus fund of about \$300. in the hands of the Treasurer.

The tickets of membership to our Society are fifty cents each, admitting the members and his family to the Fair Grounds. Single tickets to the Fair are sold at 12½ cents each.

I attach hereto in schedules, first, a statement of the premiums awarded by the Society for the present year; second, the address of Hon. Fielder S. Snow at the County Fair; third, the statement of T. H. Bailey, as to the condition and management of his premium farm.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS M. COOLEY,

Sec'y Lenawee Co. Ag. Society.

The following is a list of premiums awarded by the executive committee immediately after the Annual Fair :

ON FARMS.

Best cultivated farm, regard being had to the quantity and quality of the produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and actual profits, Dr. T. H. Bailey, of Adrian, \$10 00

HORSES FOR ALL WORK.

Best stallion, Marshall & Thayer's Sampson,.....	6 00
2d " J. Livesay's Messenger,.....	4 00
3d " John Pettit, "	2 00

BLOOD HORSES.

Best stallion, W. Smith, Post Boy,.....	\$6 00
2d " S. Rappleye. Barney Cole,.....	4 00

MARES FOR ALL WORK.

Best, J. S. & D. S. Giles,.....	6 00
2d " A. Hoeg,.....	4 00
3d " J. H. Schrieder,.....	2 00

BLOOD MARES.

Best, H. H. Keyser, ...	6 00
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THREE YEAR OLD COLTS.

Best stallion, A. W. Simmons,	3 00
2d " A. Hoeg,	2 00
Best mare, John Miller,	3 00
2d " C. Russ	2 00
Best span matched horses, P. J. Spalding,	6 00
2d " H. Randolph,	4 00
Best single horse, E. H. Raymond,	3 00
2d " A. Barnard,	2 00

PLOWING MATCH.

1st premium, P. R. Adams,	\$6 00
2d " C. Sparhawk,	4 00
3d " A. J. Carpenter,	2 00

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Best Merino buck over 2 years old, W. Wright,	\$4 00
2d " " " R. R. Beecher,	2 00
3d " " " R. Skeeles,	1 00
Best 5 Merino ewes, A. M. Wimple,	5 00
2d " 5 " H. M. Fisk,	3 00
Best 5 Merino lambs, "	5 00
2d " 5 " A. J. Hunter,	3 00
Best Saxon buck, N. S. Wheeler,	4 00
2d " " W. Wimple,	2 00
3d " " T. H. Bailey,	1 00
Best 5 Saxon ewes, "	5 00
" long wool buck, A. Gage,	3 00
" 5 " ewe lambs, N. N. Woodford,	3 00
" 5 fat wethers, W. Gilbert,	3 00
2d " 5 " D. W. Baker,	2 00

SWINE.

Best boar, Alanson Wolsey,	4 00
2d " Isaac Adams,	2 00

SEEDS AND CROPS.

Best acre winter wheat, (49 bushels) Stephen Perkins,	3 00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seed winter wheat, P. R. Adams,	1 00

BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY AND SUGAR.

Best sample butter, Mrs. B. Kent,	3 00
2d " " J. Stretch,	2 00

Best lot of cheese, Mrs. H. Higby, ...	\$ 3 00
2d " " T. H. Bailey, ...	2 00
3d " " T. C. Swift, ...	1 00
Best maple sugar, G. D. Bascom, ...	2 00
2d " " N. Ramsdell, ...	1 00
Best lot of honey, "	2 00
2d " " E. W. Goheen, ...	1 00

VEGETABLES.

Best and greatest variety of vegetables, Sam'l Rappleye, ..	3 00
2d " " " Wm. Buel, ...	2 00
12 best carrots, S. Rappleye, ...	50
" table beets, B. Wilson, ...	50
" parsnips, "	50
" onions, Wm. Buel, ...	50
3 " cabbage heads, O. F. Buel, ...	50
12 best tomatoes, Wm. Buel, ...	50
" sweet potatoes, A. West, ...	50
Best pie plant, A. Mills, ...	50
" $\frac{1}{2}$ peck Lima beans, W. Tenbrook, ...	50
" pumpkin, G. L. Crane, ...	50
" 12 ears seed corn, E. Sparhawk, ...	50
" $\frac{1}{2}$ peck table potatoes, W. C. Wier, ...	50
" winter squash, J. V. Goheen, ...	50

POULTRY.

Best lot of Polands, D. K. Underwood, ...	1 00
" large fowls, Mr. Lovett, ...	1 00
" Dorkings, T. C. Swift, ...	1 00
Lot of different kinds, Delos M. Baker, ...	1 00
Best lot of turkies, Mrs. Samuel Pond, ...	1 00

FRUITS.

Best and greatest variety summer apples, A. S. Cornell, ...	\$3 00
2d " " " Wm. Ten Brook, ...	2 00
3d " " " T. H. Bailey, ...	1 00
Best and greatest collection fall and winter apples, C. Crane, ..	3 00
2d " " " T. H. Bailey, ...	2 00
3d " " " J. S. Clark, ...	1 00

Best six winter varieties, George L. Crane, ...	\$3 00
2d " B. J. Harvey, ...	2 00
3d " Calvin Crane, ...	1 00
Best single variety summer apples, (yellow harvest) Sam'l Lathrop, ...	1 00
Best single variety fall apples, (fall pippins,) Jervis Cheney,	1 00
Best " winter apples, (yellow bellefleurs,) G. Ten Brook, ...	1 00
Best and greatest collection fall and winter pears, A. S. Cor- nell, ...	3 00
2d best do., B. J. Harvey, ...	2 00
Best single variety summer pears, (Bartlett,) D. K. Under- wood, ...	1 00
Best single variety fall pears, (Gray Doyenne,) B. J. Harvey,	1 00
Best single variety winter pears, (Passe Colmar,) D. K. Un- derwood, ...	1 00
Best and greatest variety early peaches, J. M. Meritt, ...	3 00
2d " " D. K. Underwood, ...	2 00
Best single variety early peaches, (Royal George) J. M. Meritt,	1 00
" and greatest variety plums, A. S. Cornell, ...	3 00
2d " " B. F. Strong, ...	2 00
Best single variety, (Jefferson,) A. S. Cornell, ...	1 00
" and greatest variety cherries, " 	3 00
2d " " S. Lathrop, ...	2 00
3d " " D. K. Underwood, ...	1 00
Best single variety, (Elton,) D. K. Underwood, ...	2 00
2d " (Black Tartarean,) D. D. Sinclair, ...	1 00
Best and greatest variety orange quinces, Mrs. Isaac Deane,	2 00
2d " " B. F. Strong, ...	1 00
Best " other quinces, B. J. Harvey, ...	2 00
2d " " Calvin Crane, ...	1 00
Best " grapes, B. F. Strong, ...	3 00
2d " " I. Bidwell, ...	2 00
3d " " Wm. Ten Brook, ...	1 00
Best single variety, (Isabella,) A. Barnard, ...	2 00
2d " (Catawba,) B. F. Strong, ...	1 00

Best and greatest variety strawberries, S. Lathrop, ...	2 00
2d " " B. W. Steer, ...	1 00
Best single variety, (Burr's New Pine,) S. Lathrop, ...	1 00
Fine plate of large strawberries, W. Flowers, .. Trans. State Society.	
Best and greatest variety raspberries, S. Lathrop, ...	2 00
2d " " A. S. Cornell, ...	1 00
Best single variety, (Franconia) D. K. Underhood, ...	1 00
" and greatest variety currants, A. S. Cornell, ...	1 00
" single variety, B. F. Strong, ...	1 00

FLOUR.

No premiums were awarded on flour, the exhibitors not having furnished the committee with a statement of the amount of wheat from which the flour was made, as the rules required.

PAINTINGS, &C.

Best oil painting, Mrs. A. F. Bixby, ...	\$1 00
" daguerreotypes, G. W. Merrick, ...	1 00

GRADE CATTLE.

Best two year old ^m bull, N. Ramsdell, ...	\$4 00
2d " " W. Stinson, ...	3 00
Best yearling bull, J. Service, ...	3 00
2d " Sam'l Bowerman, ...	2 00
3d " Austin Love, ...	1 00
Best pair fat oxen, G. T. McKenzie, ...	5 00
2d " A. J. Hood, ...	3 00
Best fat cow, W. D. Page, ...	3 00
Best 3 year old bull, 2d prem., J. L. Royce, ...	5 00

BLOOD CATTLE.

Best Devon bull, S. Myers, ...	8 00
" cow, "	8 00
Best Durham bull, J. B. Wells, ...	3 00
2d best, premium not awarded.	
3d best, J. L. Royce, ...	4 00
Best Durham cow, J. B. Wells, ...	8 00
2d " " " D. C. Blair, ...	6 00
3d " J. B. Wells, ...	4 00
Best Durham calf, "	2 00
2d " " D. C. Blair, ...	1 00

Holderness bull, Smith & Davenport,.....	Transactions and	4 00
Best yearling Durham heifer, J. D. Thompson,.....		4 00
Two yoke Durham steers, ".....	Transactions.	

None of the above premiums will be paid until evidence on oath is produced to the secretary that the animals upon which they are awarded are full blood.

WORKING OXEN, COWS AND CALVES.

Best cow 3 years old or over, S. Myers,.....		7 00
(Subject to statement to be made to secretary.)		
2d best, F. P. Smith,.....		5 00
3d " J. Richards,.....		3 00
Best 2 year old heifer, ".....		4 00
" yearling " S. Myers,.....		3 00
" bull calf, H. S. Russell,.....		1 00
" heifer " L. S. Robinson,.....		1 00
" yoke working oxen, Samuel Tingley,.....		8 00
2d best " J. Dean,.....		5 00
3d " " Geo. Colvin,.....		4 00
Best 5 yoke from one town, B. Kelley, of Raisin,.....		10 00
Best yoke 3 year old steers, J. McQuillis,.....		5 00
2d best 3 " A. Demott,.....		3 00
3d " 3 " A. Bogert,.....		2 00
Best yoke 2 " J. Hood,.....		3 00

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best harrow, P. R. Adams,.....		2 00
" corn cultivator, ".....		2 00
" stump machine, ".....		5 00
" stiff soil plow, (Eagle 73½) P. R. Adams,.....		3 00
" 6 axe helves, L. L. Lane,.....		1 00
" hay rigging, H. M. Higby,.....		2 00
" vegetable cutter, A. W. Sutton,.....		3 00
" straw cutter, Anson Backus,.....		2 00
" 12 corn brooms, Benj. Converse,.....		2 00
2d best " S. W. Fenton,.....		1 00
" lumber wagon, W. S. Blackmar,.....		3 00
Best churn, F. Van Dorne,.....		1 00
Apple paring and quartering machine, A. W. Sutton,.....		1 00

Best plow for all purposes, King & Brightman,.....	3 00
“ assortment farming implements, F. J. Buck, & Co.	Diploma.
Combined seed drill and cultivator, Colvin & Van Dorne, ..	“
Best plow clevice, R. B. Gillespie, ...	“

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best coverlid, Mrs. R. R. Beecher, ...	1 00
2d “ “ J. S. Hodges, ...	75
3d “ “ Elmeron Perkins, ...	50
and “ John Tenbrook, ...	50
Best quilt, Caroline Kennedy, ...	2 00
and Mrs. S. Pond, ...	2 00
2d best Mrs. G. W. Merick, ...	1 00
Best woolen cloth, Mrs. Isaac French, ...	3 00
“ satinett, Elisha Hinsdale, ...	Transactions.
Best woolen shawl, Mrs. James L. Austin, ...	2 00
“ flannel, Mrs. Garret Ten Brook, ...	2 00
2d best “ “ John Ten Brook, ...	1 00
3d “ “ Elisha J. Hinsdale, ...	Diploma.
Best woolen carpet, Mrs. Isaac French, ...	3 00
2d “ “ Almond Harrison, ...	2 00
3d “ “ T. Mitchell, ...	1 00
Best rag carpet, Mrs. Almond Harrison, ...	2 00
2d “ Titus H. Treat, ...	1 00
Best silk quilt, Mrs. Jos. P. Lee, ...	2 00
“ woolen stockings, Mrs. J. Richards, ...	1 00
Best woolen socks, Geo. D. Bascom, ...	50
“ rug, Mrs. Reuben Wheeler, ...	2 00
2d “ Mrs. Joseph Belknap, ...	1 00
Best woolen mittens, Mrs. Wm. T. Stow, ...	50
“ table cover, Mrs. Newman Perkins, ...	1 00

MECHANIC ARTS.

Best two-horse carriage, Cummings & Smith, ...	5 00
“ one-horse “ P. J. Spalding, ...	3 00
“ carriage trimming, C. W. Hunt, ...	1 00
“ two-horse carriage harness, R. Bidleman, ...	3 00
“ one-horse “ A. Crittenden, ...	2 00
“ saddle, R. Bidleman, ...	1 00

Best hat, F. Voorhies & Co.,	\$1 00
“ cap, “	50
“ sofa, David Vantine,	2 00
“ blank book, Geo. F. Payne,	1 00
“ 6 axes, F. Fisher,	2 00
“ wood-sawing machine, J. C. Odell,	2 00
“ 100 bricks, S. H. Aldrich,	1 00
“ melodeons, J. R. Smith, diploma and	1 00
“ flour barrel, E. Vandegrift,	50
“ looking glass, S. A. Scofield,	diploma.
“ horse-shoes and nails, G. W. Cooper,	1 00
“ bread, Mrs. A. Barnard,	50

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest collection hardy June roses, B. W. Steer,	2 00
2d “ “ J. S. Kies,	1 00
Best and greatest collection perpetual roses, B. W. Steer,	2 00
“ perennial flowers, V. Spalding,	2 00
2d “ Mrs. A. J. Comstock,	1 00
Best annual flowers, Volney Spalding,	2 00
“ collection dahlias at fair, Delos M. Baker,	2 00
2d “ “ Mrs. S. Lathrop,	1 00
Best collection green-house plants at fair, A. M. Baker,	2 00
2d “ “ Mrs. S. Lathrop,	1 00
Best boquet, Mrs. S. Lathrop,	2 00
2d “ Mrs. C. Woodbury,	1 00

ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE WORK, &c.

Best ottoman cover, Mrs. S. Lathrop,	1 00
“ group of flowers, Mrs. Griswold,	1 00
“ variety of worsted work, Mr. J. W. Helme,	1 00
“ fancy chain work with needle, S. B. Rose,	1 00
“ 2 lamp mats, Mrs. Alexander,	1 00
“ lace cap, Mrs. Gallup,	1 00
“ wax work flowers, Mr. I. French,	1 00
2d “ Miss E. C. J. Kimball,	50
Ornamental needle work, Miss J. E. Hicks,	2 00
Best worked handkerchief, Mrs. L. Hubbard,	Diploma.
2d “ Mrs. Underwood,	“

One mat, Mrs. L. M. Clark, ...	Diploma.
Artificial flowers, Miss J. Southworth, ...	"
Vase of grasses, Mrs. Higby, ...	"
Work stand, Rebecca French, ...	"
Patch work chair, Mrs. M. A. Scott, ...	"
Chair tidy, Mrs. F. J. Buck, ...	"
" Miss J. Southworth, ...	"
Pair pillow cases, Mrs. Keeler, ...	"
Work box, Mrs. M. A. Scott, ...	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shingle machine, Samuel Hopper,.....	Diploma.
Collection of forest leaves, B. W. Steer,.....	50
Clover machine, Charles Hewitt,.....	1 00
Grave stones, Silas Fox,.....	Diploma.
Two beehives, E. W. Goheen,.....	1 00

CROPS.

Best 5 acres corn, Rufus Kelley, of Raisin, 160 bushels ears dent corn to the acre, ...	\$5 00
2d best 5 acres of corn, Simeon Davidson, of Macon, 150 bushels ears, mixture of Dutton and Dent, ...	3 00
Best one-eighth acre sweet potatoes, Abram West, of Adrian,	2 00
“ one-fourth acre of ruta bagas, Samuel Rappleye, Macon, (3380 bushels on 4 acres,)	2 00
2d best do., S. muel Rappleye, Macon, ...	1 00
Best eighth acre carrots, S. Rappleye, 107½ bushels, ...	2 00
2d best one-eighth acre carrots, S. Rappleye, 107½ bush.,	1 00
Best half acre potatoes, S. Rappleye, 196 bushels, ...	3 00
2d “ “ “	2 00

DR. T. H. BAILEY'S STATEMENT RELATIVE TO HIS FARM IN ADRIAN.

No. of Acres in farm—157; wood, 40; waste, 10; improved, 107.

Soil—Sand and loam with a mixture of clay, lime, and gravel.

Plowing—I consider deep plowing very much to increase the crops—often one half. The depth I plow is from 8 to 10 inches.

Manure—Applied during the year 300 loads, which I apply in a green state at the rate of 30 loads per acre. Manure is mostly made under cover and in cellars under stables.

Tillage Crops—30 acres corn, 5 of potatoes, 10 of wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of turnips, beets, carrots, melons, onions, sage, &c. ; 5 acres bearing orchard, 2 of nursery and 15 mowing.

Domestic Animals—4 oxen, 11 cows, 6 steers, 3 heifers, 7 calves, in number, 31 head ; 10 horses and colts, 100 Saxony sheep, 1 French Merino buck, 10 Berkshire hogs and pigs, 100 Poland hens and 50 chickens.

Butter and Cheese—500 pounds butter, and 1100 pounds cheese made during the year.

Fruit Trees—No. of bearing apple trees, 280 ; set in orchard some 2000. No. of peach trees, 800 ; cherry, 70 ; pears, 70 ; (6 bearing,) quince, 60 ; nectarines, 3 ; apricots, 18 ; 10,000 nursery trees, 7000 good size for transplanting, true to their kind.

Buildings—1 farm house, 7 out buildings and buildings for domestic animals and crops ; 1 sheep shed, 30 by 18 , 1 building for stable ; shed 52 by 22, cow shed in front, stable in rear, ox stable on west end 12 by 22; east end, overhead, work shop 12 by 22; over the cow and ox stable and shed 40 by 22, for hay.

How watered—watering place in front of the barn for horses; one under shed for sheep; one in the back yard for cattle; a reservoir at house of 16 barrels. Number of watering places four; supplied by a hydraulic ram at an elevation of 69 feet.

Fences—168 rods of posts and board fence, good; considerable good rail fence; plenty of poor rail fence which I am about to rebuild with posts and boards.

Crops this year—200 bushels of wheat, 1000 of corn, 550 of potatoes, 2 000 of apples, pears and peaches.

Value of crops, &c.—Amount in dollars, calculated by weight and measure, and calculation on other articles as near as possible; for wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit, (apples, peaches and pears,) hay, garden, butter, cheese, pork, beef, growth of stock, (hogs, colts, cattle and sheep,) wool, the growth of 1500 orchard trees, 800 peach and other trees, 10,000 nursery trees, the profits of one hundred hens—

in all, ...	\$3,000 00
Expenditures, ...	1,000 00
Leaving a balance of, ...	\$2,000 00
T. H. BAILEY.	

Adrian, October 1852.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LENAWEE COUNTY FAIR, OCTOBER 7, 1852.

BY HON. FIELDER S. SNOW.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Lenawee Co. Ag. Society:

Until a few days since I had not expected the honor of addressing you on this occasion—but until then had fondly hoped and expected that this service had been entrusted to abler and more experienced hands—and it is but simple justice to myself to say that the invitation came to me so late, and having been pressed and almost constantly occupied with a business that has seemed to demand all my time and attention, I have been unable to give the subject upon which I am expected to descant that attention I could have wished, and that its importance demands—but being in my occupation and business, so closely identified with and dependent upon the agriculturist, I did not feel at liberty to decline the invitation which was so kindly tendered me by your Executive Committee, believing it to be my duty to contribute my “mite,” however small it might be, to aid the cause for the advancement of which we have this day assembled.

There is no business of life which in so great a degree conduces to the prosperity of a State or Nation, and to the happiness of its population, as that of cultivating the soil. Agriculture may and should be regarded as the only reliable source from which a State derives its support—it is that which gives food for man and beast, and growth and wealth and moral health and character to the people of any country. It may be considered the great driving wheel or lever power which moves and puts in motion all the other machinery in society, and where agriculture is in a prosperous condition, as a general rule, all other classes in community, all other

branches of industry prosper also; and so when agriculture is depressed and neglected, when the husbandman grows weary in well doing, and expects large crops through faith and no work, and the earth, from want of tillage, refuses to yield her accustomed quantity of fruits for the sustenance of man, the effect is almost immediately felt by all other classes in community, and all the various and multifarious wheels that are propelled by agriculture, will at once slacken their pace, and would finally stop, did not agriculture again revive. While all the other classes of a community are directly dependent upon agriculture, for a constant and sufficient supply of the means of subsistence, the agriculturist is able to supply all the absolute wants and many of the luxuries of life from his own labor, and derives much pleasure from the interchange of the products of his labor, with and for those of other classes. Agriculture has been called the parent of arts, and not so much probably because the command of God it was the first art practised by man, but rather because the other arts, to a great extent at least, are its own legitimate off-spring, and cannot long continue to exist without it. Of civilized life it is the main business in all countries—everywhere—and furnishes employment to millions of our race.

The real and substantial prosperity of a State or Nation is always in the ratio of its agricultural advancement and wealth. A State may and sometimes does advance rapidly in consequence of its commerce and manufactures, but these are generally a precarious dependence. It is true that a city may flourish and become wealthy by foreign commerce—by becoming the carrier of other nations as some cities of the old world have done; but let foreign aggression or foreign rivalry come, and it will soon blast and destroy its prospects and reduce it to beggary and want, or consign it to ruin and oblivion.

A town or district may acquire wealth and flourish by its manufacturing industry alone, as many have done, both in this country and in Europe, and many such districts are still prospering and advancing in wealth and importance, and will continue to do so as long as they can exchange their merchandize, the fruits of their industry, for the means of subsistence; but if their dependence for these contingences is upon foreign lands, their prosperity must, in the nature

of things, be unstable and precarious, for the interchange may be frustrated, interrupted or destroyed, by war, by the want of a remunerating demand for their commodities, or by a failure in a full supply of the necessities of life

No country can long continue prosperous and truly independent, unless it is sustained by agricultural industry and agricultural wealth—a country thus sustained may have its commerce swept from the ocean, and its manufactures cease to exist—yet if its soil is tilled, and well tilled, by an intelligent yeomanry, it can still be made to yield all the actual absolute necessities of life—"it can sustain its population and its independence;"—"and when its misfortunes abate, it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut down tree, firmly braced in and deriving nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage and new fruits—it can again rear the edifice of its manufactures, and spread again the sails of its commerce."

The illustrious Jefferson has left and bequeathed to us and to the world his opinion upon the subject. He says: "Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if *He* ever had a chosen people, whose breast *He* has made a peculiar deposit for a substantial and genuine virtue. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon in which no one, in any nation, has found an example. It is a mark set on those, who, looking up to heaven, and to their own soil and industry, depend not on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subserviency and degeneracy, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. Thus, the natural consequences and progress of the arts, have sometimes, perhaps been retarded by accidental circumstances, but generally speaking, the proportion which other citizens bear in the State to that of husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption."

Were agriculture to be neglected, population as a consequence would diminish, because the necessities of life would be wanting. Were it not for agriculture, there would be no commerce, no manufactures; for without the fruits and products of the husbandman, neither could be sustained—for agriculture to a great extent furnishes

raw material and subsistence for one, and commodities for exchange and barter for the other. So when the intelligent industry of the farmer is rewarded by bountiful products from the soil which he cultivates—when the soil yields more than enough to sustain him and his, then will commerce and manufactures flourish. Let agriculture fail—let the farmer cease to toil—let the soil cease to yield her fruits for the sustenance of man, and all branches of industry would entirely stand still and man himself soon cease to exist.

Agriculture directly or indirectly contributes largely to the support of government, pays a large portion of our taxes and tolls. It is this mainly, which supports and sustains our railroads, and our canals, and the more abundant her means, the greater will be her contributions. How important then to encourage and sustain this first, this noble, this happy and useful employment of man—the employment which so much enobles, purifies and dignifies our species.

The pursuit of agriculture is the most reliable road to wealth ; it furnishes more productive labor, the legitimate source of wealth, than all the other employments in society combined. The soil is emphatically the people's bank in which all can own stock, upon which all can draw with confidence, being well assured their drafts will be honored if properly and intelligently drawn—it is a bank in which all can safely make deposits, and relying upon the promise of him who hath said "Sunshine and rain, seed time and harvest shall not fail," will in due time expect to receive their own with usury. There is no occupation in life in which we can engage, in which we are as sure of regular and ample reward for labor as in cultivating the soil. The permanent wealth of this, and I might say of all other countries, are in the hands of the farmers—the agriculturists. It is an old and truthful maxim that "that which costs us much, we value much." And hence in a great measure do I account for the fact, that the wealth of the country is in the hands of the laboring class—in the hands of the farmer. He who gains wealth by the sweat of his face, knows well what it costs ; he puts upon it its true value, and sees that nothing is lost or wasted.

The intelligent and industrious farmer has more reasonable hope of ultimate success in his occupation, than he would have in any other. To be sure his annual gains may appear small, when compared with

the prosperous merchant or manufacturer, but all will agree they are more sure. But, say you, it is not so with all farmers, some have not obtained wealth, or even a competency by pursuing this noble, this highly honorable calling, and this I unhesitatingly admit; and the reason in most cases is quite obvious. There are some, yea, many slothful, inactive, dilatory farmers—men who have never learned, or if learned, have not acted upon the lesson long since taught by an eminent sage and patriot, that “he who by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.” You find some engaged in this occupation, as in all others, who never say “come,” but always say “go;” and as you pass along the highway, you have no difficulty in picking out the farms occupied by such men, the general heedlessness and slothfulness apparent wherever the eye rests; the “lowing of the cattle and bleating of sheep” will meet the eye and ear where any of this class of men reside; but this class would not thrive in any business whatever. But I say again, that there is no occupation in which the frugal, industrious, intelligent man can engage with a better prospect of success than in tilling the soil.

Not only are the labors of agriculture useful in administering to our wants and enriching its assiduous followers, and dispensing the blessings of abundance to others, but she is constantly exercising a salutary influence upon the moral and physical health of the State, and in perpetuating the republican habits and good order of society. It is the salt which preserves from moral corruption—“while rural labor is the great source of health and vigor to our population, it interposes a strong and formidable bearer to the demoralizing influence of luxury and vice.” We seldom hear of civil commotions, of crimes, or of hereditary disease among those whose occupation and business is regularly that of cultivating the soil. Those who are satisfied with the abundant and certain resources of their own labor, are not willing to hazard these enjoyments, by promoting tumult, or tolerating crime.

The more therefore we promote the interests of the agriculturist, by developing and strengthening his mind, and elevating his moral views and feelings, the more we shall promote the virtue and happiness of society.

"Agriculture," said Socrates, "is an employment most worthy the application of man, the most ancient and most suitable to his nature; it is the most common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life ; it is the source of health, strength, plenty and riches, and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures. It is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and, in short, of all the virtues civil and military."

Another great and good man hath said "If happiness is to be found upon earth, it must certainly be sought in the indulgence of those benign emotions, which spring from rural cares and rural labors." "As Cicero," he continues, "sums up all human knowledge in the character of a perfect orator, some might with much more propriety, claim every virtue, and embrace every science, when we draw that of an accomplished farmer. He is the legislator of an extensive family; and not only man, but the brute creation is subject to his laws. He is the magistrate who expounds and carries these laws into operation. He is the physician who heals the wounds, and cures the diseases of his various patients. He is the divine, who studies and enforces the precepts of reason, and he is the grand almoner of the creation, who is continually dispensing his bounties not only to his fellow mortals, but to the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the fields."

But you will bear in mind that this is the character of the perfect farmer, and I fear but few of you, but few of us have yet arrived at this exalted position ; and in order to become worthy of this high eulogy, our minds must become more enlightened, we must become better informed—better educated and more devoted to this calling. The time has been and now is, when many think that a good thorough education was and is wholly unnecessary for the practical farmer. Many seem to have made themselves believe that "ignorance *is* bliss," and consequently, it is folly to be wise. But a better day is dawning upon us—more light is being shed upon the public mind in relation to this subject. Superstition is fast giving way, and men begin to think and act ; and many now begin to think that a little education is not incompatible with the dignity and noble calling of the "follower of the plow." Perhaps there is no profession in life where a good education is more necessary, or where it conduces more to the happiness of man than the profession of agriculture. It must be

positively necessary for the farmer to be well educated in many branches, in many of the sciences, if he would excel. He should be well educated in all the ever living natural sciences; he should be well instructed in chemistry and botany, by which he learns the physiology of his plants, the nourishment and treatment they require; and by analyzing his soil he discovers what is necessary to sustain and increase its fertility. In many other branches should he also be well educated; in natural history, physiology, mathematics, natural philosophy, zoology, &c.

A thorough knowledge in all these branches, and in many more that might be mentioned, seem to me to be very important to him whose occupation is that of farming, and how much more pleasure is enjoyed by him who is educated in these branches of science, than by him who is not. But gentlemen, some of you may ask how is all this to be done; we are now, many of us, too old and too nearly worn out, to commence now the study of books; our race is now, say you, nearly run. Ah! this is too true—many whom I now see around me are soon to pass away. Your silvery locks impress upon my mind the solemn fact that with some of you “the silver cord will soon be loosed and the golden bowl broken”—but there is one thing we all can do—we can admonish those who are to come after us—we can and we ought to educate our children. This should not and must not be neglected. If we would honor their profession, let us see to it that our children are not left to grope their way along in darkness, as many of us have done, but let us furnish them the means to enable them to get light and information upon all subjects which will conduce to their happiness and well being, and their efficiency in the art of agriculture.

There is one book accessible to all—a kind and merciful providence has furnished and spread out before all the great and beautiful book of nature. This we can all study without cost, and how beautiful and interesting is the study of nature!—how ennobling to the mind, how gratifying to the senses!—it elevates, purifies and tends to lift up the mind from the contemplation of nature to nature’s God, from all created things to the great Creator. “When we look out upon nature and behold this world with its green forests, its hills and valleys, its winding rivers, crystal lakes and broad seas—when we be-

hold the firmament, and observe the working of the system which brings to us day and night, changes of seasons, with seed time and harvest, we are ready to exclaim how wonderful are the works of the Almighty! how glorious is the being who by his power has created this immensity!" Let us teach our sons and daughters to study this book; let us admonish them to give heed to its pure teachings.

The wise man has said, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." How lasting are the impressions made upon the mind of the young—how tenaciously we cling to the habits of our youth! How important, then, that our young men, our boys, become properly instructed in all that pertains to their happiness and usefulness—how important that they should early imbibe correct habits of thought and action. We are soon to pass off the "stage," and they are to come forward and take our places, and in a great measure, it is for us to say whether they shall fill these places with honor to themselves, and beneficially to the world. Let them be well instructed in all the ways of well doing—let us admonish them, by precept and example, to shun the many vices and bad and demoralizing practices with which they are surrounded. The vices and evils of this world are many, but perhaps there is no one more prevalent, or more deleterious in its effects, than the intemperate use of "strong drink." The use of spirituous liquors as a beverage, is in no case beneficial, but on the contrary is injurious. It is a mistaken idea that men can endure more hardship or fatigue by the use of stimulating drinks than without, and it should in no case be used at all as a beverage. There is no practice in which our young men fall which is more injurious to the body and mind, more destructive to health and happiness, more demoralizing in its results, than the practice of using strong drink. We should, therefore, in every way possible, discountenance and prevent its use—our young men should be taught that there is no safety for them in this regard but in total abstinence.

Without virtuous, industrious habits, our young men will be illy prepared to occupy the responsible places in society which they are soon to be called upon to take. Let nothing be neglected on our part to prepare them for all the duties to themselves and society they will be called upon to discharge. Let them have, by our industri-

ous, frugal, temperate, and pure example, "line upon line and precept upon precept"—let our example, as farmers, as business men, as citizens, be such as shall be worthy of imitation and respect that our own sons and daughters shall rise up and call us blessed.

Gentlemen, farmers of Lenawee county! I feel to congratulate you on this occasion, that from the many evidences which now surround us, it will not be considered blind presumption in me to say that "the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and that we have a goodly heritage." By the many beautiful and useful productions of toil and art which have been exhibited on this occasion and now surround us, we have unmistakeable evidence that your labor and toil during the past year has been crowned with abundant success. There now surrounds us abundant evidence that you have not spent your strength for naught, or labored in vain—but on the contrary have great cause for gratitude and thanksgiving to Him who has so plentifully smiled upon and blessed your efforts.

It is very evident to the observing mind that those who are and have been for the last ten or fifteen years, engaged in the business of agriculture in the State of Michigan, have made rapid strides in their profession—perhaps there is no State in the Union where this is more apparent. It is not only evident that this State has been peopled by an energetic, frugal and industrious yeomanry, but also that they were in the main intelligent and refined men, who had taste and skill, virtue and judgment—and in all these good qualities, surpassingly on the increase—light has been shed upon the mind of the agriculturist of Michigan, and he has improved and profited by that light—he has not crippled and stultified the aspirations and thirst for knowledge which were implanted in him, but has improved to a great degree the many opportunities to gain light and knowledge with which he has been favored, and to him are we indebted for the turning of the wilderness waste, of this now beautiful Peninsula, into fruitful fields—to him, to you farmers of Lenawee county, are we indebted for the beautiful change which has been wrought in the landscape of this part of Michigan—'tis you who have caused the wilderness of Lenawee county to bud and blossom as the rose.

It is now, I believe, generally conceded by those most competent to judge, that there is no State in the Union possessing in a greater de-

gree the elements of wealth and prosperity, or greater facilities for inland or water communication, or better or more abundant facilities for transportation, than is now being enjoyed by Michigan.

It is now generally conceded that there is no State in the Union possessing greater advantages, and particularly so of the new States, or a more productive and fertile soil than this. This soil, in a crude uncultivated state, you had ten, fifteen, twenty years ago—but what else had you—nought but intelligent heads and brave hearts. The farmers of Michigan were not the pampered sons of wealth and affluence—the heirs to a rich inheritance. O no! most of you left the places of your nativity with but little else than your frugal, industrious, economical and virtuous habits, and indomitable energy and perseverance—in a pecuniary point of view, you came as the good old Patriarch of old went into the land of Padan-Aram, with nought but a staff in your hand; and as he felt grateful to God for the blessings which attended him, so may it be ours to feel grateful for the blessings which have attended us. In the space of sixteen or eighteen years, Michigan has changed her situation from that of entire dependence for most of the necessities of life upon other States, to that of having an abundance for herself, and a large surplus for the supply of other and more destitute States, and other portions of the world; and it is an interesting fact that those States upon which we most depended for our supplies, are now purchasing largely the same commodities of us. We are now making large sales annually to the States of Ohio and New York, from which, fifteen or sixteen years ago, we purchased most or at least many of our necessities. In that day we depended mostly upon the two States I have named, for our horses and cattle, for our pork and hams, butter and cheese, lard, dried fruits, all our grass seeds, and to some extent, for our *bread*. As late as the year 1837, we in this county imported from the State of Ohio a large amount of bread-stuffs, and so it was with other portions of the State; and to a much later day we have imported many of the other articles I have named—but now how all is changed. Then the people of this State and county as individuals, were heavily burthened with debt, and so also was the State itself. The people had no money, and but little credit; the State had no money and *no* credit—we had no money in our pockets or in our

treasury—we had nothing to sell but everything to buy, and we seemed to be on the verge of disgrace and ruin—but now how changed in this respect! The debt of the State of from five to six millions of dollars, has been reduced to a sum not far from two millions; our interest is being promptly met, and provision is made for paying the principal. Our State stock is now at par, or nearly so, in all the Atlantic cities, and our credit at home and abroad, as good, if not better than that of any other western or northwestern State. The people too, as individuals, have to a great extent, overcome the pecuniary embarrassments under which they labored in those days which tried men's "souls," and many have now enough cash means for their own use, and to spare. The mercantile class of community were never in a more prosperous condition—the credit of the merchants of Michigan is as good as can be desired—they are meeting all demands upon them with a promptitude that does honor to themselves and to the State.

Great changes in many other important respects have taken place in Michigan. During the period of which I have been speaking, we have made great advancement in education, in morals, and in the mechanic arts. We are now no longer the despised, weak, ignorant, dishonest, fraudulent people we once had the reputation of being, and when it tinged the cheek with a blush of shame to acknowledge a residence in Michigan. No, thank God! that day is past and gone; gone I trust, never to return. Now a resident of Michigan can walk erect anywhere and everywhere, knowing that no dishonor rests upon his own State. And to what, may I ask, are we indebted for this great and glorious change in our affairs? To what but the blessing of God, a rich and fertile soil, and the industry, economy, and the enlightened husbandry of the agriculturist? From whence comes the wealth of this State if not from the soil? From the mines? No! From manufactures? Not much, as yet! From commerce? No, not to any considerable amount! From the soil, then, by the application of labor, do we obtain our wealth. To the farmer, then, are we indebted, to a great degree, for the high position Michigan now holds in the family of States. It is the products of the soil brought forth by your labor, that has enriched and made honorable the State of your adoption. It is you who have built our cities and villages.

It is you who build our churches and school houses, and who sustain our moral and religious institutions, and give stability and character to all the moral, religious and useful enterprises and occupations of the present age.

In this good work, in the work of redeeming the State from her downtrodden and embarrassed situation, and elevating her to an honorable position, you, farmers and laboring men of Lenawee county, have largely participated. In every good work this county has stood shoulder to shoulder with the best and first counties of the State. That the people of Lenawee county have kept pace with the times, that they are industrious, energetic and intelligent people, the exhibition which you have this day made, fully demonstrates, and I doubt much whether the exhibition in sheep, cattle, horses, agricultural implements, cheese, fruit and vegetables of any other county in the State, which has been or will be given this fall, will surpass or even equal this. The exhibition which you have made on this occasion, is alike honorable to yourselves and to the State. The taste and skill, system and good order, which is apparent all around us, betokens correct habits of thought and action, industry, refinement and improvement. In this exhibition, this "Fair," we have pleasing evidence that your attention to a praiseworthy degree has also been given to those lovely and twin-sister arts, Horticulture and Floriculture. These are indeed the hand maids of agriculture.

The attention which has been given to these adorning, embellishing and refining arts has not been given without a corresponding reward. And as we travel over the counties, and visit our towns and villages, and as we visit the farmer at his dwelling, we find that the beautiful surroundings, the sweet scented shrub and shade trees, the fruits and flowers which are to be seen on every hand, give evidence that much attention has been given to these arts. To the efforts of the Horticulturist and Floriculturist are we indebted for much that contributes to make a landscape of Lenawee county so beautiful and pleasing—their efforts have caused a great change in the aspect of things in this county. Under their care and treatment the face of nature has been changed, and a more lovely aspect now greets the eye. Where once grew the *thorn* they have caused to spring up and grow the fir tree; where once grew the *brar* has come up the myr-

tle. Much, as I have said, has already been done in this regard in this county, but much more should be done. No labor is lost which contributes to the happiness of man, or the pleasantness of home—and no one will deny but that the cultivating of fruits and flowers, the laying out of pleasant and tasteful walks, the growing of shade trees, the training of the grape, the woodbine and honey suckle, all tend to these ends.

Mr. A. J. Downing, in a well written article upon this subject, justly remarks—"many a dreary and barren prospect may be rendered interesting, many a natural or artificial deformity hidden, and the effects of almost every landscape may be improved, simply by the judicious employment of trees. The most fertile countries would appear but a desert without them, and the most picturesque scenery in every part of the globe has owed to them its highest charm." This Mr. A. J. Downing, this distinguished horticulturist, whose untimely death the nation now mourns, was perhaps the most scientific horticulturist in the United States. This gentleman, (as many of you know,) had recently been employed to lay out the public grounds at Washington, and on his way thither, fell a victim to that detestable and vicious practice, steamboat racing.

Another author says—"There is a great deal of enjoyment to be derived from the different operations of gardening, independently of the health resulting from this kind of exercise." And still another author remarks—"One of the greatest of all sources of enjoyment resulting from the possession of a garden, is the endless variety which it produces—even the same trees grown in the same garden, are undergoing perpetual changes throughout the year." And how interesting to the gardner to notice these changes—how elevating and instructive to the mind, are these changes which are constantly going on in nature ! as well in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. I feel that I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the importance of these arts. It is not however to be expected that much of the time of our adult male population will be given to the cultivation of flowers. "The development of Flora's treasures is more especially assigned to the ladies—it is for them a healthy and delightful exercise." That they are well acquainted with this exercise, and take pleasure in it, "the display of boquets, flowering shrubs and exotics,"

and their systematic and tasteful arrangement on this occasion, fully demonstrates. Too much praise cannot be awarded to them for the interest they have taken, and the labor they have expended to add beauty and elegance to this exhibition. I bespeak for them that consideration and respect their efforts demand—we should at all times encourage and assist our wives and daughters, in the duties of this beautiful, this “home, sweet home” adorning enterprise. Still it is evident from the many specimens of domestic manufactures here exhibited, that they have not been unmindful of their other responsible duties. From these, we have assurance they have not neglected the use of the wheel, the loom and the needle.

Perhaps there is no one thing that has contributed more largely, or been more conducive to the interest and advancement of agriculture, than the public exhibitions, such as we this day witness. They are valuable in many respects—they beget a spirit of laudable rivalry. It is here our farmers, mechanics, and business men, form acquaintances with each other—it is here we get much valuable information we could not as well get under any other circumstances—it is here we may learn great and valuable principles, and also get instruction as to their easy and profitable application—it is here, more than any where else we learn what our neighbors have been doing—what has been done throughout the county for the advancement and well-being of community—here men are brought in contact with each other, and for the express object of doing each other good. Hence a fraternal feeling springs up in the bosom, and the tendency is to dispel the cold and icy reserve in which men are proud to encase themselves. Here heart speaks to heart, and all feel and see more clearly the relations we sustain to each other, and each imparts or tries to impart information to his fellow man, and each goes away with his mind improved, and better prepared for the duties which devolve upon him.

The value of these exhibitions has been realized in the older States; and in this State we are now beginning to appreciate and realize their value to us. These exhibitions should be encouraged by the whole community. They have already been of much value to this county, and if encouraged and sustained are destined to become much more so. Nothing should be neglected by us which tends to promote the

interest of the agriculturist in this country; for upon them and their occupation is our main dependence. Many things have, and are now transpiring for the encouragement of the farmer in this county. The two railroads branch off from this our beautiful county seat, the one running eastward and the other southward, to navigable water, and now in full operation, should be a source of encouragement—and still more so when this village shall be connected by the “iron road” with the cities of Buffalo, New York and Boston—and that day let me assure you, gentlemen, is not far distant. The day is not far distant when you will be enabled to ship by railroad your pork in the hog, your poultry, eggs, butter, and even your vegetables, in perfect safety, to either of these cities; for in time, you will not be more than 24 hours from New York, or 30 from Boston. Take courage then, farmers of Lenawee county, a better day awaits you. Your advantages and facilities will soon be as good, if not better than those now enjoyed by the people of any other county in the State. With all the adverse and discouraging circumstances with which we had to grapple, the advancement we have made, and the elevated position Lenawee county now occupies, must be a source of pride and pleasure to her people. Agreeable to your own assessment, in the valuation of her property, she is second to but one county in the State, to wit: the county of Wayne. I base this statement upon the assessments of 1850; her population in the same year being 26,380, making it the fourth county in point of population in the State. In one respect this county has been more highly favored than many of the other counties. We have not been so badly cursed with large land monopolies. There is nothing more injurious, or that tends more to retard the growth of a county than large land monopolies; and many of the newer counties are now laboring under this disadvantage; large tracts of land are owned by speculators, and held year after year without improvement and without being settled. This injurious state of things is now being seen and felt by many of the new and some of the older counties of the State. In a comparative sense, this county is free from this blighting curse. As a general rule, the smaller the farms the more prosperous will be the people, and the faster the improvements and increase in wealth. My own opinion is, that even in this county, many farmers own and try to

cultivate too much land—the farm is not being well cultivated as it ought, and hence the average yield of grain per acre, is far below what it might be. One acre of land well tilled, will produce more than two badly tilled. With the same amount of labor as a general rule, 500 bushels of wheat can be, and will be grown as well on fifteen acres of land as on thirty. If our farmers would cultivate less land and cultivate it better, they would thus soon increase their average yield per acre, from 50 to 100 per cent.

But gentlemen, I must close—and in conclusion, let me exhort you to remember the responsible duties you owe to yourselves, your children, to each other, to the county and State in which you live. Only in the faithful discharge of these duties can we expect the blessing of Providence—and in the language of New England's most illustrious son, let me exhort you to remember "that our interests are connected with the United States and with every one of the United States." Let us remember that there is not a man, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, from Maine to Mississippi, in whose welfare we are not concerned, and we would show that we have hearts and souls big enough to embrace the empire God has give us. And while we are conscious that we have social and religious blessings which none others enjoy, let us be true to our interests; and now and forever, living and dying, remember that we are entirely Americans—Americans forever.

REPORT

OF THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Livingston, friendly to the organization of a County Agricultural Society, was held at the Court House, in the village of Howell, on Thursday, the 24th day of February, 1853. The meeting was organized by appointing Freeman Webb, Jr., Chairman, and James M. Murray, Secretary.

On motion of W. A. Buckland,

Resolved, That it is expedient at the present time to organize a County Agricultural Society.

Adopted unanimously.

On motion of E. F. Burt,

The chair appointed a committee of seven, viz: E. F. Burt, W. A. Buckland, Lorenzo Boutell, J. R. Goodrich, R. C. Rumsey, A. W. Olds, and V. R. T. Angel, to report a constitution for an agricultural society.

Said committee reported the following constitution which was accepted and adopted by the meeting:

Art. 1. This society shall be called *The Livingston County Agricultural Society*, auxiliary to the "Michigan State Agricultural Society," and the same is "organized and established for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts."

2d. Any person may become a member of the society by signing the constitution and paying one dollar into the treasury; and may continue a member by paying annually thereafter the sum of fifty cents. Life memberships may be obtained on payment of the sum

of ten dollars, and all certificates of membership shall include the family of the person to whom they are given. The officers elected upon the organization of the society, shall be considered members for one year.

3d. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, sixteen vice presidents, one in each township in the county, a treasurer, a secretary, and a committee of five persons, who together with the president and secretary, shall constitute a board of directors of the society, all to be elected by ballot, except at the first election, and to hold their offices for one year and until others are chosen.

4th. The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to such offices and as shall be prescribed by this constitution and by the by-laws of the society.

5th. The annual meeting of the society for the election of officers and transaction of other necessary business, shall be held on the last Thursday in February, unless otherwise determined by the board of directors, and at such place as said board shall appoint—they giving suitable notice thereof, and special meetings may be held upon the call of said board.

6th. The society shall hold an annual fair and general exhibition of animals, agricultural and horticultural products, articles of domestic manufacture and of the mechanic arts, and also such other matters as the board of directors shall determine ; said board to direct as to the time and place of holding said fair and the premiums to be awarded, giving at least ninety days public notice of the same.

7th. No premium shall be given to a person not a member of the society.

8th. Any vacancy in the offices of the society, may be temporarily filled by the board of directors.

9th. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to adopt a code of by-laws, and publish the same with the constitution for the benefit of the society ; and this constitution and said by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the society, by a majority vote of the members present.

10th. It shall be the duty of the several officers to obtain the names of persons wishing to become members of the society and to solicit and pay over to the treasurer all moneys received for memberships and as donations.

On motion of E. Barnard,

A committee of five, to wit: E. Barnard, R. C. Rumsey, G. W. Kneeland, S. K. Tubbs and John Bush, was appointed by the chair to report the names of officers of the society for the year ensuing.

The committee reported the following:

President—Ira Jennings, of Green Oak.

Vice Presidents—Royal C. Rumsey, of Green Oak; Stodard W. Twitchel, of Hamburg; Freeman Webb, Jr., of Putnam; V. R. T. Angel, of Unadilla; Daniel Person, of Iosco; Ezra N. Fairchild of Marion; Ely Barnard, of Genoa; Job Cranston, of Brighton; Chan-
cy L. Crouse, of Hartland; Joel B. Rumsey, of Oceola; O. J. Smith, of Howell; Marvin Gaston, of Handy; David Bush, of Con-
way; Jacob Kanouse, of Tuscola; Lorenzo Boutell, of Deerfield;
John C. Salsbury, of Tyrone.

Treasurer—W. A. Buckland, of Genoa.

Secretary—E. F. Burt, of Marion.

Committee—Nelson G. Isbell, Marion; Ephraim J. Hardy, Oceola; A. W. Olds, Green Oak; James M. Murray, Genoa; John Howe, Deerfield.

The report was accepted and the individuals named duly elected officers of the society for one year.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the constitution adopted, be published in the Livingston Courier, and that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting be presented to the Michigan Farmer and the Farmers' Companion for publication.

Whereupon, on motion, voted to adjourn.

F. WEBB, JR., *Chairman*.

JAS. M. MURRAY, *Secretary*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Board met pursuant to appointment, at Howell, March 12, 1853. Present, Ira Jennings, N. G. Isbell, E. J. Hardy, James M. Murray, John How and E. F. Burt.

The Board adopted the following

BY-LAWS :

1. The Board of Directors shall provide suitable accommodations for the annual exhibitions, and it shall be their duty annually to appoint a Marshal, whose duty it shall be to cause to be provided suitable pens for the reception of stock offered for premiums; he shall take charge of such pens, and assign each animal and each product its proper place on days of exhibition; he shall keep a list of such animals, with such other information in relation to each as may be communicated to him by the Secretary, for the inspection of the Viewing Committees; he may appoint necessary assistants, with the same duties subject to himself.

2. They shall appoint judges who shall examine the property and specimens produced by the persons applying for premiums at the annual fairs, and shall determine whether any or either of the applicants be entitled to a premium according to the conditions prescribed, and they may also appoint judges to visit and examine such farms as may be entered for premiums, at such times and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board.

3. No article shall be entitled to a premium, but such as actually belong to and are *bona fide* the property of competitors, or such as they have had possession of, and been by them kept within the county for three months next preceeding the exhibition. Applicants for premiums shall give in written statements relative to the article exhibited, and shall be prepared to procure satisfactory evidence to sustain them.

4. No member of any Viewing Committee shall, prior to their award, ask or receive from any person on the day of the Fair, information touching animals or products, except from the Marshal or his assistants; nor shall the Marshal or his assistants, prior to such award, communicate to the Committee in any case the names of the owners of such animals or products.

5. The Viewing Committee shall be attended to the pens by the Marshal and his assistants; and any owner of stock or member of the Society, who shall in any way attempt to influence the decisions of the Committees, shall forfeit all claims to a premium. Any member who shall refuse to obey the Marshal, when acting within

the sphere of his duty, or shall resist in the execution of his duties, shall be expelled from the Society.

6. All reports of Viewing Committees shall be in writing and signed by the members of the committee assenting thereto; and premiums shall be conferred on the award of a majority of any such committee.

7. No premiums shall be awarded without competition, unless the Viewing Committee shall deem the animal or product highly meritorious; nor shall premiums be given in cases where there is competition unless the Viewing Committee shall deem the said animal or product worthy of the same.

8. No premium shall be delivered but to the person to whom it was awarded, who shall forfeit the same if not present to receive it on the day of exhibition, unless in case of sickness or for some other unavoidable occurrences, to be determined by the Board.

9. No animal presented for competition shall be entitled to receive more than one premium annually.

10. No domestic, household, or other manufacture presented for competition, shall be entitled to receive more than one premium annually.

11. It shall be the duty of the Viewing Committee to deposit with the Secretary their awards, and the same shall be preserved in the archives of the Society.

12. The Board of Directors, agreeable to article 10th of the constitution, shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and if found correct shall certify to the same prior to its submission to the annual meeting of the Society.

13. The Treasurer shall receive and have charge of all the funds of the Society, and shall disburse the same under the direction of the Board, and shall report at each annual meeting.

14. It shall be the duty of the President, upon the application of five members of the Board of Directors, to call a meeting of the same for the dispatch of business.

15. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep all books, pamphlets, papers, &c., designed for the Society, and loan the same to its members; and also to report to the annual meeting the number of volumes pertaining to the library.

16. No person shall be entitled to vote unless he has complied with the provisions of the constitution.

On motion,

Resolved, That the first annual Fair of the Society be held in the month of October next, in that township in the county which will raise and pledge to the Board of Directors, on or before the last Saturday in April next, the largest amount of means towards defraying the incidental expenses of said Fair.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to open a correspondence with the citizens of different townships, with reference to the subject matter of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a circular letter to the different Vice Presidents and other officers of the Society, requesting them to obtain and forward to him, by or before the last Saturday in April next, the names of such persons and their localities, as will become members of the Society.

Resolved, That the Secretary procure 1,000 blank certificates of membership, and issue his draft upon the Treasurer for expense of the same.

Resolved, That the by-laws adopted, together with the proceedings of this meeting of the Board, be published in the Livingston Courier.

Voted to adjourn until the first Saturday in May next, at this place, at 10 o'clock A. M.

E. F. BURT,
Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y. Mich. State Agricultural Society :*

SIR—At this late date (in the absence of the Secretary of the Monroe County Agricultural Society) I herewith send a report of the transactions of said Society, for the year 1852. The Society has received \$308 and 26 100, and expended the same for premiums and contingent expenses. The officers for the ensuing year, are as follows :

President—A. J. KEENEY, of Erie.

Treasurer—B. F. FIELD, Monroe.

Executive Committee—John Mulholland, R. Nims, A. G. Bates, L. Sackett, H. B. Hurd.

E. G. Morton, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

Vice Presidents—One in each township of the county.

Enclosed is a printed statement of the transactions of the Society, with a list of the premiums awarded.

Yours Respectfully,

J. B. WHIPPLE,

Sec'y pro tem.

The Fair in our city on Thursday and Friday of last week, was well attended, and despite the foolish attempts of some to destroy its usefulness, by spreading erroneous reports over the county, about its connection with politics, owing to its postponement, the receipts for tickets were larger than last year. The idea that politicians have no right to attend such gatherings, in common with all other persons,

is too ridiculous to mention—it does not follow as a consequence, that the laudable objects of the Society are necessarily political, or that the members, intelligent men of all parties, are so weak that they must thereby be corrupted and deceived ! What a compliment this is to the intelligence of the people, to say that the friends of the Society, the most intelligent farmers of our county, cannot safely be trusted near politicians, or candidates for office, without losing their political integrity ! Such silly trash, circulated by the foolish and corrupt, should be frowned upon by every honest and intelligent man in community. No attempt to make the Society political was ever thought of, unless it was by those who have undertaken to stab it by circulating falsehoods among the people.

The stock on the ground was not as numerous as in former years; but was generally superior, particularly the young stock exhibited, which is highly encouraging for the future. It shows that our farmers are alive to their interests, and are determined to possess the best and consequently the most profitable animals.

The variety of fruit presented was larger than at any previous fair, and for richness has never been excelled in Michigan. There was also a fair exhibition of grains and vegetables, which could not fail to enlist the attention of visitors.

The fancy articles excelled in number those of any previous year, as they did in taste and beauty. Some of the worsted and needle work, as displayed on articles of ornament and use, and the drawings and paintings, were of superior merit. A woollen shawl, several quilts, a piece of linen cloth, socks and stockings, received much commendation, as specimens worthy of the county.

We heard several farming implements spoken of in very favorable terms; but being unable to go into particulars, for further information must refer the reader to the reports of the committees. The following are the premiums awarded:

IMPROVED FARMS.

The committee on improved farms respectfully report that they have discharged the duties devolving upon them by virtue of their appointment.

From some cause to your committee unknown, there has not been so much competition in this branch of agricultural improvement as

formerly; nevertheless, there is manifested a laudable ambition by many of the enterprising farmers of our county, to maintain the high state of fertility for which much of the arable land in the county is celebrated.

Your committee have visited the farm of Milo Tracy, Esq., of Raisinville, (the only applicant,) lying on the south side of the River Raisin, half a mile distant, with a slight inclination east and south. This farm of seventy acres improved land, within the knowledge of your committee when in a state of nature, had rather a forbidding aspect, being an open area of country, interspersed with marsh, with a dense growth of hazlebrush, oak grubs and willow; the soil a sandy and clay loam, with a tenacious clay subsoil. The high state of fertility of this farm has been attained principally by a thorough system of drainage, and the manner of its accomplishment in the absence of material for under-draining, your committee deem worthy of notice and imitation by those having farms similarly situated. Mr. Tracy has one main ditch leading across his farm, as the reservoir and conductor, into which several ditches of less dimensions discharge the surplus water falling or running on his land. These ditches so far as is possible, are made on the borders of his fields. There are also other ditches or outlets made by repeated plowings, taking the precaution to have the dead furrow twice or oftener in the same place. After the plow, the scraper is used more thoroughly to open the drains, and furnish a ready transit for the waters, which if permitted to stand would injure the growing crops.

The desirable features in this system of ditching, and to which your committee would call the attention of those cultivating land similarly situated, is the open sloping drain, permitting crops of grass or grain to grow upon the entire surface, and presenting no great obstacle to the passing to and fro, over the fields while securing the crop. In the locality of his farm buildings Mr. Tracy has committed a very prevalent error in having a highway between his house and barn, also in placing his barn too near the highway; your committee though desirous to be brief as possible cannot refrain from assigning some reasons in support of their views on the proper location of farm buildings. In all cases where practicable, the barn should be on the same side of the highway with the house, and set back

sufficient for a yard in front, thereby avoiding the necessity of cumbering up the road with teams, utensils or manure, incident to the avocations of the farm; also avoiding the exposure of contact with passers by in crossing the highway. A barn open to the highway is more tempting to the curious, more easy of access to the dishonest and vicious, and more exposed to the depredations of road-bred animals.

This being comparatively a new farm, that systematic arrangement of convenient out-buildings, the introduction and propagation of the various and desirable fruits in their season, have not as yet received that attention which their importance, as promoters of health and enjoyment demand. Mr. Tracy has a good selection of apples and some good peaches, but his variety is too limited and not sufficiently numerous of the kind.

The fence on Mr. Tracy's farm is the Virginia worm fence, except on a line of ditch where he has the rectangular fence, a method of fencing which if properly constructed, is cheaper, equally as substantial and more neat in appearance than the worm fence.

For the statistics of the farm, the arrangement and occupancy, the rotation of cropping products, &c., your committee refer to the statement of Mr. Tracy as communicated to us at the time of the survey.

Your committee have cause to regret that we have had so little to do in the discharge of our duty; we would have been most happy to have visited many of the superior farms in the county, but being naturally diffident we refrain from invading the domains of the Lords of the soil without their permission.

We would recommend that the first premium on farms be awarded to Milo Tracy, Esq., his being the best cultivated, the most economically and neatly arranged farm coming within the province of your surveying committee. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. MONTGOMERY,
MORGAN HURD,
A. J. KEENEY,

Committee.

FANCY ARTICLES.

The committee on fancy articles have attended to the duties assigned them, and although unable, owing to the large number of articles presented, to do justice in every particular, submit the following report:

Best embroidered worsted work, Miss McLoskey.....	\$0 50
2d " " Mrs. Winslow,.....	37
Best lamp mat, Mrs. Bulkley,.....	50
2d " Mrs. Wells,.....	37
Best tidy, Miss M. Aldrich,.....	50
2d " Miss Cooper,.....	37
Best boquet of flowers, Mrs. Fishburn,.....	50
" monochromatic drawing, Mrs. Hall,.....	50
2d " Mrs. Alden,.....	37
Best embroidered slippers, Miss S. Smith,.....	50
2d " Mrs. C. Taylor,.....	37
Best shell work, Mrs. Withington,.....	50
2d " Miss E. Manning,.....	37

The committee being limited in the articles entitled to premium, have nevertheless examined a variety of beautiful and useful productions, and recommend them to the favorable notice of the Executive Committee, as worthy of encouragement, and entitled to premiums, if the means of the Society will permit. Of this class, we invite attention to the following:

Collar, needle work, Miss Whitney.

 " " Mrs. Taylor.

Sleeves and handkerchief, Mrs. Winslow.

Wrought cuffs, Miss H. Wood.

Card basket and monument, Miss Munger.

Wrought cape, Miss H. Whitney.

 " Mrs. Withington.

Album, worsted work, Mrs. Concer.

Portfolio, " Mrs. Winslow.

Vase of artificial flowers, Miss M. Aldrich.

Embroidered shawl, Mrs. C. Taylor.

Mosaic bed quilt, Miss Phillips.

Best painting, Miss S. Van Brunt.

2d " Miss H. Whitney.

Coral basket, fine imitation, Mrs. Winslow.

Needle work, neatly made, Miss Whitney.

Ottomans, mosaic work, handsomely executed, Mrs. C. Taylor.

“ “ Mrs. Keeney.

Work box, skillfully executed, Mrs. Manning.

“ “ Mrs. C. Taylor.

Lace veil, first class needle work, Miss H. Whitney.

Ring bag, Miss Aldrich.

Sofa cushion, Mrs. Sloan.

Paper lamp mat, Miss Cady.

Knit window curtain, Miss Furman.

Pair orientals, Mrs. Winslow.

Best German worsted work, Mrs. Concer.

Traveling case, convenient and neatly made, Miss H. Smith.

Peacock plume fly brush, Mrs. J. Rauch.

MRS. J. G. THURBER,

MRS. LAWRENCE,

MRS. WEBB,

MISS E. VAN BRUNT,

Committee.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The committee on domestic manufactures beg leave respectfully to report:

That they are happy to discover the improvement which is very apparent in the manufactured articles which came under their supervision, and regret extremely that it is not in their power to reward merit more extensively where it seems to be so manifestly due, and hope and trust that another year will place a much greater amount of funds at the disposal of the committee on so important a branch of domestic industry.

There were many articles which seem to call for particular remark, such as patch work quilts, coverlets, carpeting, rugs, blankets, yarn, stockings, socks, beautiful linen, &c., did our limits permit; we therefore ask those ladies who have kindly favored us with the inspection of those superb articles, to accept our hearty good will for the deed, while we advance reluctantly to the difficult and disagreeable task of discrimination or preference.

The committee award and recommend the following premiums—
a portion of the articles named not being entitled to premiums according to published list, is referred to executive committee for their consideration :

Best red, white and black coverlet,.....	\$1 00
2d “ “ Mrs. Nims,.....	75
Best piece patch work, Anna Tull,.....	25
“ mixed cloth, Mrs. A. J. Keeney,.....	1 00
“ domestic plaid, Mrs. D. T. Galloway,.....	50
“ roll carpeting, Mrs. M. Fishburn,.....	2 00
“ rag carpeting, Mrs. J. Smith,.....	1 50
2d “ “ “ Hurd,.....	1 00
1 piece linen, C. D. Cady,.....	1 50
1 “ Mrs. Morris,.....	1 00
1 piece white flannel, Wm. Dunlap,.....	50
6 corn brooms, M. Tracy,.....	25
1 rug, Mrs. C. Taylor,.....	50
Quilt, “ Armstrong,.....	1 00
“ Miss Anna Furman,.....	75
“ Mrs. J. G. Knapp,.....	50
“ “ J. Beitzel,.....	50
Woolen blanket, Mrs. O. G. Smith,.....	50
Kersey blanket, “.....	37
Patch work, by little girl, A. Marsh,.....	25
2 pair woolen stockings, Mrs. O. G. Smith,.....	50
1 “ Mrs. D. T. Galloway,.....	25
Mixed yarn, Mrs. H. Chittenden,.....	50
“ Mrs. A. Wood,.....	25
White yarn, Mrs. Sackett,.....	50
“ Mrs. Crego,.....	25
Pair white stockings, Mrs. Frost,.....	25
Linen hose, Miss A. Furman,.....	25
Plaid woolen shawl, Mrs. O. G. Smith,.....	50
Socks, Harriet Galloway, 8 years old,.....	25

We noticed a magnificent sign, made by Ketchum & Noble, of Monroe, a curiosity seldom equalled; elegant Daguerrean likeness, by Charles E. Squier; a beautiful specimen of honey, by A. J. Kee-

ney; a child's woolen skirt and blanket, with embroidered edge of exquisite workmanship; a superb card table, manufactured by C. Legarb, of Monroe—all of which we think entitled to, and recommend for premiums.

JOHN BURCH,
MRS. S. SACKETT,
MRS. D. MULHOLLAND,
MRS. R. NIMS,
MRS. J. L. EDMUNDS,
MRS. W. M. SMITH,

Committee.

FIELD CROPS.

Best half acre potatoes, Wm. Hitchins, ...	\$2 00
2d " Stephen Miller, ...	1 00
Best 3 acres corn, Stephen Miller, ...	4 00
2d " R. W. P. Ingersoll, ...	3 00
1st premium on oats, Stephen Miller, ...	3 00
Best half acre beans, R. W. P. Ingersoll, ...	2 00
1st premium on peas, H. B. Hurd, ...	2 00

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

1st premium on oxen, Geo. Copinall,	\$4 00
2d " N. D. Curtis,	2 00
Best pair 3 year old steers, R. R. Andrews,	3 00
2d " " W. Stoddard,	1 00
Best 2 year old steers, L. Sackett,	2 00
" 1 year " R. Nims,	2 00
2d " " H. Chittenden,	1 00

OTHER CATTLE.

Best Durham bull, H. Chittenden, ...	\$4 00
2d " A. G. Bates, ...	2 00
Best 1 year old Durham bull, J. W. McKay, ...	3 00
" Durham calf, Geo. Graham, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best Devon bull, S. M. Bartlett, ...	4 00
" 3 year old heifer, S. M. Bartlett, ...	2 00

Best 2 year old heifer, J. Mulholland,	\$2 00
2d " " R. Ingersoll,	1 00
Best 1 " grade heifer, J. Mulholland,	0 00
2d " " " S. M. Bartlett,	0 00
Best grade calf, heifer, S. M. Bartlett,	3 00
2d " " " "	1 00
Best grade cow, R. Ingersoll,	2 00
2d " " " "	1 00

HORSES.

Best stallion, Wm. Hitchins,	\$4 00
2d " J. B. Wakefield,	3 00
Best brood mare and colt, J. Agnew,	3 00
2d " " Wm. Atkinson,	2 00
Best sucking colt, J. Agnew,	2 00
2d " Wm. Wilson,	1 00

OTHER HORSES, &c.

Best 3 year old colt, Lewis Welch,	\$2 00
2d " R. Hendershot,	1 00
Best 2 " E. B. Doty,	2 00
2d " G. Hitchcock,	1 00
Best yearling colt, Jas. Mulholland,	2 00
2d " J. G. Navarre,	1 00
Best span working horses, D. Withington,	4 00
2d " " W. Stoddard,	3 00
Best matched horses, Shubal Lewis,	3 00
2d " Milo Tracy,	2 00
Best single horse, P. J. Latshaw,	2 00
2d " J. R. Grosvenor,	1 00

SHEEP—FINE AND LONG WOOL.

Best fine wool buck, Wm. Atkinson,	\$3 00
2d " John Tull,	2 00
Best buck, long wool, L. Sackett,	3 00
2d " " Jos. Gale,	2 00
Best 5 lambs, fine wool, W. Stoddard,	3 00
2d " " R. W. Ingersoll,	2 00
Best 5 lambs, long wool, D. E. Morris,	3 00
2d " " A. J. Keeney,	2 00

SWINE.

Best boar, Jos. Gale,	\$2 00
2d " Deland,	1 00
Best sow and pigs, Deland,	2 00
2d " Wm. Knight,	1 00
Best fatted hog, M. Hurd,	1 00
2d " Wm. Knight,	1 00

THE DAIRY.

1st premium on butter,	J. Canady,	\$2 00
2d " "	J. Miller,	1 75
3d " "	H. Chittenden,	1 50
4th " "	Durell,	1 25
5th " "	Sackett,	1 00
1st " on cheese,	M. Hurd,	2 00

GRAINS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Best seed wheat, R. Nims,	\$1 00
2d " O. G. Smith,	50
Best bushel white beans, R. W. Ingersoll,	50
2d " J. Scrantom,	25
Best bushel ears corn, Stephen Miller,	50
2d " John Johnson,	25
Best half bushel quinces, A. Lewis,	50
2d " R. H. Calkins,	25
Best bushel potatoes, J. Miller,	50
2d " R. J. King,	37
3d " "	25
Best bushel winter apples, J. Royce,	1 00
2d " " J. Miller,	75
3d " " R. W. Ingersoll,	50
Great variety fruits and vegetables, (170) Wm. Hubble,	1 00
2d premium to Amos Gay,	50
Best bushel of beets, Geo. Graham,	37
" 10 varieties apples, J. D. Babcock,	50
2d " " H. Chittenden,	37
Best and greatest variety apples, Wm. Hubble,	0 00
2d " " W. H. Montgomery,	0 00
Best bushel onions, J. Miller,	50
2d " A. Gay,	25

Best bushel green peppers, P. Roberts,.....	50
“ variety pickled fruits and vegetables, P. Roberts,.....	50
“ lot sweet corn, dried, P. Roberts,.....	0 00
2d “ S Miller,.....	0 00
Best lot yellow pumpkins, Bentley,.....	25
2d “ S. Miller,.....	0 00
Best lot cabbages, O. G. Smith,.....	0 00
2d “ P. Roberts,.....	0 00
Best half bushel sweet potatoes, Ingialfritz,.....	50
“ bushel parsnips, Amos Gay,.....	37
“ sweet pumpkin, “ (rec'd.).....	0 00
“ winter squash, “ (rec'd.).....	0 00

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE COUNTY.

Committee recommend a premium to Burhman & Son, for best candles and soap.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best wagon, P. J. Latshaw,.....	\$4 00
“ cultivator, W. W. Morse,.....	1 00
“ straw cutter, Isaac Lewis,.....	1 00
“ corn sheller, “.....	1 00
“ corn planter, “.....	0 00
“ ditcher, H. Wywest,.....	0 00
“ plough, subsoil,.....	3 00
“ buggy, John Little,.....	3 00
“ cider mill press, J. Loose,.....	0 00

PLOWING MATCH.

1st premium, common plow, J. Hanson,.....	\$3 00
“ subsoil plow, S. M. Bartlett,.....	3 00
2d “ oxen, R. Ingersoll,.....	2 00

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE MONROE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BY JOHN S. BATES, ESQ., OF CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

CANANDAIGUA, Jan. 11th, 1853.

L. SACKETT—*Dear Sir:* Your kind note is before me. No apology is necessary for the delay of which you speak. The flattering remarks that you and other friends were pleased to make in regard

to my address, after I had read it before your Society, as well as what you say in your letter,, makes me fear that you think far more favorably of it than it deserves.

It is with great diffidence that I comply with your request for a copy of it for publication; but if I shall be the means of causing a single farmer to respect more highly, or to love more dearly, our noble calling, I shall be amply repaid for the sacrifice. Please return to the committee of which you are chairman, my warmest thanks for their flattering note, and accept the same yourself for the kind words with which you have seen fit to clothe it.

Very Respectfully Yours,

JOHN S. BATES.

If the farmer would only see his real standing, his true relation to society, he would be equally amazed at his own thoughtlessness, and the temerity of other classes who would exalt themselves above him. The farmer is the head and front of community. He is the foundation of all prosperity, either in the commercial, mechanical or literary world. Without him the wings of the navy, and the sails of the merchantmen would cease to expand themselves to the winds of heaven. Without him the busy hum of the factory, and the machine shop would be hushed in the silence of the grave. Without him sparkling wit would grow dull, and genius turn to stupidity. Without him the pen of the historian would drop from his nerveless hand, and the tongue of the orator stammer; literary men would cease to write, and lawyers to plead.

The farmer sustains the same relation to the community that the sun in the heavens sustains to him; and as well might the community attempt to move without the farmer, as the farmer attempt to grow his grain without the influence of the sun. He is emphatically the sun of their prosperity. Without him all would be wrapped in one starless, rayless, cheerless night.

Such, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Society, is a truthful and eloquent tribute of an intelligent southern farmer, to the dignity and usefulness of our profession, and it is no less a truth that agriculture holds the exalted position to which he assigns it, than that

we are thoughtless of our real standing, regardless of our true relation to society.

Taking these truths for the foundation for what I shall say, I intend to devote the few moments I am to occupy your attention, to the discussion of those elements of character, habits of thought and feeling, and intellectual acquirements, which are requisite to place the agriculturist in that position and standing in the community which the importance, the dignity and independence of his calling, demand that he should occupy.

And first, we should learn to appreciate more highly the respectability of our occupation, and form more correct notions of others. We are too apt to look up to men as if they were exalted above us by the superior dignity of their professions. We acknowledge our inferiority by asking of them instruction in matters of which they are more ignorant than ourselves. We confer honors upon them that they do not deserve, and impose duties which they are no more capable of performing than we are. This ought not to be so.

Agriculture is looked upon by men of all other trades and professions, as the most independent, and most honorable calling, and as the only road to happiness. The merchant now by anxiety for the safety of his investments, tired of the excitement of trade, taxed by his losses, or disgusted with unfeeling creditors or careless debtors, is cheered in his toil, by the hope that he will soon be able to retire to a farm to enjoy its quiet peacefulness, to taste its pure pleasures, to feel its honest independence, and to hear no more of bills payable.

The mechanic, sick of the unchanging monotony of business, imprisoned perhaps in the factory or machine shop, compelled to listen to its unceasing clatter, and to breathe its unwholesome atmosphere, goaded by his dependence upon querulous customers, or slow paying employers, sighs for the quiet repose of the country—longs for its pure air, its cool shades, and its balmy health-bearing breezes, and looks forward with cheerful hope to the time, when the owner of a little farm, he shall turn his back upon the dust and dirt, the noise and confusion, and excitement of the town, and become (under God) dependant upon his own right arm for all the necessities and comforts of life.

The lawyer, disgusted with the "glorious uncertainty" of his profession, and its senseless technicalities; vexed by the obstinacy of some perverse judge, who will persist in selecting for himself from a cart-load of precedent, or some equally obstinate jury, who will not see facts in the dim light which *his* retainer reflects upon them, or stung perhaps by the little remnant of a conscience which the practice of his profession has left him, for having wielded its complicated and expensive machinery against the rights of honest poverty for the benefit of such knavery, or for having defeated the ends of justice, and aided the escape of thieves, robbers and swindlers, longs, if not for the manly toils of the husbandmen, at least, for his honest independence, and the peaceful pleasures of rural life. The politician, too, has many smooth words and honeyed phrases for us; and especially just before an election he can scarcely contain his admiration and respect for the "hard-fisted yeomanry," the honest and independent tiller of the soil; and the modesty for which his class is proverbial, will only permit him to ask in return the poor privilege of using our votes, and spending our money, while he forgets his duties, and neglects our rights. While all others look upon our calling with such feelings, and such hopes, we are too apt to become disgusted with what we consider its drudgery.

We long for the excitement and bustle of town, or we would make greater haste to be rich; or perhaps we look upon other occupations as more respectable than our own, and some, alas, too many, are so weak, so silly, as to be ashamed of the plain garb and hard hands that our occupation compels us to wear, and envy the more fashionable exterior and soft hands of the city clerk or attorney, forgetting the truth uttered by the greatest of poets: "there's no better sign of a brave mind than a hard hand."

If we have a son whose talents promise to open for him an uncommon sphere of usefulness, or for whose success in life we are particularly ambitious, we never dream of educating him for our own pursuit, but he must be trained and disciplined by a thorough education, and sent to the office of some attorney, to study the legal profession, while for the boy who is to be a farmer, no training seems to be required, no education necessary. If he has strength to guide the plow, wield an axe and swing a scythe, it is thought that neither

stupidity nor ignorance can prevent his becoming a successful farmer.

In this country, the practice of law is undoubtedly the broad road to distinction and honor. Upon gentlemen of that profession are conferred most of the offices in our gift. They "sit in the uppermost rooms at feasts, and in the chief seats in the synagogues. They have greetings in the markets, and are called of men, Rabbi, Rabbi." Do not understand me as objecting to this. It is meet and proper that it should be so. The study of law, of eternal principles of truth and justice and right, must of necessity elevate and ennoble the character and purify the heart, thus preparing men for the loftiest stations, and the most arduous duties; but the ordinary practice of the profession is a very different thing. Who that has ever had his patience tried as a juror, by a pettifogging attorney, or who that has ever been bullied and brow-beaten as a witness, does not know that the eternal principles of truth and justice have very little to do with the settlement of legal questions. Let us learn, then, to value this profession for just what it is worth; to feel and act as though we felt that in this, as in all other occupations, while there is much that is elevating and ennobling, there is also much that is debasing.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

In order to estimate more correctly our own profession, it is necessary that we should divest ourselves of a prejudice which was formerly very common, and of which too much still remains. I mean the prejudice against what is called book farming. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written for our improvement—notwithstanding the advantages of agricultural societies and fairs—notwithstanding the light which agricultural papers and lectures have poured upon us, there is still left among us men so wise in their own conceit, that they can learn nothing from books. It is true that their crops are not as large, nor their cattle as fine, their fences as high and strong, nor their farms in as good condition as their neighbors' who read, but still *they* do not believe in book farming. Oh no, not they—they are not so foolish as that. I do not know that there is such a farmer among you—I trust there is not—but if there is, and he is not very different from the class to which he belongs—there is

one book which he is not above consulting frequently, and that is his almanac. That and the moon are his guides, and he follows them implicitly. No operation on his farm from the picking of a goose to the weaning of a baby, but must be performed in the moon. If he goes to kill a pig he must first consult his almanac, lest he should do it in the wrong time of the moon, and his pork shrink in the pot; so too with the planting of his crops, it must all be done in the moon. And it is not too much to say that most of them are gathered there, if at all; at least he gathers very little upon the earth. Now we must away with such nonsense to be a successful farmer—a man must have sense enough to know that a fact is no less a fact because printed in a book.

The best agricultural books are but the written experience of the best practical farmers. No man would think of doubting their statements, if made to him personally by the writers. Does the fact that those statements are written render them more doubtful? Again, we require a thorough education for our profession. A knowledge not only of the art and science of agriculture, but of all the kindred sciences. I am aware that some of the best agricultural writers, both in this country and Europe, have expressed doubts of the power of science to advance agriculture, at least to that extent that its more ardent friends have hoped. It may seem rash and presumptuous to hope and expect, when such men as Coleman and Stephens fear and doubt. The first of these distinguished friends of agriculture says: "It is a pity to damp the ardor of scientific pursuit, where it is found to exist, but from the scanty services science has hitherto conferred on agriculture, and knowing the almost helpless dependency of farming on the seasons, I am reluctantly impelled to the belief, that it is less in the power of science to benefit agriculture, than the sanguine expectations of its friends would lead farmers to believe." Mr. Coleman gives similar reasons for his want of faith. Now with the highest respect for the exalted reputation of these zealous friends of agricultural improvement, it does seem to me that their reasons are not sufficient to warrant their unbelief. A thousand failures settle nothing, while the success of a single experiment may prove much. "The scanty services science has hitherto conferred on agriculture," may only show that science has not

hitherto been properly applied to agriculture. We are making daily and great progress in the application of science to all branches of industry. Who can say that agriculture alone is not to be benefitted by this progress. In enumerating the sciences which a thoroughly trained farmer ought to understand, I shall follow the order of Mr. Stephens, who mentions them for the very different purpose of showing that "agriculture, notwithstanding its obvious connection with many of them, has derived little benefit from them."

Geology is first named. Literally, Geology means the science of the earth, or a knowledge of a structure of the earth, and the substances of which it is composed. In a larger sense it includes all possible or acquired knowledge of the natural phenomena, on and within the globe. Now it would scarcely seem necessary to use argument to convince a thinking man that a knowledge of that science which treats of the formation of the earth can be useful to him who draws his sustenance from her bosom. Yet Mr. Stephens gravely informs us that "Geologists have afforded no assistance in the classifications of soils and subsoils; they have never explained the origin of a surface soil. * * * They have never yet ascertained the position and structure of subsoil deposits, so as to inform the farmer whether land would be most effectually drained by drains running parallel with or at right angles to the courses of valleys and rivers." To show you the incorrectness of this opinion, permit me to quote from another writer, equally distinguished, and more to be relied upon, because he states facts in support of his opinions; and he says of the same science: "To the agriculturist, geology has rendered some service, and probably may in future be appealed to for farther aid;" and as an instance he adds: "To drain land, is to intercept the natural springs. This can never be done upon good principles, unless the geological structure of the district be known. When porous rocks, alternate with strata, impervious to water, springs will commonly issue at several points on the line of junction of the strata, and by making a deep drain along this line, Dr. Smith has frequently reclaimed wet lands in England, that had in vain been guttered in all directions by the usual hollow drains." Again, the soil is in a measure formed by the gradual decay or crumbling of rocks; if then, in addition to geology we have a knowledge of mineralogy, which science teaches to distinguish min-

erals and to classify them, we can tell from the rocks that underlie any district, what the nature of the soil will be, and for what crops it is best adapted.

Botany is next mentioned. This is the science which comprehends all that relates to the vegetable kingdom. It teaches the nature of plants, their mode of growth, their uses to man, or the danger resulting from their employment. Without some knowledge of botany, we should neither know when to sow or when to reap, when to cut hay or how to preserve it. Many men who would scarcely be able to give a correct definition of the word botany, have still a knowledge of the properties of a vast number of herbs and medicinal plants. We see plainly how advantageous such knowledge is to them—is it not equally plain to be seen that a more perfect and thorough knowledge than they possess would be valuable to every farmer.

It would undoubtedly be considered very small business by a boy who hopes in the bright future to manage a large farm, if he were compelled to pass weeks and months poring over pages, which treat of no larger subjects than bugs and flies, worms and insects. But these diminutive creatures are among the most powerful enemies we have to contend with in our farming operations. Farmers of Monroe, you have seen enough of the army worm and Hessian fly to know what ruin and desolation they leave in their track. The weevil or wheat midge is upon you—I have seen it myself in some of your fields, previous to the last harvest. If you are not more fortunate than your eastern brethren, your next crop of wheat will be seriously injured, and the succeeding one nearly or quite destroyed by this little insect, scarcely larger than the point of a pin. Now, if any plan to evade the ravages, or any effective means for the destruction of these diminutive pests is ever discovered, I venture the assertion that it will be by some patient and observing man, who makes their habits and characteristics the subject of his observation, thought, and patient study. To such a man are we indebted for the knowledge of the means of evading the ravages of the Hessian fly. With such knowledge it is the province of entomology to supply us; hence it is very properly classed among the sciences which a well taught farmer ought to understand.

Chemistry has been looked upon by some as the most important of all branches of an agricultural education. It is defined to be the science which treats of those changes in natural bodies, which take place without sensible motion. Hence, almost every operation which we see going on around and beneath us, is in obedience to fixed laws, with which it is the province of chemistry to make us acquainted. All the changes which take place from the time we deposit the seed in the ground, till the grain is ready for the sickle, are chemical changes.

By chemical changes, the soil we till becomes the bread we eat. The stomach of every animal we raise, or fatten, is a perfect chemical laboratory, in which all the provender we feed them and all the grass they eat is analyzed, and each component part applied to its proper use; one part becoming fat, another muscle, another bone, another milk, another wool or hair. How much more intelligently, then, can we make and apply manure, and breed and fatten cattle and sheep, if we have some knowledge of chemistry. But a single fact is worth a volume of theory. It is said that when the Hon. John Y. Mason retired from the Cabinet, he purchased a worn out plantation near the city of Baltimore. He had a portion of the soil analyzed by the State chemist, (for the farmers of Maryland have been sufficiently alive to their interests, to insist upon the appointment and payment of such an officer by the State government,) and ascertained the properties that were wanting to render it fertile. A manure was applied containing those properties in abundance, and the consequence was that while his crop, thus manured and thoroughly tilled, together with the price of the land, cost him but \$15 per acre, it yielded 25 bushels of wheat per acre, worth one dollar per bushel.

This is perhaps an extreme case, and lest it be objected that the statement is vague, I will give another, quite as satisfactory in its results, and far more definite. The distinguished Professor Mapes, in a letter to Gen. Talmage, President of the American Institute, says: "During the last winter, I made an analysis of a soil, from a field which refused corn last year, and found the soil deficient in the following constituents: *Chlorine, Lime, Soda, Potash, Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia.*

The last Spring I applied a compost of common salt decomposed by lime, thus supplying the chlorine and soda. Spent bone black of the sugar refiners, which furnished phosphoric acid. Peruvian Guano, containing Potash and Ammonia, to which was added a small quantity of charcoal dust and plaster of Paris, to retain the volatile portions. This was added to the soil at an expense of \$1 31 per acre, and the field planted with corn. The crop is now standing, and the Committee on farms will state to you that the crop will probably yield from fifty to seventy-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre." He adds—"I have visited many farms, at the request of the owners, and have advised modes of manuring founded on chemical constituents of the desired crops, &c.; and in no instance has the experiment failed to produce superior crops. Several have thus produced 100 bushels shelled corn to the acre. Some from forty to fifty bushels of wheat, and one thousand bushels of carrots.

The distinguished Agriculturist and learned Professor Leibig, prophesied that the time was not distant when soils would be analyzed, and, by the aid of Chemistry, manures prepared and applied, containing properties necessary to produce any required crop, with greater certainty than the physician prescribes remedies for disease. Do not these statements show that the time has already arrived.

The necessity for a knowledge of the nature, properties and habits of animals—particularly domesticated animals, in which we are all so deeply interested, and to which the nature of your soil and your distance from market will compel you to look for a large proportion of your income, is so obvious that I need only mention the science of zoology which imparts that knowledge to convince you that it is an important branch of agricultural education. So too with the science of mechanics; and a moments reflection will convince you that without at least some practical knowledge of it, we could not use to advantage even so simple an instrument as a crow-bar or a hand-spike. How much more then is it important to enable us to understand and manage the more complicated implements of the farm.

If a knowledge of the science of mechanics is necessary to enable us to manage properly the implements of the farm, it is equally so to protect us against fraud in purchasing them. There are pedlars

all over the country with all kinds of labor saving machines, which do all imaginable and unimaginable kinds of work, and which will save a fortune for every farmer who has faith enough to purchase and to use them. They carry about with them long lists of the names of farmers who have used and who recommend their machines and nothing but a knowledge of the science of mechanics will enable us to choose the valuable and reject the worthless.

There are few farmers whose pockets have not been bled freely in this way.

It has been well said that farm implements are the right hand of agriculture, and that the science of mechanics gives to that right hand its cunning.

I have now spoken of most of the physical sciences which seem to have a direct application to agriculture, and I trust that I have succeeded in showing you that great advantages may be derived from a knowledge of them. Permit me to call your attention one moment to another science, in the study of which we are all deeply interested; I allude to the science of political economy. I am aware how general the opposition is to the introduction of anything like political discussion upon such occasions as this. I shall, therefore, be careful not to offend, at the same time I cannot myself see the slightest possible objection to the fair and manly discussion of the politics of agriculture every time farmers are assembled. We follow the same pursuits and our interests are all precisely the same.

Why should we not then reason together like brethren, in regard to those interests, that we may act not only intelligently but unitedly and efficiently in support of them. Mechanics meet and agree upon the number of hours they will labor and the price they will have for a day's labor. Physicians meet and agree upon the charges they will make, and combine to enable each other to collect them. Why may we not also counsel together of the best method of raising or sustaining the price of produce.

The great difficulty is that we have allowed our interests in our party to become stronger than our interests in our profession.

We have permitted ourselves to be labelled with a party label. We are content to wear the ear mark of some distinguished politician and are not permitted to think a thought or entertain an opin-

ion which our leaders have not inscribed upon our political platform. But without interfering with any man's party predilections I may be permitted to say, that if the science of political economy were thoroughly understood by the farmers of this country, politicians would very soon cease playing at battledore and shuttlecock with our interests. Political economy, though not one of the exact sciences, approaches so near them that if we all understood it, casting as we do, nine-tenths of the votes of the country, we should very soon settle forever, questions that are now constantly agitated to our injury. If we all understood it we should soon ascertain the relative value of a distant market and one at our own doors, as well as the surest means of securing the one preferred.

If we all understood it we should soon ascertain whether it is cheaper to pay one-half the produce of our farms in commissions and profits and tolls to carriers and forwarders and speculators or to pay a duty of thirty or even fifty per cent upon the few articles we purchase.

If we all understood it we should find means to bring the loom and the anvil to their proper place by the side of the plow.

But how, it will be asked, are farmers ever to obtain a knowledge of all these sciences. It is not expected that the aged man will resume his satchel and seat at school by the side of the child and begin to learn the lessons of youth, though even the aged man may learn much if he will but use the means within his reach. Agricultural papers are plenty and cheap, and many of them would be cheap at any price. They are able and interesting lecturers upon the science of agriculture; and their lectures are plain, simple, divested of all technicalities, and perfectly intelligible to all readers. School district libraries are within the reach of all and if half the time wasted in idle and useless talk, drinking and gossip, were industriously devoted to the use of these means, the farmers of the country would be astonished at their own progress.

But if we cannot acquire all this knowledge ourselves, we can at least place within the reach of our children the means of doing so.

It is hoped that the farmers will awake to the importance of a knowledge of all these sciences and insist upon the establishment of Agricultural Schools and experimental farms, both by State and Fed-

eral Government which shall send forth into every town and school district, men qualified to impart a knowledge of the science and art of agriculture, without which our sons and our daughters cannot be fitted to adorn the stations they are to occupy, or fulfil the duties assigned to them.

So much is due from government to the most numerous of all classes of the governed, and the most important of all branches of industry, and so much will be done for us just so soon as we evince a determination to have it done. We have the votes—we can if we will, control not only nominations, but elections. With us, to will is to do. Let us, therefore, unite, and with one heart and one voice, demand this act of justice to our long neglected profession.

It is a fact, and a disgraceful fact, that the expenses of our general Government amount to more than fifty millions of dollars annually, and that over two-thirds of this vast sum is wasted, and worse than wasted upon the Army and Navy. Here in this peaceful, progressive and enlightened age; here, in this professedly christian nation, this (so called) model republic, the very existence of which depends upon the intelligence and honesty of its farmers and laboring classes; here, in this nation of farmers, we expend thirty millions of dollars annually upon the science of human butchery and implements of death, and not one dollar upon the great science which sustains life.

Our law-makers find plenty of time to pass appropriation bills to pay their own expenses, to furnish themselves with books and papers, to pay long mileage and crooked mileage, and there is always money enough in the treasury to meet these exorbitant demands; but if we ask for an Agricultural School or Bureau, there is no time to mature a bill, or there is no money in the Treasury for such a purpose.

Our Agricultural Fairs are thronged by Members of Congress, Senators and Presidential aspirants of all parties. They have become perfect stamping grounds for hordes of these political gentlemen, who come like Shakespeare's Lord to the battle of Holmedon,

"Neat, trimly dressed,
Fresh as a bridegroom with chin new reaped,
Showing like a stubble land at harvest home;
Perfumed like a milliner, gay as a popinjay;
And they shine so brisk and smell so sweet,
And talk so like a waiting gentlewoman,"

That we cannot resist their soft speeches and their delicious flatteries. So we go our way and vote for them, and they go theirs; and as "the dog to his vomit, and the washed sow to her wallowing in the mire," so do they return to their intrigues and their corruption.

At such times and in such places, there is no end to the flattery the farmer receives for industry and skill—his progress and success. But when our exhibitions are closed and elections are passed, you may search the record of their official acts and votes in vain, to find evidence that they are aware even, of the existence of such a being as a farmer. Brethren of the plow, we have been thus fooled and cajoled long enough. It is time to give these gentlemen to understand that it is their actions and not their smooth words that we want; their votes and not their soft speeches.

But I have not yet done. The character of the farmer is not completed without he has cultivated a taste for rural life and rural pleasures. He must learn to love the country, and, in the prose poetry of the most beautiful of all agricultural writers, "to love the country is to take an interest in all that belongs to the country—its occupations and its sports, its culture and its improvements, its fields and its forests, its trees and its rocks, its valleys and hills, its lakes and rivers, to gather the flocks around us and feed them from our own hand, to make the birds our friends, and call them all by their names; to wear a chaplet of roses, as if it were a princely diadem; to rove over the fields with a higher pleasure than we should tread the carpeted halls of regal courts; to inhale the fresh air of the morning as if it were the sweet breath of infancy; to brush the dew from the glittering fields as if our path were strewn with diamonds; to hold converse with the trees of the forest in their youth and decay, as they could tell us the history of their own times, as if the gnarled bark of the aged among them were written all over with a record of by-gone days, of those who planted them, and those who early gathered their fruits; to find hope and joy bursting like a flood upon our heads, as the darting rays of light gently break upon the eastern horizon; to see the descending sun robing himself in burnished clouds, as if these were the gathering glories of the divine throne; to find, in the clear evening of winter, our chamber studded with

countless gems of living light; to feel that we are never less alone than when alone; to make even the stillness and solitude of the country eloquent, and, above all, in the beauty of everything that presents itself to our senses, and in the unbought provision which sustains and comforts, and fills with joy the countless multitudes of living existences which people the land, the water, the air, everywhere to repletion; to see the radiant tokens of an infinite and inexhaustable beneficence as they roll by us and around us in one ceaseless flood, and in a clear and bright day in summer to stand out in the midst of this resplendent creation, circled by an horizon that continually retreats from our advances, holding its distance undiminished, and with the broad and deep blue arches of heaven over us, whose depths no human imagination can fathom; to perceive this glorious temple all instinct with the presence of the divinity, and to feel, amidst all this, the brain growing dizzy with wonder, and the heart swelling with an adoration and a holy joy absolutely incapable of utterance. This it is to love the country, and make it the home, not of the person only, but of the soul."

My friends, when we have thus educated our children; when we have taught them thus to love the country, and cultivated in them a taste for such pure pleasures; "but above all, when we have inculcated in them the duty of strict obedience to His laws and confiding faith in His promises, whose providence it is that prepares the corn, who waters the furrows thereof, and makes them soft with showers; who crowns the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness; who clothes the pastures with flocks and the valleys with corn, that they laugh and sing," we shall have removed them as far as is possible from trials and temptation, and placed within their reach all of happiness that earth has to bestow, for they will then have an unfailling promise, that in this world "their barns shall be filled with plenty, and their presses burst out with new wine," and hereafter they shall have life eternal.

REPORT

OF THE MACOMB COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq.;

Sec'y Mich. State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with the 11th article of the constitution of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, I have the honor to make you a brief report of the proceedings of the Macomb County Agricultural Society for the year 1852.

The Society held its third Annual Fair at the village of Romeo, on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1852. The Fair was very generally attended by the citizens of our county who manifested an increased interest in the prosperity of the Society.

The amount received at the fair for entrance tickets was ..	\$307 50
“ “ for membership tickets, ...	226 00
“ “ “ sale of fruit, ...	4 34
Amount remaining in the treasurer's hands from receipts of previous year, ...	77 57
Making an aggregate of receipts of	\$615 41
There were paid out for premiums, ...	524 55
Leaving balance in the treasury of	\$90 86

The exhibition of animals, works of domestic manufacture, mechanical and agricultural instruments, fruits and vegetables was highly creditable to the farmers and equal to any perhaps in the State.

The specimens of needle and wax work, and of domestic manufactures by the wives and daughters of our farmers, were deserving

of much praise and offered a gratifying evidence of their industry and taste.

A short address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Jacokes, at the ground, which was received by the audience with marks of approbation, and was truly an interesting and instructive exposition of the farmers' duties and interests.

At the close of the address, the premiums were declared, when the society proceeded to the election of officers for the then ensuing year. Gen. Wm. Canfield was elected President, Dexter W. Mussey, Secretary, and Payne K. Leach, Treasurer of the society.

An executive committee was also elected.

Respectfully &c.,

R. P. ELDRIDGE,

Secretary.

REPORT

OF THE OAKLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1852.

J. C. HOLMES, *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society*:

At the annual meeting of the Oakland County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House in the village of Pontiac, on the first Tuesday in January, 1852, the following members were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Linus Cone, Troy.

Secretary—H. N. Howard, Pontiac.

Treasurer—A. W. Hovey, Pontiac.

Corresponding Secretary—A. B. Hadsell, Bloomfield.

Executive Committee—Charles Baldwin, John Thomas, Wm. Whitfield, Harrison Voorhies, T. W. Barber, O. D. Richardson, Wm. P. Draper, Alexander Wattles, Amasa Andrus, Wm. Z. Henderson.

It was moved and supported that the present supervisors of the county be the Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of W. W. Phelps,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to solicit subscriptions to be applied in the purchase of a lot for the Oakland County Agricultural Society, and negotiate for a lot and report to the Executive Committee at their next meeting.

Messrs. O. D. Richardson, Moses Wisner and John P. LeRoy, were appointed said committee.

The first Wednesday of April was fixed as the time for the meeting of the Executive Committee.

It was moved and carried that the proceedings of this meeting be published in both papers printed in this village.

It was moved and supported that we now adjourn.

The Executive Committee met at the Court House in Pontiac, on the 7th day of April, 1852. The following members were present: President, Linus Cone; Secretary, H. N. Howard; Executive Committee, Wm. S. Henderson, Wm. Whitfield, Charles Baldwin and Wm. P. Draper.

Committee on lot made a report, which was accepted and adopted.

It was moved and supported that James Bailey, of Troy, be appointed as one of the Executive Committee, in place of Alexander Wattles, who had removed from the State.

It was moved and supported that the Society hold a fair the ensuing fall, at Pontiac, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of September, and that the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated to pay premiums, exclusive of discretionary premiums.

It was moved and supported that the committee adjourn to meet at this place in two weeks from this day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment, made out the premium list, and also appointed the following persons as judges for the fair to be held on the 29th and 30th days of September:

Management of Farms—A. C. Walker, Harrison Voorhies and Theron W. Barber.

Blood Cattle—Walter Whitfield, Payne K. Leech and Henry P. Dailey.

Native and Grade—A. S. Brooks, William Fisher, and William Gamble.

Horses—Z. M. Morey, Francis J. Smith and John Chamberlain.

Sheep—Cyrus A. Chipman, Mr. Butterfield and John Hadley.

Swine—Charles Elliott, E. G. Deming and Clark Cogsdell.

Farm Implements—John H. Button, Lysander Woodward and John Sprague.

Plowing—Riley C. Cone, Henry Birge and Edward C. Blackman.

Butter and Cheese—James B. Hunt, Mrs. Clark Beardslee, Mrs. Ira C. Seeley, Mrs. E. P. Harris and Mrs. Levi Pettibone.

Domestic Manufactures—W. M. McConnell, Mrs. George Morris, Mrs. Washington Stanley, Mrs. David Hammond, and Mrs. I. I. Voorhies.

Needle, Shell and Wax Work, Paintings and Drawings—F. A. Williams, Mrs. William H. Jennings, Miss Sarah Richardson, Mrs. Peter Hogan, Mrs. Hesotr L. Stevens.

Flowers—Eben C. Beach, Mrs. E. Calkins, Mrs. A. A. Lull, Miss M. Farr.

Fruit—Ephraim Calkins, Oscar Brownson, Fabius Brooks, Lyman Mattison.

Vegetables—William H. Powell, Thomas Garley, J. P. Wyckoff, David Bagg, Robert Thompson.

Grain—Asa B. Hadsell, William Burley and Joseph Carpenter.

Poultry—John P. LeRoy, Henry Bishop, and Mason J. James.

Miscellaneous articles—Henry Miller, Benj. Phelps and Washington Stanley.

It was moved and supported that the secretary be a committee on printing, and that six hundred copies of the premium list be printed for the use of the society.

Committee adjourned to meet at the Court House on the first Saturday in July.

July 3, 1852.

Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment.

The following business came before the meeting :

Resolved, That the President be a committee to solicit A. J. Poppleton to deliver an address before the society at the Annual Fair.

Committee adjourned to meet at Pontiac on Saturday, 28th day of August.

August 28th 1852.

Executive Committee met at the Court House pursuant to adjournment.

The matter of fixing up the grounds came up, and the following persons were appointed a committee to make the arrangements for fencing the grounds, erecting suitable buildings, and make such other necessary fixings as would be wanted : Messrs. A. B. Hadsell and Charles Baldwin were appointed said committee.

Committee adjourned to meet on the Fair Grounds on the 29th Sept., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Committee met on the 29th day of September, on the Fair grounds, it being the first day of the Fair—arranged the various committees,

and made all the necessary arrangements for the Fair, and adjourned to meet at the office of J. B. Hunt, on the evening of the 30th.

Committee met at the office of J. B. Hunt, on the evening of the 30th of September, and awarded the discretionary premiums, settled the unfinished business, and adjourned to meet at the Court House, on the first Tuesday in January.

First Tuesday in January, committee met at the Court House, and awarded the following premiums, on farms:

Linus Cone, 1st prem.,	\$15 00
J. P. Wyckoff, 2d prem.,	8 00

No applications were made for premiums on field crops; and after the report of the Treasurer was read, accepted and adopted, the committee adjourned, *sine die*.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

SHORT HORNS & DURHAMS.

1st premium, 3 yrs old and over, J. B. Ward,	\$5 00
2d " " A. C. Walker,	3 00
1st " 2 years old, A. S. Brooks,	4 00
1st prem., yearlings, A. S. Brooks,	3 00
1st " cows 3 yrs old and over, A. S. Brooks,	5 00

DEVONS.

1st prem., 2 yr old bulls, Chas. Derbyshire,	4 00
Discretionary premiums—1 bull calf, A. S. Brooks,	1 00
Four yr old Durham bull, R. C. Cone,	5 00

NATIVES & GRADES.

1st prem., B. Dewey,	5 00
1st " 1 yr old, J. Stockwell,	3 00
2d " " C. Baldwin,	2 00
1st prem., cows 3 yrs old and upwards, H. V. D. Bogart,	5 00
2d " " Jas. B. Hunt,	3 00
3d " " C. W. Green,	2 00
Discretionary premiums—1 Grade cow, Mrs. Wisner,	3 00
1st prem., 2 yr old heifers, A. Judson,	3 00
2d " " Ira C. Seeley,	2 00
3d " " John W. Leonard,	2 00

1st prem., yearling heifers, H. V. D. Bogart,.....	2 00
2d " " C. W. Green,.....	1 00
3d " " John W. Leonard,.....	1 00
1st prem., bull calves, John Thomas,.....	2 00
2d " " Jedediah Durkee,.....	1 00
3d " " A. J. Hotchkiss,.....	1 00
1st prem., heifer calves, J. L. Stout,.....	2 00
2d " " A. Whitehead,.....	1 00

WORKING OXEN.

1st prem., C. W. Green,.....	5 00
2d " Edward Martin,.....	4 00
3d " Ira Jennings,.....	3 00
Discretionary premiums—F. Webster,.....	2 00
J. J. Ford,.....	2 00
T. W. Barber,.....	2 00
1st prem., 3 yr old steers, Linus Cone,.....	4 00
2d " " Riley C. Cone,.....	3 00
3d " " J. C. Peck,.....	2 00
Discretionary premiums—A. Windiate,.....	2 00
1st prem., 2 yr old steers, J. E. Taylor,.....	3 00

FAT CATTLE.

3d prem., Jedediah Durkee,.....	3 00
2d prem., fat cow, Harris Newton,.....	2 00
Discretionary prem.—Native cow, J. C. Seeley,.....	1 00
One pair half-blood Devon twin calves, James King,.....	2 00

HORSES.

1st prem., stallion over 4 yrs old, C. A. Green,.....	8 00
2d " " J. C. Peck,.....	6 00
3d " " G. W. Merrill,.....	4 00
1st prem., brood mares with foal, C. A. Green,.....	6 00
2d " " John Hiles,.....	4 00
3d " " John Valentine,.....	3 00
1st prem., 3 yr old horses, A. Battie,.....	4 00
2d " " W. Tilden,.....	3 00
Discretionary premiums—N. Terry,.....	1 00
J. C. Davis,.....	1 00

1st prem., 2 yr old, J. T. Griffing,	3 00
2d " " Willard White,	2 00
3d " " E. S. Woodman,	1 00
1st prem., yearlings, Geo. Culver,	2 00
2d " " E. B. Rose,	1 00
Discretionary prem.—Henry M. Mead,	1 00
1st prem., farm horses, John Thomas,	6 00
2d " " James Bailey,	4 00
1st prem., geldings over 4 yrs old, H. V. D. Bogart,	4 00
2d " " E. Ferguson,	3 00
1st prem., carriage horses, R. Lee,	5 00
2d " " W. Jermaine,	4 00
1st prem., A. S. Brooks,	4 00
2d " Thomas Gerles,	3 00
Three yrs old for carriage horses, discretionary premiums—	
B. Mosher,	2 00
W. W. Davis,	2 00
H. Scott,	2 00
John M. Norton,	2 00

SHEEP.

1st prem., Saxon buck, W. Thomas,	3 00
1st " long wool, S. D. Axford,	4 00
1st premium, Spanish merino buck, Harris Newton,	4 00
2d " " H. N. Howard,	3 00
3d " " H. Dewey,	2 00
1st premium, 5 Spanish merino ewes, H. Newton,	5 00
2d " " F. A. Williams,	3 00
3d " " H. Newton,	2 00
1st premium, French merino bucks, L. Stone,	4 00
2d " " H. Newton,	3 00
3d " " A. Cressey,	2 00
1st premium, French merino ewes, C. A. Green,	5 00
2d " " H. Newton,	3 00
1st premium, Southdown buck, W. Whitfield,	4 00
2d " " " "	2 00
1st " " ewes, " "	4 00
2d " " " "	2 00

1st premium, fat sheep, Daniel Whitfield,.....	\$3 00
2d " " " " ".....	2 00
Discretionary premium, French merino buck, C. A. Green, ..	3 00

SWINE.

1st premium, boars, John Valentine, ...	4 00
2d " " S. Roon, ...	3 00
1st premium, sows, S. Roon, ...	4 00
2d " " J. Osman, ...	3 00
1st premium, 5 pigs, W. E. Pier, ...	4 00
Boar, sow and pigs, discretionary, John Crombie, ...	2 00
Five pigs, discretionary, H. Scott, ...	1 00
Store hogs, " A. A. Walton, ...	1 00
Breeding sow, " L. Brownson, ...	1 00
" " J. W. Leonard, ...	1 00

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow for general purposes, 1st premium, A. Smith,.....	\$4 00
Subsoil plow, A. Smith,.....	3 00
Best cultivator for general use, T. A. Flower,.....	2 00
Best corn cultivator, T. A. Flower,.....	2 00
Best straw cutter, A. Andrews,.....	2 00
Best corn brooms, John Hutchins,.....	1 00
Best saddle, A. C. High,.....	2 00
Best bridle, ".....	1 00
Best cook stove, G. W. Merrill,.....	3 00
Best parlor stove, ".....	2 00

BUTTER.

1st premium, in rolls, N. Terry,	\$3 00
2d " Hiram Smith,	2 00
3d " J. C. Gaylord,	1 00
Discretionary prem.—Mrs. J. J. Voorhies,	1 00
Mrs. D. Hammond,	1 00
Mrs. N. D. Bingham,	1 00
Mrs. S. Chaffee,	1 00
" J. P. Wyckoff,	1 00
" W. Jermain,	1 00
" Clark Beardslee,	1 00
" Dinah Smith,	1 00

Mrs. John Windiate, ...	\$1 00
Butter in tubs—1st prem. Mrs. John Windiate, ...	3 00
“ 2d “ “ Jacob Hiller, ...	2 00
Old cheese—1st prem. Luther Lapham, ...	3 00
New “ —1st “ “	3 00
“ 2d “ Isaac L. Smith, ...	2 00
Honey—1st prem. Linus Cone, ...	1 50
“ 2d “ Harvey Howard, ...	75

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

J. P. Wyckoff, ...	50
A. Judson, ...	50
George Miller, ...	50
H. Waldron, ...	50

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yds. flannel, Mrs. B. Phelps, ...	3 00
2d “ “ “ J. Durkee, ...	2 00
Best 10 yds. woolen carpet, N. Terry, ...	4 00
2d “ “ “ C. Hotchkiss, ...	2 50
Best 10 yds. rag carpet, Cyrus Hadsell, ...	3 00
2d “ “ “ Ira C. Seeley, ...	2 50
Best pair woolen stockings, Mrs. J. A. Peck, ...	1 00
2d “ “ “ A. Whitehead, ...	50
Best pair mittens, J. L. Stout, ...	1 00
Best 10 yards linen cloth, D. Hammond, ...	1 50
Discretionary Premiums—Cotton and woolen blankets, Mrs. Jacob Hiller, ...	1 00
Woolen yarn, Mrs. B. Phelps, ...	50
“ “ M. A. Denman, ...	50
Cot'n stockings, “ Chas. Elliott, ...	25
Woolen “ “ J. L. Stout, ...	25
Linen “ “ D. Hammond, ...	25

NEEDLE, SHELL AND WAX WORK, PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Best piece ornamental needle work, Mrs. J. J. Voorhees, ...	\$2 00
“ variety worsted work, Mrs. A. A. Lull, ...	1 00
“ piece “ “ “	1 00
“ worked quilt, Mrs. J. J. Voorhies, ...	3 00
“ silk bonnet, “ H. S. Cassidy, ...	1 00

Best crochet hat, Mrs. Peter Voorhies, ...	\$1 00
“ lamp mats, “ J. A. Flower, ...	1 00
“ water color painting, Mrs. A. Whitehead, ...	1 00
“ worked collar, Mrs. J. B. Hunt, ...	1 00
Discretionary Premiums—Ornamental Needle work, Mrs. H.	
A. Rood, ...	1 00
Worked quilt, Mrs. Wm. Lewis, ...	1 00
1 piece worsted work, Mrs. A. B. Mathews, ...	50
1 silk bonnet, Mrs. Alex. Stone, ...	50
1 crochet bonnet, Mrs. Julia Smith, ...	1 00
1 nett cape, Miss Eliza Voorhies, ...	50
Victorine of feathers, Mrs. A. Whitehead, ...	1 00
Bead bag, Mrs. Peter Voorhies, ...	50
Best thread lace, Mrs. James Curren, ...	1 00
“ lace cap, Mrs. H. S. Cassidy, ...	50
Silk embroidery, Mrs. O. P. Davidson, ...	2 00
Crochet apron, Mrs. Julia Paddock, ...	1 00
Pair ottoman covers, Mrs. Julia Smith, ...	2 00
“ crochet cake mats, “	1 00
1 crayon picture, Miss Stevens, ...	1 50
1 gothic cottage, Mrs. Eastman, ...	1 00
1 model stucco church, Miss Merriweather, ...	2 00
Landscape drawing, Miss Sarah Jane Coats, ...	75
1 worked cap, Mrs. N. D. Safford, ...	1 00
Paper flowers, Mrs. A. Dunning, ...	50
Toilet Screen, Miss E. Merryweather, ...	50
Pair fruit mats, Mrs. Abner Davis, ...	50
2 crochet tidies, “	50
1 nett tidy, “	25
1 knit “ Mrs. J. L. Stout, ...	25

FLOWERS.

Best and greatest variety dahlias, J. W. Ruggles, ...	1 50
“ hand bouquet, Mrs. Wisner, ...	50
Most beautifully arranged basket of flowers, Adaline Coats, ...	1 00
Hand bouquet, (discretionary,) Mrs. J. A. Peck, ...	50

FRUIT.

Best 6 varieties apples, L. Brownson, ...	2 00
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Greatest variety table apples, O. D. Richardson,	3 00
Best seedling apples, A. Terry,	2 00
“ 6 varieties winter apples, A. Terry,	3 00
1st prem, specimen winter fruit, J. Osman,	1 00
2d “ “ C. A. Chipman,	50
Best variety of pears, J. S. Allen,	2 00
“ 12 peaches, Lyman Mattison,	50
“ seedling peaches, W. W. Davis,	1 00
“ 12 quinces, Charles Draper,	1 00
2d “ J. Paddock,	50
Best collection grapes, Oscar Brownson,	1 00
“ single bunch grapes, Peter Dow,	50
Discretionary—pears, white doyenue, J. S. Allen,	1 00
Plums, A. Whitehead,	1 00
“ O. D. Richardson,	1 00
Apples, Northern Spy, James Bailey,	1 00
Collection fruit, B. Phelps,	1 00
Peter Dow,	1 00
R. Adams,	1 00
E. Morrison,	1 00
J. Chamberlain,	1 00
C. Elliott,	1 00
J. S. Allen,	1 00
L. Brownson,	1 00
Quince, Cyrus Hadsell,	50
Peaches, R. Adams,	25
“ A. Judson,	25
“ W. W. Davis,	25
Grapes, A. Whitehead,	50

VEGETABLES.

Best 12 flat turnips, A. B. Hadsell,	50
“ 12 onions, M. Cross,	50
“ 6 heads cabbage, Jacob Howell,	50
“ 12 tomatoes, W. Whitfield,	50
“ 6 pumpkins, J. P. Wyckoff,	50
2d best “ J. Buzzard,	25

Best carrots, Avery Jones, ...	50
2d " Jacob Howell, ...	25
Best 6 blood beets, Avery Jones, ...	50
2d " Jackson Voorhies, ...	25
Best 12 parsnips, L. Cone, ...	50
" half bushel potatoes, C. Babcock, ...	50
2d " " E. R. Sherman, ...	25
Best " peas, E. H. Cressey, ...	50
" " beans, Isaac Osman, ...	50
" squash, E. Millard, ...	50
Best and greatest variety vegetables, L. Cone, ...	1 00
2d " " J. Howell, ...	50

GRAIN.

Best sample 20 bushels wheat, Geo. P. Thurston, ...	\$5 00
" bushel oats, Thomas Gale, ...	1 00
" sample corn, A. Butler, ...	1 00
" bushel flax seed, Jacob Hiller, ...	50
" barrel flour, A. B. Matthews, ...	2 00

POULTRY.

Best lot of Dorkings, A. W. Hovey, ...	50
" Shanghais, B. C. Green, ...	50
" poultry, J. G. Crombie, ...	1 00
" turkeys, B. Phelps, ...	50
Handsomest peacock, N. Terry, ...	50
Discretionary prem.—Lot Muscovy ducks, B. F. Trowbridge, ...	50
Lot of ducks, W. Buckley, ...	50
Large lot of fowls, W. Whitfield, ...	50
Cock and hen, Dorking and Shanghai, M. A. Leggett, ...	50

PLOWING WITH HORSES.

1st premium, B. Dewey, ...	\$5 00
2d " D. Whitfield, ...	3 00
3d " E. H. Taft, ...	2 00

PLOWING WITH OXEN.

1st premium, C. A. Green, ...	5 00
1st premium, boy under 16, Thomas Whitfield, ...	3 00
2d " " W. Dunning, ...	2 00

1st premium, double team, Thomas Gale, ...	5 00
2d " " C. W. Green, ...	3 00
3d " " W. Dunning, ...	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

3 pair coarse boots, N. D. Safford, ...	\$0 50
1 pair California enamelled boots, N. D. Safford, ...	50
Lot of shoes, N. D. Safford, ...	50
1 pair calf boots, " 	50
Specimen of daguerrean art, W. B. Sherwood, ...	50
" " M. Hayden, ...	50
2 loaves of bread, Mrs. Wisner, ...	25
Bottle grape wine, Harrison Voorhies, ...	50
Bottle currant wine, Peter Hogan, ...	50
3 " H. A. Rood, ...	1 00
1 " Peter Hogan, ...	25
1 single buggy, W. C. Palmer, ...	3 00
1 pony buggy, C. Parsons, ...	3 00
Quantity drain tile, John Daines, ...	1 00
1 pair breast chains, John T. Van Fossen, ...	50
Lot of agricultural implements, Messrs. Penfield, Detroit, ..	5 00
2 bottles currant wine, D. Hubbard, ...	50
1 fancy cake, A. Whitehead, ...	50
1 jar lard, Charles Elliott, ...	10
1 model engine, a beautiful article of mechanism, Geo. Petty, ..	5 00

A. N. HOWARD,

Secretary.

Oakland County Agricultural Society, in acc't with A. W. Hovey,
Treasurer.

1852.

DR.

Jan. 6.	To paid Hunter, Herrick & Payne, ...	\$1 50
Feb. 1.	" Penfield, premium, ...	5 00
	" Premiums for '52, as per (A.)	19 50
Oct. 1.	" Myrick, for lumber, ...	265 81
	" Transportation on books, ...	13
	" A. B. Hadsell, ...	12 00

Oct. 1.	To paid O. C. & R. B. Morris,	1 40
	“ J. A. Peck,	10 00
2.	“ J. G. Phillips,	123 30
	“ Mrs. Albertson,	1 00
9.	“ Highs, premium,	3 00
	“ Expenses at Fair, as per (B.)	107 75
Jan. 4.	“ Premiums, as per (C.)	473 25
	“ Tuthill note, on hand,	55 27
	“ Cash on hand,	1 35
Total,		<u>\$1,080 26</u>

1852.

CR.

May 27.	By cash on hand at last report,	\$103 36
	“ received of County Treasurer,	321 62
Oct. 1.	“ received for tickets,	552 20
	“ fruit,	5 41
	“ for lumber and rails,	42 40
	“ Tuthill's note,	55 27
Total,		<u>\$1,080 26</u>

STATEMENT OF JOHN P. WYCKOFF.

To the Committee on Farms of the Oakland Co. Ag'l Society:

The undersigned presents to the committee a statement of his farm, situated in the townships of Waterford and Pontiac. The farm is situated on the Saginaw turnpike, about two and a half miles north-west of the village of Pontiac, and contains one hundred and forty acres, forty acres of which is woodland and twenty-five acres of marsh land and small knowls, which is kept for pasture lands—the rest of the farm is all good plow land—the soil is chiefly sand, with a mixture of clay, and may be called a sandy loam. The principal timber on the land before clearing was oak, hickory, black walnut, &c., wild plum, some maple and ash, and considerable hazle brush.

The best mode I have found of improving my farm, is by deep plowing and clovering, seeded with not less than ten pounds to the

acre, with timothy seed added according to the moisture of the land, with the barn-yard manure made on the farm during the winter and applied to the land in the spring to be occupied with summer crops, together with an early application of plaster on all grain and grass lands.

My method of applying the barn-yard manure is to spread it evenly over a clover sward, thick or thin, according to the quantity of manure, covering the whole land intended to be plowed. On my lands intended for wheat, I use chiefly a clover lay or the corn ground of the previous year. I prefer sowing corn ground when clean, without plowing up the sward on which the corn had been planted, or the manure which had been turned under with it; but I make a free use of the cultivator, and then use the roller to smoothe the surface, and then in the next fall it is in a good condition for deep plowing, and generally yielding a heavy crop.

I sow with clover in the spring (generally about the first of April) all the land which is in wheat. In plowing for corn, the usual depth is seven inches. I consider Smith's plow and jointer a great improvement for corn and wheat, and not easily dispensed with in plowing in coarse manure.

Last fall I plowed sixteen acres with a single team and light plow—the crops averaging ten bushels to the acre. I also sowed thirteen acres which was plowed with a Smith's plow No. 3 and jointer, with a double team—the crop averaging twenty-six bushels and a peck per acre. The wheat on the land which was plowed shallow looked well until the middle of June, when the drouth was too severe, and almost destroyed the crop, so that the deep plowed land yielded sixteen bushels and a peck more to the acre than the other. I considered the land about equal in both fields in soil and previous preparation, and supposed if it had not been for the severe drouth there would not have been much difference. My wheat has averaged for the last four years twenty-two bushels to the acre—this year it averages only sixteen bushels and a peck to the acre—the crop being five hundred bushels.

I also raise clover seed, which averages three bushels to the acre, generally. The crop of this year is not yet threshed, but it is supposed will not yield as much this year, and will not probably much

exceed twenty bushels. My corn has, during the same time, averaged one hundred bushels of ears to the acre—this year only about forty bushels of ears—the corn fodder is good. I also raised an acre of beans, which was a light crop, but about the first of July I sowed the ground with flat turnips and rutabagas, pulling the beans about the first of September, giving the whole ground to the roots, and it yielded one hundred and sixty bushels.

The crops of buckwheat, peas, and potatoes, were not very good, although the potatoes were free from rot, and yielded at the rate of about one hundred and fifty or sixty bushels to the acre.

The domestic animals on the farm at present, consist of a breeding mare and a pair of horses, one yearling and one two year old colt, one yoke of oxen, four cows, three yearlings, four calves, and seventy head of sheep and three of swine. I have sold, the past summer, one cow, one yoke of fat oxen, one spring colt, thirty-two sheep, one hundred and ninety pounds of wool, and one fat hog, weighing two hundred and fifty-three pounds.

I have about two acres of orchard, principally grafted fruit, about forty bearing trees, some of which are quite small, and the general yield is about one hundred bushels, besides peaches, plums and cherries, and some pears on apple stocks.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. WYCKOFF.

Waterford, January 3, 1853.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE OAKLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

BY ANDREW J. POPPLETON.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I am unworthy to stand here to-day. Conscious of this unworthiness—feeling a most oppressive conviction that the course of my studies, and the bent of my thoughts for the last few years, have not been such as to entitle me to speak upon agricultural topics to an audience like this, of practical farmers—weighed down, almost appalled by the disheartening thought that young men should bow and

be silent in the presence of grey hairs and furrowed brows, I yet could not decline your kind invitation, to address you on the present occasion. Coming as it did, unsought and unsolicited, I could but regard it as an expression of confidence, if not in my experience and ability, in my symyathies with the vocation which has thus far been my own. Base must be the heart, ignoble and ungrateful must be the soul which turns not back to the scenes of early years, with a glow which after experiences fail to inspire. Why then, may I not indulge the thick-coming memories upgathering before me, and speak—if not in the voice of experience and wisdom, in the accents of a deep, heartfelt, and ever recurring sympathy with those whose footprints it is glory enough for me to follow, by working out my short allotment of days, as a zealous working farmer.

Welcome as was your invitation, there came also with it many difficulties. What should be my theme? I could not speak of farming in its minutæ, for it had occupied little of my thoughts, and though I might rehearse many wise sayings of other men, upon its theory and science, I should make a far better hand at giving practical illustrations. I must then abandon the main field, and the central host, and make onslaught upon some outpost, removed it may be, at a distance from the main garrison, but still essential to its strength, and strong and frowning in its impregnable self. I am here, then—not to speak learnedly of the theory and practice of Agriculture, but to give voice and utterance to thoughts natural to the breasts of young men—to address myself more particularly to those who, like me are standing mute spectators of the great life-struggle, or just buckling on the armor, or grasping the glittering steel, to fight its glorious battles.

Never in the whole history of the past, has the influence of young men been so great, and their action so important as at present. The maxim so zealously cherished, and so faithfully practiced by the nations of antiquity—"Old men for counsel, young men for action," is beginning to sound to our modern ears, amazingly like that famous saw put by Shakespeare into the mouth of Jack Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valor." It would have been an anomaly to have sent among the grey-haired Roman Senators, the youthful forms and eager flashing eyes, which now, many of them, grace

our Senate and our Legislative halls, with their dignity and eloquence. Yet here it is natural. Youth and vigor are the characteristics of everything around us. Ruins and the memorials of age—not always vigorous—frequently premature and unnatural, strew the path of the traveler who journeys through the lands tracked by the footprints of weary generations. On the fast-anchored Isle—along the banks of the Rhine—throughout the fastnesses of the Tyrol—beyond the rocky gorges of the Alps and the Appenines, or upon the sacred hills which skirt the desolated city of the chosen race, are scattered the wrecks and remnants of glorious, but almost forgotten ages. And if perchance, amidst the ashes of their desolation, the hum of busy industry is beginning to sound the knell of a new resurrection, the guiding spirit of this new inspiration will be some straggler from this western coast, who boasts his lineage from the stock of Young America, and has an abiding faith that he is working out the irrevocable decrees of destiny, by fixing upon every crag and fastness of that dotard continent, some citadel of strength which shall yet be a rallying point for the swarming millions of the West. Here, we meet nothing but images of majesty and power and strength; and on all sides are greeted by the harbingers of a limitless advancement. Our noble rivers breaking from their thousand ice-locked fountains, and heaving their massive current, rapid and resistless to the sea—our mountains, lakes and prairies, solemn, serene and awe-inspiring, in their limitless expanse—our cities, leaping at once into wealth and opulence—our railways and steamboats, making the night and the day vocal with the roll of wheels and the rush of brazen prows, all mirror but the same impulse of youth and energy, and inspire the same yearnings for that “better day coming,” which ought to be a cardinal doctrine in the national creed of every American.

Surrounded by scenes like these, what wonder that the boasted prerogative of age should have been compelled to some extent, to give place to the vaulting ambition and eager energy of youth. That we should look to young men not only for vigorous action, but for deliberate and careful thought—that since Lord Chatham, with that imperious scorn which was so pre-eminently his characteristic, stood up in the House of Commons and repelled with the lofty dignity of con-

scious rectitude, "the atrocious crime of being a young man," we should have some faith in the brains as well as the hands of young men, and firmly believe that upon them chiefly and principally we must rely for aid in every innovation upon established things—in every movement which looks beyonds the barriers of the past, and comes with unshaken hand a new world from out the untried and unrealized future.

Upon you, then, young farmers of Oakland, devolves the high and momentous responsibility of steadying the youthful steps of a science which has just passed from its infancy, and is now fast stretching forward into the bold free step of stately manhood. It is but a few years since the most ardent of its votaries have dared to claim for Agriculture the dignity of a science, and in our State it is but recently that efficient measures have been taken for its speedy and permanent welfare. A laggard reluctance to enter manfully into the work is yet the characteristic of a large class of farmers, who are still as of old, "down" on "fast people" and "new fangled notions," and hold it as an incontrovertible maxim, that head-work and hand-work are, like the sarsaparilla of the two Dr.'s Townsend, "heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar." Upon this class then, little reliance can be placed in the consummation of the great work for which we are struggling, and we turn away to young men with a faith anchored upon desperation, and strengthened by the presage of an overwhelming necessity.

But here, upon the very threshold, we are met by an alarming fact. The migratory propensities of the Yankee are proverbial, and perhaps there is no class upon which the fevered restlessness of action and exertion take deeper hold, than upon our farmers. To nine-tenths of the young men reared upon a farm, the first winter away from home is the signal of a stampede to lawyers' and doctors' offices, or to the counters of the merchant. California, with its golden delusions, is ever beckoning them on to a paradise more gorgeous and magnificent than the sapphire arches seen in the palaces of the blest, by the bard of heavenly vision. The West—a land of shadowing grandeur, holding garnered in its bosom honor, riches and renown—opens its mystic portals, and the upturned eye of young ambition sees blazoned on their arches in characters of exceeding brill-

iancy, "enter, and thy ways shall be full of influence, power and wealth." Now and then the ghastly form of some weary pilgrim from his land of promise, may flit across his vision and disturb this dream of felicity, but strong in the vigor of aspiring manhood, and buoyed up by that strange spirit which feels within itself a power and an energy to do and dare, he steps unshaken into the throng which is ever rolling toward the setting sun. There is a strange entralling power in that word "West."

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way!"

Was the prophecy of Bishop Berkley, while the waves of European emigration were yet beating at the foot of the Alleghanies, and before the first pioneers had crossed the mountain barriers which look down upon the outstretched valley of the Mississippi. In this he but echoed the predictions of past events. The Jews had their West, and their history and poetry is full of allusions to a distant land, which they called the "Isles of the Sea," now known as crushed, ill-starred, unfortunate Greece. A few hundred years, and the Greeks were pointing to Italy as their West. The Romans, in turn, began to look westward for room for their teeming millions. Columbus set his sails toward the setting sun when he began his search for a new continent, and from the time when the Pilgrims landed upon Plymouth rock, or Raleigh moored his weary vessels in the placid waters of Port Royal Bay, the cry of "Westward Ho," has rung through the land. It has swelled over the prairies, and its lingering echoes have mingled with the fearful dashings of the Father of Floods. The stillness of the snowy mountains of the Sierra has been startled by them; the hoarse surges of the Pacific have chanted their stormy welcome to this battle cry of the pioneer, and now as the emigrant stands upon the continent's furthest verge, he points away to the confines of the Celestial Empire, and talks of the time when the mountain—where a deluded man is said to have told the adventurous Noah to go ahead with his Ark, as he didn't think there would be much of a storm—shall become a way station of the New York and Pekin line.

There seems then to be a destiny in this western movement, and perhaps it were idle to combat it, yet bear with me while I rehearse a few unalterable convictions of my own breast, that old Oakland has

a right to us, and all we are and can be, and that if the right be wanting, every principle of expediency and policy would impel us to stand fast by the hearth stones of our youth.

Don't go to California. It is not a strange thing that with all its golden delusions it should be the load star of the emigration which is setting from the ranks of our young men. None but the youthful and the vigorous dare encounter the fearful struggle which awaits them there. Holding as it does in the one hand infirmity, honor, and boundless wealth, in the other poverty, disease, and the very loathsomeness of ruin, it chiefly invites the enterprising, the daring, and the hardy, and none but such can hope to share its benefits. There is no place in this El Dorado for him who will not toil, but there is a place high in air for him who would riot in that of others. Sweet and balmy are the slumbers, settled and serene the spirit of him whose nerves are strung, whose sinews are indurated by moderate toil. And the adventurer, who at home in the fertile valley of the Mississippi, has felt it a joy and delight to make his days a continuous record of unwearied labor, may have trod in paths of pleasantness and peace. But here a sterner spirit comes over him. Those little amenities which are wont to spring up even in the rudest circles, where the softening influences of a less stoical philosophy have found a place, are lost in the jostling rush for lucre, in recklessness of all that makes home, society and friends, an inheritance better than all the gold of California, in the eager prostration of high and low before the shrine of that only god—Mammon. Labor is not toil. The Romans made one word, and our Saxon fathers made the other, and as much as the boiling energy of the Saxons excelled the dignified slothfulness of the Romans in intensity, so much does the one differ from the other. Labor strengthens, invigorates, energizes. Toil relaxes, wearies, sickens. It is sweet to enjoy the fruits of labor, but it is a bitter curse to eat the bread of toil. If your spirit craves the latter, go to California—but if it yearns for a more peaceful destiny, shun its toils, look around you and see if there be no cherished spot upon our ever beautiful Peninsula.

Similar are the scenes which await him who settles on the Atlantic side in that indefinable West, which once lay in the valley of the Mississippi, but is now mapped out as lying along the base of the

Rocky Mountains, and on the head waters of the Missouri. The same difficulties must be met, the same obstacles overcome. Yet there is a grandeur and a sublimity in the thought of becoming part and parcel of a new world just bursting into life, and destined to run a career of prosperity unparalleled, even in the annals of our own west. It would be a glorious thing to tread its forests, trackless and untouched—to see them melt away silently but steadily, before the axe of the pioneer—to see cities, towns and villages rise up beneath your feet—steamers floating upon its rivers, and railways threading its valleys—a happy and intelligent population of the great kindred of States, and bound together by the common bonds of brotherhood to see a new nation start up out of the wilderness, rich in all the elements of prosperity—girding herself for the struggle with her sister States, and running a career of glorious rivalry; and then to feel that this has been in part your work, would cause a depth of joy and delight, which only he who feels the consciousness of having been a founder and a creator, can experience. It is this hope of identifying themselves with the growth of a nation, which has nerved the arm, and upborne the spirit of many a noble nature, while clouds of disappointment were floating around, and disasters were gathering thick above him—which has sent up from the Mississippi valley our best and wisest legislators, and given to undying history the names of Jackson and of Clay—which has fixed a seal of singularity upon the western character, and given it a depth of enthusiasm and devotion which we dream of in the better days of republican Athens, and an inflexible sternness of purpose, not inferior to that of the veterans of Napoleon. Yet splendid as these visions are, it were well to scan them closely. There is danger in dreams when carried out in deeds. And there should be thought, deep, deliberate thought, before committing ones self to the shifting chances of a western life.

But there is another species of emigration more detrimental than the last, because surrounded with more deceitful allurements, and encompassed with wiles which take strong hold of the noblest natures. The proclivity towards professional life among young men has always been very great. A thirst for knowledge, and a desire for distinction, professional or political, are the leading motives. It is useless to deny that hitherto a higher degree of intelligence has

obtained among professional men than among farmers, and this has led to an erroneous notion, wide spread and universal, that a man to be learned, must leave the tillage of the soil to more servile hands. This idea we hope, has had its day. Yet long has the fatal experience of ills, consequent upon its prevalence, been the curse of the farmer. It has deprived him of the aid of those whose abilities and experience, if rightly directed, might have erected in the waste of agriculture, a harmonious and systematical science. Lured by this false and delusive phantom, young men are daily denying those who have the strongest claim upon their efforts, and abandoning scenes to which they ought to cling, as the Highland boy, into whatever land his soldier's career may lead him, turns ever back to the craggy heights which tower in massive bulwarks around his free and cherished home. The bitter experience of those who have gone before him in the same path of folly is passed unheeded, and with the solemn warning of thousands who have made fearful shipwreck of all the golden visions of youth, he steps, fearless and self-confident, into the tempestuous and fatal current. Yet upon what are these dreams based. May not the farmer enjoy all the leisure for study and intellectual improvement of the professional man? Look at the career of the lawyer. I take it that there is no young man who has enjoyed the truthful teachings, and experienced the happy influences which constitute the sacred presence of the farmer's home, who has so far fallen from his high estate as to entertain the exalted ambition of becoming what men, with singular felicity, call a pettifogger, a sort of nameless and indefinable monster, who riots in filth, glories in pollution, and holds himself at all times ready to prove that common decency is a capital offence. Few, it is to be hoped, have such an ambition. Their aspirations are noble and god-like. They would be content with no minor place, but would lay exultant hands upon the very citadels of the profession. Behold then the battle which must be waged.

The foundation of all true success must be laid in a strong and upright character. Integrity is the first great requisite. Joined and incorporated with this must be powerful and brilliant intellect. Not the extraordinary development of some single faculty, but the equal and harmonious growth of the whole intellectual organization.

Mind strongly developed in any particular and single direction, almost always produces eccentricity and inefficiency. A balance and equilibrium of powers constitutes the perfect man. He therefore who would win a place which shall entitle him to be not unworthily reckoned a true disciple of Coke and Blackstone, of Kent and Story, must epitomize in himself excellencies usually found scattered throughout thousands of persons, unequally distributed, but when blended in one harmonious whole, constituting the complete and perfect lawyer. He must possess the expansive reason of Webster—the subtle analysis of Calhoun—the memory of McCauley—the indomitable perseverance of Benton—the adroitness of Clay—the will of Jackson, and the eloquence of Henry. But all this will be worthless if not fortified and entrenched in a faith that never dies, in an industry that never flags, in a courage that never fails. He who is thus armed and girded for the battle—what shall be his fate? His will be no pathway strewn with flowers, but a steep and rugged pass, beset by enemies, and swarming with innumerable temptations. In setting out he will be like the Switzer boy as he goes forth in the morning from his cottage, and looks out upon the cloud-piercing Alps; their sides and summits shrouded in a dun drapery of mist, gleaming beneath the flood of coming sun-light, gorgeous as the robes of an eastern Queen. But as he mounts up step by step, the canopy of beauty is rent by jagged rocks, and bursting cliffs, until the whole naked majesty of the craggy mountain side, stand forth forbidding, desolate, unapproachable, and terrible as the avalanche which leaps from its icy peaks. He will meet with foes who will stab in the daylight and in the dark—with pretended friends who will plunge daggers into his heart—with professed philanthropists who will crush the life out of humanity at a single stroke—with christians who will dishonor the name of their God—with seducers who would rob him of that priceless gem, a guiltless heart—with slanderers who would steal away his good name—with sharpers who would rifle him of his goods—with hypocrites who would ensnare his steps—with demons who would beguile him into hell. And often, very often, he may groan in agony of spirit,

Have I not?

Hear me, my mother earth, behold it Heaven,
 Have I not had to wrestle with my lot,
 Have I not suffered things to be forgiven,
 Have I not had my brain seared? heart riven?
 Hopes snapped—name blighted—life's life lid away.
 And only not to desperation given,
 Because not altogether of such clay,
 As rots into the soul of those whom I survey?

Such is the career of the lawyer. Behold then the contrast.

A year ago, one whom our State delights to honor, gave his greeting to the farmers of Michigan, in these welcome words: "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places." True and timely words they were; and while we would rejoice in the brotherhood encircled by this coronet of lakes which wash the shores of our beautiful peninsula, we would ever turn with a firmer faith—with a deeper love—with a truer devotion, back to the rough oak hills and silver lakes of Oakland.

It is indeed a goodly land;—a soil of surpassing fertility—a climate salubrious beyond most of its sister counties—its broad expanse diversified by the increasing alternation of hill and vale—dotted here and there by lakes whose burnished surface ever mirror back their joyous greeting to the sky, are but the daily blessings showered alike on all. Plenteous harvests await the labors of the husbandman—a happy home is ever waiting to welcome his weary foot steps—influence and wealth reward his industry, and love and friendship is the boon which ever follows in the train of integrity and honor. It has a past too, as well as a present; and he who delights to muse over the memorials of forgotten scenes, may here find the evidences of an illustrious and heroic past. Over these hills and along these streams once wandered in unquestioned security the liege men of the Hurons. Upon this very spot may have been the fatal struggle which comes when foe meets foe in deadly strife. Chieftains, princes and stoic wilderness philosophers, have here held more decorous councils than their white successors are accustomed now to do. And perhaps, amidst the dusky sages of that olden time, we may recognize one whose brawny form and Indian dignity, make him a chosen man among his people. He is a chieftain whose name gives hope to his countrymen—scattered far and wide as they are from the pictured

rocks of our northern sea, to the gulph which skirts our southern borders. There is a spell of power in that name ; for the cheek of the red man flushes deeper, and the face of the white grows paler at its mention. His name wasn't lost with him ; but, dying, he bequeathed it as a rich legacy to scenes which needed no word of honor to stand sponsor to their immortality, but would have covered with imperishable renown even a less romantic and historical appellation than Pontiac.

Such, then, are the historical associations which, mellowing and softening the rude asperities of the real and the actual, ought to make even the student and the dreamer cling to the scenes outstretched before him in this our Empire county. But there are higher, holier bonds—ties which transcend mere self-interest, and have their basis in immutable right. It is a doctrine of the English law that all subjects of the realm of England, owe perpetual and unchanging allegiance to the British crown—that into whatever land the perigrinations of the Briton may lead him, his flag is still the cross of St. George—his sovereign, the sovereign of Great Britain—his home the sea-encircled Empire—his song of triumph, “God save the Queen.” Harsh and severe as it sometimes is, there is a depth of philosophy buried beneath its apparent injustice, which we of these progressive days, when the stable basis of former things is broken up, and the cautious maxims of a glorious past are drifting, madly tossing wrecks upon the wide wildering anarchy of modern thought, would do well to hear and heed. If it be true that the citizen owes perpetual allegiance to the the land of his nativity, what devotion does he owe to his class—to his own vocation—to the men with whom God has cast his lot? Does he owe less of gratitude to the hand which has steadied his youthful steps; taught him the handiwork of their art, and smoothed his pathway to dignity and usefulness, than to the State which sometimes throws over him the broad ægis of its protection, and anon loads him with burdens too heavy to be borne. The past would answer yes; but the uprising voice of martyred myriads of toil, speaking for the eternal future, answer no. The day is passed when the renegade and the traitor can look out from the haunts of luxury and idleness, in scoffing at his early associates. A curse will await him, deep and damning as the curse of Cain. A

new doctrine of allegiance is to be taught. Alton Locke has not lived in vain. The London Tailor, in his deep breathings of a dreadful doom to the tyrannizers by night, will be fearfully answered in the suppressed groans and smothered imprecations of the millions whose limbs are galled by the shackles which task-masters of their own vocation have riveted upon them. And when that day of fate shall come, amidst the revulsion of opinion which will follow like the heavings of the ocean when the tempest has ceased, and the sunlight is gleaming on the waters, the men of toil will be there with their invincible host, to usher in a new doctrine of allegiance—to proclaim a new doctrine of philosophy—to organize a new army of progress; and as the unbroken squares file into their places, you will see no undrilled and disorderly regiments, all promiscuously filed into line, having merged their beast-hood into soldier-hood, with no bond of sympathy but the tiger's impulse for carnage, but noble and well-ordered brigades, linked to each other by the true bonds of fraternal union, pointing to one Napoleon, whom they will follow, fearless and unfaltering, to the barrier gates of death. Farmers will pledge their vows of fealty to Agriculture! Mechanics will strike for the supremacy of handicraft and skill; Physicians will still fight under the black flag, with their old battle-cry of "victory or death." Lawyers will gird themselves with the armor of craft and cunning with their accustomed watchword, "the devil take the hindermost;" and the descendants of every caste and grade, will glory in the emblems and ensignia of their class. It will be the millennium day of Agriculture; for it will hedge in the whole energies of the yeoman of the land to their legitimate sphere, instead of wasting them upon those who have no claim upon their efforts, and no sympathies with their struggles.

But you are determined to abandon the fame, and try your fortune in the harrassing cares of professional life, or in the shifting chances of trade. Nevertheless, be not in haste to throw off your allegiance, for you have yet a high and holy duty to perform. You are yet endowed with the high mission of exalting and sustaining the dignity of agricultural life. You are bound by every tie of gratitude, to stand by the interests of the farmer; to vindicate his character and calling, to sympathize with his struggles, to defend his short

comings, and to blast with an utter condemnation, the men whose lips are curled in scorn at the calloused hand and the sun-burnt brow. Brand such men as knaves and fools—close your ears forever to their beguilement. They have neither soul nor sense. Trust not the smiles of a man upon whose lips you have once seen a sneer at honest worth. But, above all, cherish an unutterable loathing for him whose lot in early years, was cast in—perhaps it may have been humble scenes, yet, amidst the truthful teachings and happy influences of a farmer's life—who has now learned to greet his associates with words of ribaldry and jeer. If there be one thing which more than all others, indicates a perfect bankruptcy of heart—an utter worthlessness of soul, it is this bastard pride of the base-born wretch who forsakes the love of purity and truth, for broadcloth and brandy; the cherished reminiscences of a cloudless boyhood, for the bloated senses and dotard enjoyments of traitorously bought luxury and sloth. Shun such men, as you would shun the small pox. Hesitate not at all times to brand their baseness. Speak out your sympathies, and conceal not your respect for the men whom they scorn. Dig no deep pit of self abasement for yourself. Stand up for farmers and for farming at all times and in every place. Not long since, a knot of distinguished lawyers were assembled in one of the villages of our State, and in a social evening were calling up reminiscences of the past and speaking of the scenes in which their life battle commenced. Yale, Harvard, and other celebrated institutions, were successively named as the scenes of their school-boy struggles and honors. I, said one, graduated at Yale; and I, said another, at Harvard and Cambridge. And I, said one whose voice has often rung in your ears with a strange spell of power, I graduated at the tale of a plow on my father's farm. The Marshals of France, on the morning after the coronation of Napoleon, were talking of their early career. Murat and Bessieres had been hostlers in their boyhood, but each claimed his lineage from princes. One after another they took the lie upon their lips, and denied the obscurity of their origin, until it came the turn of Ney, "the bravest of the brave," to speak. And I, said the lion-hearted hero of five hundred battles, I was the son of a grocer of Sletay. Here was the ring of the genuine coin; the outspoken heart of a man who never forgot his early friends and asso-

ciates. Horace Greely is in many respects a remarkable man. I am very little an admirer of the wisdom of his brains, but there is a world of philosophy in his boots. Wherever they go they are a standing appeal in behalf of the interests of the rude Green Mountain boys, among whom his early years were passed. They are the true emblems of his heart. Whether holding forth before the savans of New York, or at the World's Fair in London, before the assembled Lords of Britain, he turns not aside to exalt the Queen, or glorify the President; but he speaks straight out the impulses of his soul, in eulogy of Green Mountain hardihood, and New England nutmegs. Whatever exceptions you may take to such a man, his sincerity and earnestness will wring reluctant praise from the most envious lips. You have seen different ones, and I doubt not your memories will call up many—your play-mates in childhood who, if they should now meet you in a crowd, would be very apt not to see you. This is all wrong. If you will desert the calling to which you owe your efforts, don't deepen your damnation by despising it, but into whatever vocation your destinies may call you, stand faithfully forth, the vindicators of the dignity of agriculture; of the intelligence and enterprise of its votaries; of the virtue, truthfulness and worth of a farmer's life. Let no specious logic, or deceitful allurements decoy you into the pharisaical boast, "I am not as that publican." Tear asunder the nets that would enmesh you in wiles for the plunder of the unsuspecting and indiscreet. Let not the ring of gold, or the gloss and glitter of wild-cat, broken down paper, bank shin-plasters, all your own, lull you into forgetfulness of the weary hours of toil which clothes and feeds you, but do your part of creation's labor; work while the day lasts, and as much of the night as you can, and when upon the desolate track of life you meet industry, honesty and talent manfully struggling for the good and the true, dispel the clouds which lower over it, greet it with a word of sympathy, and cheer it onward to the goal of well rewarded virtue. Thoughts sweet and welcome, will be your guerdon; recollections pure and peaceful will fill your breast and the benedictions of the friends and associates of your youth will follow you to your latest days.

But it is not enough that we should be farmers; we should be good ones. I have not the presumption to suppose that I can enlighten the farmers of Oakland, in respect to the requisites of good farming, but there are some essentials not unfrequently overlooked, and most often by farmers themselves, of which it is well to be reminded. He who raises the best grain breeds the best stock, and annually competes successfully at your fairs, may still be a bad farmer. He should be a man whose life will have benefitted his class, and to whom his associates may look up with pride and honest exultation. He should be intelligent and of a cultivated taste, and this, not so much for the influence he is to exert upon others, as upon those within his own household. Once secure to the farmer a home whose atmosphere breathes of the pleasant influences of cultivated taste and refined intellectual enjoyments, and we shall witness less of the rush and hurry of young men to escape into other professions. Few who have lived beneath the showered blessings which ever follow in the train of a country life, will be willing to abandon so much as is good and virtuous of it, but put on the charm of tenderness and refinement. Too much of an impending stoicism and hard Spartan inflexibility, has and does characterize the farming community. True, they develop the noblest traits of character, but their severity and stoicism will sometimes fall, with a strange thrilling sensation upon the young, and they will turn away for sympathy and heart, for the warmth of feeling for which they yearn, to scenes whose tinsel glitter are a snare to their footsteps—where nought but delusion and disappointment await them. If I were to name a single influence, which above all others would be ultimately of the greatest benefit to agriculture, I would say, lay aside that harsh stoicism, which was well enough for Leonidas, and may have been a crowning virtue in the precocious youth who is said to have stolen the fox at Lacedemon. Imparadise your homes—collect around you books and pictures—store your mind with well digested learning—teach your children the love of letters, the legends of the past, the wondrous annals of the on-moving present, and the glorious images mirrored in the cloudless future. Let their minds be strengthened by the simple teachings of a truthful philosophy; their affection purified by the melody of sounds and the deep breathing of poetic numbers. Teach them to revere their God, to love their country, to honor their father and mother, to cherish the

good and the true, to eschew the evil and the base, and my word for it, you will not see young men thronging to the city for what they call excitement, and when there, in many, too many instances, disgracing every calling to which they may turn their attention, by confounding law, intrigue and truckling knavery, with business tact and commercial sagacity. Every farmer is bound, to the extent of his power, to render the country and his home attractive. If he does not he injures his vocation, estranges from it those who would otherwise give it their support and encouragement, turns his hand against his own brotherhood, and if he be a zealous and a true farmer, commits a suicide upon his own hopes and aspirations.

The farmer should also be a good citizen. In no country in the world is so much of political power thrown into his hands as in our own, and it must tell powerfully for weal or woe, upon the destinies of the Republic. They are the only men whom corruption may not reach. Persons congregated in cities, with, in many instances, want and penury staring them in the face, are frequently absolutely forced to abandon themselves to corruption, or become martyrs to their own integrity. Add to this the consideration that few, very few, are willing to sacrifice themselves to uphold truth, and combat wrong, and you have a melancholy picture of the evils which must come upon us, when our national salvation shall be committed to the hands of men crowded into cities, and subjected to the ten thousand damning influences which ever attend such a consummation. Paris is France, but thank God, New York and Boston are not the United States, nor will be, so long as the hardy millions of the west stand sentinels at the ballot box, or their voices are heard in the national forum. The men of toil will repudiate their control, and laugh at their discomfiture. Unshaken they will stand by the right, and while the murmurs of discontent, and the howlings of despair, come upon the noisome breeze from the tainted breath of cities and pot house politics, the farmer should stand upon the citadels of the national power, ready to drown the voice of party at the trumpet call of patriotism; to dig deep the grave of the demagogue, and erect the triumphal monument to patriotic worth; to debase the renegade and the traitor, and to stand anchor fast by the champions of duty and of right. "A woe will come upon the national soul," when the farmer so far for-

gets his mission of virtue, as to abandon himself to the corrupt impulses which sway many, too many, of the citizens of our great commonwealth. Bribery and corruption will then come forth from their hiding places, for they will meet no frowns, and with no barriers to check them, no chains to bound the impulses of their mad career, they will lay triumphant hands upon the very sanctuaries of the Republic.

Cherish, then, the memory of the early fathers of our national faith. Relinquish not your trust in the American trinity, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Emulate the simplicity of Washington; imitate his exalted virtues; study his history, and fix deep in your heart of hearts, the image of his unrivalled character. Do this, and posterity will shower unnumbered blessings on your name, and all good men will invoke the benisons of the just upon yourself, your children, and your children's children, forever. Do this, and you will meet the rewards of an approving conscience, and when the last trying hour shall come, and clouds of a deathly gloom begin to shroud your earthly vision, in the mists of eternity "you can lie down to your eternal slumbers, and wrap up the drapery of your couch around you," with the inspiring consciousness, that he who has loved his country well, hath at last some slight claim to the mercy of his God.

"Be just and fear not,

Let all the ends thou aims't at be thy country's,
Thy God's and Truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

REPORT

OF THE ST. JOSEPH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting was held at the Court House Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1849, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society.

Whereupon, Mark H. Wakeman was chosen Chairman, and J. E. Johnson and H. K. Farrand Secretaries. And on further motion, Moses Taft and H. M. Vesey were chosen Vice Presidents.

On inquiry being made for some form or draft of a suitable constitution for an Agricultural Society, Mr. Geo. Talbot submitted a draft which he had carefully prepared.

On motion of C. Gurney, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to prepare and report a draft of a constitution.

George Talbot, Nathan Osborn and S. C. Coffinberry were appointed said committee, to whom said paper was referred.

The committee after consultation reported to the meeting a draft of a constitution, whereupon the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

The constitution reported by the committee was in substance the paper presented by George Talbot, which after being acted upon and amended was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to sign the constitution, after which officers were elected by such signers, to serve till the time fixed by the constitution for the annual meeting.

The following were the officers chosen :

President—Mark H. Wakeman.

Vice President—Nathan Osborn.

Treasurer—S. Chapman.

Recording Secretary—J. E. Johnson.

Managers—Levi Patchen, H. R. Farrand, J. A. Thompson, Moses Taft and H. M. Vesey.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. H. WAKEMAN, *Chairman*.

H. K. FARRAND,

J. E. JOHNSON, *Secretaries*.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This society shall be called the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society.

Art. 2. Any person may become a member of this society by paying into the treasury one Dollar, and one Dollar shall be paid annually thereafter while such person shall continue a member ; but any person paying ten Dollars on admission shall be a life member.

Art. 3. The officers of this society shall be a President, a Vice President, Treasurer, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and five managers, who shall together constitute the executive committee ; they shall be elected annually by a majority of voters present, and shall have power to fill vacancies in their own body. A majority of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 4. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the society and of the executive committee, and to call special meetings of the committee when necessary.

Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the society, to appropriate the funds of the same in such manner as shall best subserve the interests and forward the objects of the society, to offer premiums, to appoint committees to award them, and to distribute seeds, plants, books &c., received for the society. They shall report their proceedings at the annual meeting.

Art. 6. The executive committee shall determine the time and place and make the necessary preparations for an annual fair, and give sufficient notice of the premiums to be awarded thereat.

Art. 7. All competitors for premiums must be members of the society.

Art. 8. The annual meeting shall be held on the second Tuesday of April in each year.

Art. 9. This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Art. 10. The society may at any regular meeting make by-laws for the government thereof not inconsistent with this constitution.

At the annual meeting of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society, held at the Court House Hall, in the village of Centreville, on Tuesday, April 9, 1850, the following officers were duly elected:

President—M. H. Wakeman.

Vice President—Nathan Osborn.

Treasurer—S. Chipman.

Cor. Secretary—George Talbot.

Recording Secretary—J. E. Johnson.

Levi Patchin, H. K. Farrand, J. A. Thompson, Moses Taft and H. M. Vesey were re-elected managers.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the society.

S. C. Coffinberry, Geo. Talbot and H. K. Farrand were appointed said committee.

The society then adjourned to the 28th May next, at the same place.

W. H. WAKEMAN, *President.*

J. E. JOHNSON, *Secy.*

CENTREVILLE, May 28, 1850.

The St. Joseph county Agricultural Society met pursuant to adjournment, and in the absence of the regular officers, H. M. Vesey was called to the chair, and S. Chipman appointed Secretary.

S. C. Coffinberry, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft by-laws, made a report, which was read and accepted, and on motion, was laid upon the table.

On motion, the Society adjourned to the 8th of June next, at the same place.

H. M. VESEY,
President pro tem.

S. CHIPMAN, *Secretary pro tem.*

June 8, 1850.

Society met pursuant to adjournment; present, M. H. Wakeman, President, and J. E. Johnson, Secretary.

On motion, the Society adjourned to the 29th inst., at the same place.

M. H. WAKEMAN,

President.

J. E. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

June 29, 1850.

The St. Joseph county Agricultural Society met pursuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee on by-laws, which was received, read and laid upon the table at the last meeting, was taken up, discussed and adopted, as follows:

To the President, officers and members, of the St. Joseph Co. Ag'l Soc.:

The undersigned, committee appointed for the purpose of drafting by-laws for the better government of this Society, have had that subject under consideration and respectfully submit the following report, and recommend the adoption of the following by-laws:

BY-LAWS,

For the government of the St. Joseph county Agricultural Society.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. Ten days notice shall be given by the Recording Secretary of every annual meeting, by publishing notice thereof in such manner as the Society shall direct.

Sec. 2. Ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The following standing committees shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, at their first meeting for the present year, and at any annual meeting for the election of officers, after the present year:

- 1st. A committee on farms, field crops, and agricultural labor;
- 2d. Committee on horses;
- 3d. Committee on neat cattle;
- 4th. Committee on sheep;

- 5th. Committee on swine;
- 6th. Committee on farming implements;
- 7th. Committee on butter, cheese, and household manufactures;
- 8th. Committee on fruits and garden products;
- 9th. Committee on mechanical products;
- 10th. Committee on entomology;
- 11th. Committee on the improvement of marsh lands and the introduction of grasses.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the committee on entomology to collect facts and information relative to, and investigate the character and habits of insects most injurious to the products of the country, with a view to the most effectual means of guarding against their attacks.

Sec. 3. All other committees shall discharge such duties assigned to them by the Secretary or proper committees.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. Exhibitions shall be held under the directions of the Executive Committee, at such times and places as the Society may direct, they having previously notified the Society of such exhibitions, and all the particulars respecting the same.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall apportion prizes and premiums, and adopt such regulations and conditions of competition as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. All articles exhibited must have the name and residence of the producer, and any member exhibiting articles in his own name not produced by him, will become liable to be expelled from the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Sec. 4. No person shall be allowed to exhibit anything for competition unless he be a member of the Society, or upon the exhibition of his or her product, pay the price of membership.

H. K. FARRAND,
S. C. COFFINBURY,

Committee.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

M. H. WAKEMAN,

President.

J. E. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

The annual meeting of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society was held at the Court House in Centerville on the 8th day of April, 1851, M. H. Wakeman, the President, in the chair.

On motion, the society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following named persons were duly elected:

President—Mark H. Wakeman.

Vice President—Nathan Osborn.

Treasurer—S. Chipman.

Corresponding Secretary—Geo. Talbot.

Recording Secretary—E. W. Talbot.

Board of Managers—Erastus Chapin, H. K. Farrand, Comfort Tyler, Daniel Francisco and Louis A. Leland.

The society then adjourned.

M. H. WAKEMAN *President.*

E. W. TALBOT, *Secy.*

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

According to notice the Executive Committee of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society met at the Court House, in Centerville, on Saturday, the 20th inst., and resolved that the Agricultural Fair or exhibition be held at Centerville, on the 22d day of October next, to be opened at 10 of the clock A. M., on such ground as the committee shall provide.

The following premiums were then agreed upon to be awarded by the committees hereafter named :

Best stallion, ...	\$5 00
2d "	3 00
Best span of working horses, ...	5 00
" matched "	3 00
Best single horse, ...	2 00
" breeding mare and colt, ...	3 00
" 2 year old colt, ...	3 00
2d best "	2 00
Best yearling colt, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00

Best sucking colt, ...	2 00
" bull over 2 years old, ...	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
Best pair of working oxen, ...	4 00
2d " "	2 00
Best milch cow, ...	2 00
" bull calf over 6 mos. and under 2 years, ...	2 00
" heifer " "	2 00
" calf over 4 mos. and under 1 year, ...	1 00
" merino buck, ...	4 00
2d best " "	2 00
Best 5 merino ewes, ...	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best boar, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00
Best breeding sow, ...	3 00
2d " "	2 00
Best farm and buildings, ...	5 00
2d " "	3 00
Best 10 lbs. butter, ...	2 00
" cheese weighing 20 lbs.	2 00
" bushel wheat, ...	1 00
" $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples, ...	1 00
" plow, ...	2 00
" pair of stockings and mittens, ...	1 00

COMMITTEES.

On horses—E. S. Moore, H. M. Vesey, Geo. Benedict.

On cattle—Thomas Bradley, H. K. Farrand, C. S. Wheeler.

On sheep—F. Chapin, L. C. Laird, J. N. Wheeler.

On swine—Wm. Major, B. Sherman, Chas. Betts.

On farms and buildings—Comfort Tyler, Wm. Wheeler, Wm. Hutcheson.

On apples—C. Gurney, J. R. Williams, L. A. Leland.

On butter and cheese—J. B. Demick, J. S. Daiman, Moses Taft.

On wheat—J. Culbertson, John McKie, E. W. Talbot.

On plows—Henry Weaver, Wm. Harrington, Joseph B. Millard.

On stockings and mittens—J. A. Thompson, Norman Harvey, C. L. Miller.

All articles to be exhibited must be on the ground by 10 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Under this head will be embraced mechanical inventions, tools, furniture, and all other matters that may be thought conducive to the progress and comfort of the community. Prizes will be awarded according to the means of the society and the merits of the articles offered.

Resolved, That Hon. Joseph R. Williams be invited to deliver the address.

E. W. TALBOT, *Secy.*

Centreville, Sept. 20, 1851.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the first Annual Fair of St. Joseph County Agricultural Society, held at Centreville, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October, 1851.

Best stallion, Geo. Boyles, ...	\$5 00
2d " A. B. Moore, ...	3 00
Best span of working horses, Mark H. Wakeman, ...	5 00
" matched working horses, W. D. Oviatt, ...	3 00
" single horse, F. Wallace, ...	2 00
" breeding mare and colt, Wm. Armitage, ...	3 00
" 2 year old colt, Z. S. Flanders, ...	3 00
2d best " Alex. Stewart, ...	2 00
Best yearling colt, H. T. North, ...	3 00
2d " " H. K. Farrand, ...	3 00
Best sucking colt, L. C. Laird, ...	2 00

CATTLE.

Best bull, C. S. Wheeler, ...	\$4 00
2d " — Bryant, ...	2 00
Best pair working oxen, H. K. Farrand, ...	4 00
2d " " B. Osgood, ...	2 00
2d " cow, Mark H. Wakeman, ...	2 00
Best bull calf, C. S. Wheeler, ...	2 00
2d " " Alfred Moore, ...	1 00

SHEEP.

Best buck, Joseph Horton,	\$4 00
2d " John Wormley,	2 00
Best Merino ewes, N. Harvey,	5 00
2d " " B. Perrin,	3 00

HOGS.

Best boar, B. F. Putman,	\$3 00
2d " Moses Taft,	2 00
3d " Solomon Strong,	1 00
Best breeding sow, George Carman,	3 00

PLOWS.

Best plow, Fellows & Townsend,	\$2 00
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CHEESE.

Best cheese, Moses Taft,	\$2 00
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FUTTER.

Best 20 lbs. butter, L. H. Bishop,	\$2 00
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APPLES.

Best $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples, Asher Bonham,	\$1 00
" variety " H. R. Williams,	1 00

WHEAT.

Best bush. wheat, J. M. Leland,	\$1 00
2d " " J. R. Williams,	50

The executive committee awarded on miscellaneous articles, as follows :

1 quilt, Miss Jane Major,	\$1 00
1 " Mrs. Mary Eliza Major,	1 00
1 " Mrs. Geo. Kellog,	1 00
1 tidy, Miss Mary Jane Kellog,	50
1 quilt, Mrs. S. Kelsey,	75
1 " " R. Dougherty,	75
1 " " J. D. Gladding,	75
1 " " J. Daimond,	75
Coverlet, " McCormic,	75
1 pair stockings, Miss Alvira Bryant,	50
Carriages, W. D. Pettit,	3 00

At the annual meeting of the St. Joseph county Agricultural Society, held in Centreville, on Tuesday, April 12, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—E. S. Moore.

Vice President—C. Tyler.

Treasurer—S. Chipman.

Recording Secretary—E. Stears.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. Laird.

Board of Managers—H. K. Farrand, Erastus Chapin, L. C. Laird, C. S. Wheeler, J. L. Dixon.

On motion, the constitution was so altered as to admit members for the ensuing year at fifty cents.

The Executive Committee offered the following premiums, viz:

Best 2 acres of wheat,.....	\$5 00
“ “ corn,.....	5 00
“ “ potatoes,.....	4 00

The committee will give a full list of premiums at some future day.

E. STEARS,
Secretary.

Pursuant to previous notice, the executive committee of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society met at the Court House in Centreville, Saturday, the 14th of August, 1852. Present all the officers and managers.

On motion,

Resolved, That the second Annual Fair of said Society be held at the village of Centreville, in said county, on Thursday, the 11th day of October next.

On motion,

The President, Hon. E. S. Moore, was authorized to invite Hon. Isaac E. Crary, to deliver the annual address.

On motion,

The following list of premiums was adopted to be awarded at said Fair:

HORSES.

Best blood stallion over 3 years old, ...	\$3 00
2d " " "	2 00
Best stallion for draft and all work over 3 years old, ...	3 00
2d " " " "	2 00
Best 3 year old stallion, ...	2 00
" 2 " "	1 50
" 1 " "	1 00
" brood mare and colt, ...	3 00
" 3 year old mare colt, ...	2 00
" pair matched horses, ...	2 00
" single horse, ...	2 00
" sucking colt, ...	1 00

CATTLE—PURE BLOOD DURHAM.

Best bull 2 years old and over, ...	\$3 00
2d " "	1 50
Best bull 1 year old, ...	2 00
" calf 1 "	2 00
" cow 1 "	2 00
2d best cow, ...	1 50
Best 2 year old heifer, ...	2 00
" 1 " "	2 00
" heifer calf, ...	2 00

PURE BLOOD DEVON.

Best bull 2 years old and over, ...	\$3 00
2d " "	1 50
Best 1 year old bull, ...	2 00
" bull calf, ...	2 00
" cow, ...	2 00
2d best cow, ...	1 50
Best 2 year old heifer, ...	2 00
" 1 " "	2 00
" heifer calf, ...	2 00

WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF BREED EXCEPT THOSE ABOVE NAMED.

Best bull 2 years old and over, ...	\$2 00
" 1 " "	1 00
" calf, ...	1 00

Best cow 3 years old and over, ...	2 00
“ 2 year old heifer, ...	2 00
“ 1 “ “	1 00
“ heifer calf, ...	1 00
“ yoke working oxen, ...	3 00
2d best “ “	2 00
Best pair 3 year old steers, ...	2 00
“ 2 “ “	2 00
“ 1 “ “	1 00

SHEEP.

Best Spanish Merino buck, ...	\$3 00
2d “ “ “	2 00
Best French Merino buck, ...	3 00
2d “ “ “	2 00
Best Leicester buck, ...	2 00
2d “ “	1 00
Best 3 Spanish Merino ewes, ...	3 00
2d “ “ “	2 00
Best 3 French Merino ewes, ...	3 00
2d “ “ “	2 00
Best 3 buck lambs, ...	2 00
“ 3 ewe “	2 00

SWINE.

Best boar not less than 1 year old, ...	\$2 00
2d “ “	1 00
Best boar under 1 year old, ...	2 00
2d “ “	1 00
Best sow not less than 1 year old, ...	2 00
2d “ “	1 00
Best sow pig under 1 year old, ...	2 00
2d “ “	1 00
Best sow and pigs, ...	2 00
2d “ “	1 00

FARM IMPLEMENTS—COUNTY MANUFACTURE.

Best plow, ...	\$1 00
“ harrow, ...	1 00

Best corn cultivator, ...	\$1 00
“ wheat “	1 00
“ grain cradle, ...	1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woolen carpet 10 yards or more, ...	2 00
2d “ 10 “	1 00
Best rug, ...	1 00
“ woolen shawl, ...	1 00
“ 10 yds. flannel, ...	2 00
2d best “	1 00
Best pair woolen stockings, ...	50
“ “ mittens, ...	50
Best coverlet, ...	1 00
“ patch work, ...	1 00

Best samples of needle work [of different varieties, discretionary premiums will be awarded.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND BREAD.

Best sample cheese, 15 lbs. or more, ...	\$1 00
“ butter, 10 “	1 00
Best loaf bread, ...	1 00

FARM PRODUCTS.

Best bushel wheat, ...	\$1 00
2d “ “	50
Best bushel barley, ...	50
“ potatoes, ...	50
2d “ “	25

FRUIT.

6 best varieties of apples, not less than 3 of each kind, ...	1 00
Best peck pears, ...	1 00
“ peaches, ...	1 00
Best specimen quinces, ...	1 00
“ grapes, ...	1 00
Best $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. apples, ...	1 00

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS MADE IN THE COUNTY.

Best covered carriage, ...	\$2 00
“ buggy, waggon, ...	2 00
“ sett harness single or double, ...	2 00

FARMS.

Best farm, ...	\$5 00
2d "	3 00

In judging of farms, reference will be had to cultivation, stock, improvements and general management. Persons wishing to compete for these premiums must enter their farms with the secretary of the committee, before the 25th of September next.

Discretionary premiums to a limited extent will be awarded by the committee on "miscellaneous articles,"—on articles exhibited, not enumerated in the above list.

COMMITTEES TO AWARD PREMIUMS.

- Horses—Henry T. Williams, Joseph B. Millard, Henry Clark.
 Cattle—Samuel Moore, Asel Fairchild, W. A. Worthington.
 Sheep—M. H. Wakeman, Benj. Fairchild, J. R. Williams.
 Swine—David Knox, Adams Wakeman, Southard Chapin.
 Farm implements—Geo. Benedict, Wm. Wheeler, Mathew Rowen.
 Domestic manufactures—N. Osborn, A. H. Moore, C. H. Starr.
 Butter, cheese and bread—S. C. Coffinberry, Isaiah Reed, Wm. Harrington.
 Farm products—W. F. Bowman, A. C. Prutzman, John Hull.
 Fruit—Geo. Talbot, Wm. Betts, Chas. L. Miller.
 Carriages and harness—J. E. Kelsey, P. M. Smith, D. Page.
 Farms—A. Bonham, John McKie, Wm. Morrison.
 Miscellaneous articles—L. A. Leland, O. M. Watkins, J. J. Davis.
 E. STEARS, *Rec. Secy.*

The following premiums were awarded at the St. Joseph County Agricultural Fair, held at Centreville, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1852 :

HORSES.

Best blood stallion, A. Blanchard, ...	\$3 00
2d " " S. Fisher, ...	2 00
Best stallion for all work, Z. S. Flanders, ...	3 00
" 3 year old stallion, C. Pike, ...	2 00
2d best " J. H. Hutchinson, ...	2 00
Best 2 year old stallion, A. Chapin, ...	1 50
" 1 " " L. C. Laird, ...	1 00

Best brood mare and colt, Wm. Kyto,.....	\$3 00
“ 3 year old mare colt, A. Hagenbach,.....	2 00
“ pair matched horses, P. Hoffman,.....	2 00
“ single horse, S. F. Goss,.....	2 00
“ sucking colt, John Graham,.....	1 00

CATTLE—DURHAM.

Best Durham cow, C. S. Wheeler,.....	\$2 00
2d “ “ Geo. Carman,.....	1 50
Best Durham bull, A. J. Bishop,.....	3 00
“ “ 1 year old, M. Powell,.....	2 00
“ “ calf, C. S. Wheeler,.....	2 00

CATTLE—DEVON.

Best Devon bull, W. C. Bryant,.....	\$3 00
2d “ “ L. F. Olmstead,.....	1 50
Best Devon cow, C. S. Wheeler,.....	2 00
“ heifer, “.....	2 00
Best 2 year old heifer, Milo Powell,.....	2 00
“ 1 “ “ H. Jacobs,.....	2 00
“ 1 “ bull, A. B. Moore,.....	2 00
“ yoke of working oxen, M. Powell,.....	3 00

GRADE CATTLE.

Best Cow, Geo. Carman,.....	\$2 00
“ heifer, “.....	1 00
“ Devon and Durham, Mr. Tracy,.....	2 00

SHEEP.

Best Spanish Merino buck, N. Harvey,.....	\$3 00
2d “ “ “ B. Perrin,.....	2 00
Best French Merino buck, W. Bucknell,.....	3 00
2d “ “ “ Jos. Horton,.....	2 00
Best Leicester buck, Wm. Kirby,.....	3 00
“ 5 ewes, E. Chapin,.....	3 00
2d best “ B. Perrin,.....	2 00
Best 3 buck lambs, B. Perrin,.....	2 00
“ 3 ewe “ “.....	2 00

SWINE.

Best boar over 2 years old, G. Carman,.....	\$2 00
2d “ 2 “ G. Benedict,.....	1 00

Best boar under 1 year old, F. Putman, ...	2 00
2d " 1 " G. Carman, ...	1 00
Best sow over 1 year old, H. J. Cushman, ...	2 00
2d " 1 " G. Carman, ...	1 00
Best sow pig under 1 year, "	1 00
2d " " 1 " H. J. Cushman, ...	1 00
Best sow and pigs, L. F. Olmstead, ...	2 00
2d " " P. C. Lown, ...	1 00

BEST FARMS.

1st George Carman, ...	\$5 00
2d T. B. Millard, ...	3 00

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

Best harness, Case & Clark, ...	\$2 00
" covered buggy, W. D. Pettit, ...	2 00
" open buggy, Ward & Swift, ...	2 00

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow, Wells & Langley, ...	\$1 00
" grain cradle, A. H. Palmer, ...	1 00
" corn cultivator, A. Hagenbach, ...	1 00

FARM PRODUCTS.

Best bushel wheat, Wm. C. Bryant, ...	\$1 00
2d " " W. Tracy, ...	50
Best bush. potatoes, J. S. Davison, ...	50
2d " " J. L. Bishop, ...	25
Best bushel corn, R. Dougherty, ...	50
" sweet potatoes, Isaac Mawry, ...	50
Best squashes, S. Sacket, ...	25
" beets, Geo. Carman, ...	25
" cabbages, J. L. Bishop, ...	25
Specimen of egg plant, J. E. Kelsey, ...	50

FRUIT.

Best specimen of quince, W. O. Austin, ...	\$1 00
" varieties of apples, J. F. Ulrick, ...	1 00
" grapes, C. L. Miller, ...	1 00
" peck peaches, H. J. Cushman, ...	1 00
" ½ bush. apples, Wm. Major, ...	1 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best woolen carpet, Mrs. B. Sherman,.....	\$2 00
2d " " " Mary Dimick,.....	1 00
Best piece patch work, Miss M. P. Beam,.....	1 00
" ottoman cover, Mrs. B. Sherman,.....	25
" 10 yards flannel, Mrs. J. D. Thompson,.....	2 00
" pair socks, Mrs. Lucy Bryant,.....	50
" " mittens, Mrs. A. Abbot,.....	50
" work basket, Miss Julia Hosley,.....	25
" rug, Mrs. Fordyce Johnson,.....	1 00
" pin cushion, Miss Ellen Patterson,.....	25
" needle work, Miss Rebecca Garnet,.....	50
" sample linen cloth, Mrs. Mary Dimick,.....	50
" lamp mat, Mrs. Mary Dimick,.....	25
" embroidery, Miss Eliza Tweedee,.....	25
" rag carpet, A. R. Metcalf,.....	1 00
" silk bonnet, Miss S. A. King,.....	50

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best sample cheese, N. Harvey,.....	\$1 00
" butter, Mrs. Dougherty,.....	1 00
2d best " L. F. Olmstead,.....	1 00
Best bread, E. S. Moore,.....	1 00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Machine for pairing apples, R. W. Trussel,.....	50
Pair of Guinea hens, S. Stuart,.....	25
Box honey, L. A. Leland,.....	50
Horse hoof and shoe, Wm. Bradley,.....	50
Stoves and furniture, Briggs & Eagle,.....	1 00
Parlor stoves, ".....	50
Self-regulating parlor stove, C. C. Abbott,.....	1 00

The address was delivered in front of the Court House about 2 o'clock P. M. by Hon. Isaac E. Crary.

After the close of the address, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to the Hon. Isaac E. Crary for his able and instructive address, and that he be respectfully requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

E. STEARS, *Rec. Secy.*

REPORT

OF THE SHIAWASSEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq., *Sec'y. Mich. State Agricultural Society :*

The third anniversary of the Shiawassee County Agricultural Society, was held in the village of Owosso, on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1852, agreeable to previous notice. The Executive Committee obtained a suitable and convenient place for the exhibition and fair, by enclosing a lot containing three acres, with a close board fence, not less than seven feet high, (which was done by the citizens of Owosso gratuitously,) for the reception of various animals, and pens for the keeping in their proper places those that were presented for exhibition. A suitable building was prepared on the corner of the yard, about 30 by 60 feet, and as well fitted up as the Society's means would allow.

The amount of premiums offered was nearly twice as large in the aggregate as the preceding year, and we can calculate on an increase another year. The second day being an unpleasant one, as it rained most of the forenoon, the attendance was more general by far than was anticipated.

Admission tickets were adopted as a better means to augment the funds of the Society, than to rest wholly upon the voluntary subscriptions and memberships.

In cattle, quite an improvement has been made since our last anniversary, and an uncommon interest is manifestly shown throughout the county, growing mainly out of the desire to outdo "my neighbor" at the county exhibition. Some credit must be given the Soci-

ety for the interest that can be seen in some of the improvements that have been made in cattle, as there has been some blooded cattle brought to this county for a permanent residence. One in particular may be mentioned, a Durham bull calf only sixteen weeks old, which took the first premium at the State fair for 1852. Five full blooded Devons have taken the place of as many native dwarfs, or stunted native, and could this amount be doubly swelled we soon should see a stock of cattle that would be worthy of rearing.

The crop of corn did not come up to the mark that was made last year, owing to the drouth, but some good fields could be produced, and the corn crop was generally a good one.

The Supervisors have levied the one-tenth of the mill tax for the support of the Society, and as the premiums have all been paid, and some funds in the hands of the Treasnrer, the Society cannot be said but to be in a prosperous condition. The following is a list of officers for the year 1853:

President—T. D. Dewey, Owosso.

Treasurer—James Cummings, Perry.

Secretary—P. S. Lyman, Caledonia.

Executive Committee—C. J. Johnson, Caledonia; A. Bottsford, Byron; Ezekiel Cook, Bennington; Ira Merrills and William A. Rideout, of Owosso.

The above is a short sketch of the Society, and annexed can be seen some of its doings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PLINY S. LYMAN,

Secretary.

Corunna, February 7th, 1853.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The following is a list of premiums offered by the Society:

HORSES.

Best stock horse,.....	\$5 00
2d ".....	3 00
Best 4 year old stock horse.....	3 00
2d " ".....	1 50

Best 3 year old colt, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best 2 year old colt, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best yearling colt, ...	2 00
2d " State Transactions and	50
Best spring or sucking colt, ...	1 00
2d " "	50
Best breeding mare, ...	3 00
2d "	2 00
Best span match horses for all work, ...	3 00
2d " " Transactions and	1 50

Judges—William Rideout, John Dutcher and Allen Davis.

CATTLE.

Best bull 3 year old and over, ...	\$3 00
2d " "	2 00
Best 2 year old bull, ...	2 00
2d "	1 00
Best 1 "	1 00
2d "	50
Best bull calf, ...	1 00
2d " Transactions and	25
Best yoke working oxen, Transactions and	2 00
2d " "	2 00
Best yoke 3 year old steers, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best yoke 2 year old steers, ...	1 00
2d " "	50
Best yoke 1 year old steers, ...	1 00
2d " "	50
Best milch cow, Transactions and	1 50
2d "	1 00
Best 3 year old heifer, ...	1 00
" 2 "	75
" 1 "	50
" heifer calf, ...	Transactions.

Best fat cow, ...	\$1 00
2d "	50
Best fat ox, ...	1 00
2d "	50

Judges—Stephen H. McCoy, Appolos Dewey and Nathaniel Turner.

SHEEP.

Best merino buck, ...	\$2 00
2d "	1 00
Best merino buck lamb, ...	50
2d "	Transactions.
Best pen merino ewes, not less than three, ...	2 00
2d " "	1 00
Best common buck, ...	Transactions.

Judges—Liberty Lyman, Roger Haviland and Isaac Castle.

SWINE.

Best boar, ...	\$1 00
2d "	50
Best breeding sow, ...	1 00
2d "	50
Best pen of pigs not less than 4, under 6 months old, ...	1 00
2d " " "	50

Judges—Ebenezer F. Wade, Jonathan M. Hartwell and Ambrose Baker.

POULTRY.

Best fowls of any breed, 1 cock and 2 hens, ...	\$0 50
2d " " "	25
Best lot of turkies, not less than four, ...	25
" geese, " "	Transactions.

Judges—Samuel W. Cooper, Lemuel C. Eddy and Sereno B. Lyman.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Best 10 lbs. butter, ...	\$1 00
2d "	50
Best 50 lbs. cheese, in one or more, ...	1 00
2d " "	50

The treatment of the cream before churning, and the butter after salting, must accompany each sample before a premium can be awarded.

A statement of the manner of making and curing the cheese must accompany each sample.

Judges—Ezekiel Cook, Cha's L. Goodhue and Joseph Howe.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards woolen cloth, ...	\$1 00
2d. " "	50
Best 10 yards flannel, 1 yard wide, ...	1 00
2d. " " "	50
Best pair woolen blankets, ...	1 00
2d. " "	50
Best 10 yards wool carpet, ...	1 00
2d. " "	50
Best 10 yards rag carpet, ...	1 00
2d. " "	50

Judges—D. Lyon Thorpe, Edmund Green and Alfred Allen.

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre of ^w inter wheat, Transactions and	\$2 00
2d. " "	2 00
Best acre of corn, Transactions and	2 00
2d. " "	1 00
Best acre of barley, ...	2 00
2d. " "	1 00
Best acre of oats, Transactions and	1 50
2d. " "	1 00
Best $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of potatoes, ...	1 00
2d. " " Transactions and	50

A sample of one bushel and a statement of the manner and cost of production must accompany each parcel.

Judges—George M. Reynolds, Archibald Purdy and Reuben Griggs.

FRUITS.

Best sample of apples, both of quality and variety, ...	\$1 00
2d. " "	50
Best sample of peaches, ...	50
2d. " "	25

Best sample of pears, ...	50
2d " " 	Transactions.
Best sample of plums, ...	50
2d " " 	25
Best sample of quinces, ...	50
2d " " 	Transactions.
Best sample of grapes, ...	50
2d " " 	25

Judges—Mortimer B. Martin, John Rushton and Erastus Barnes.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow manufactured in the county, ...	\$2 00
Best wagon " " Transactions and	1 50
Best corn cultivator, ...	50
Best seed drill, " " 	50
Best stump extractor " " Transactions and	25

Other farming implements will be considered.

Judges—Robert R. Thompson, Seneca Reynolds and Humphrey Wheeler.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best one peck of peas, ...	25
2d " " 	Transactions.
Best $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel beans, ...	Transactions.
2d " " 	25
Best lot of beets, ...	25
2d " " 	12
Best squashes, not less than three, ...	18
2d " " 	Transactions.
Best three strings of onions, ...	25
2d " " 	12
Best three cabbage heads, ...	Transactions.
2d " " 	12

For other articles a discretionary premium will be awarded by the committee.

Judges—Anson B. Chipman, Robert McLaughlin and Daniel Lyon.

NEEDLE WORK &C.

Best bed quilt, ...	50
2d " "	25
Best hearth rug, ...	38
2d " "	18
Best counterpane, ...	38
2d " "	18
Best shawl of any fabric, ...	25
2d " "	18

For other articles the committee will award a discretionary premium.

Judges—Mrs. J. B. Barnes, Mrs. G. G. Doane and Mrs. E. F. Wade.

FLOWERS, BOQUETS, &C.

Best lot of house plants for quality and variety, ...	50
2d " "	25
Best geranium two years old, ...	25
2d " "	12
Best boquet, ...	25
2d "	12
Best vase of flowers, ...	25
2d "	12
Best blue dahlia, ...	50
2d " "	25

A discretionary premium will also be awarded by said committee.

Judges—Miss Harriett King, Mrs. P. S. Lyman, Mrs. Wm. H. Beach.

PLOWING.

Best plowing with horse team, Transactions and	\$2 50
2d " " "	2 00
Best plowing with ox team, Transactions and	2 50
2d " " "	2 00

Suitable ground will be provided for trial near the enclosure.

Judges—Asher Wetmore, Clement S. Johnson and Almon Gilbert.

Judges of unenumerated articles—Ira Merrills, Andrew Parsons and R. L. Stuart.

All competitors are requested to have their articles entered for exhibition as soon as convenient—articles can be entered the day before the opening of the cattle show and fair at the fair ground.

The executive committee respectfully urge the friends of the Shiawassee County Agricultural Society to turn out "one and all" with articles and products on the 6th and 7th days of October next, and see if we cannot have almost one-half of the State Fair in this County this fall. Let one and all see what can be done.

P. S. LYMAN,
Secretary.

August 17th, 1852.

PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Shiawassee County Agricultural Society at their Annual Meeting, held at Owosso, on the 6th and 7th days of October, 1852.

HORSES.

Best stock horse, C. S. Johnson, Caledonia, ...	\$5 00
" " 4 years old, T. D. Dewey, Owosso, ...	3 00
" " 3 " J. Kinney, Middlebury, ...	2 00
2d " " 3 " A. C. Botsford, Burns, ...	1 00
Best 6 year old gelding, W. H. Keyte, Owosso, ...	2 00
" 2 " " E. Cook, Bennington, ...	2 00
2d " 2 " " G. W. Harris, Caledonia, ...	1 00
Best 1 " colt, A. C. Cooper, Bennington, ...	2 00
2d " 1 " " J. M. Hartwell, " Transactions and	50
Best spring or sucking colt, T. G. Chaffin, Bennington, ...	1 00
2d " " " J. Kinney, Middlebury, ...	50
Best breeding mare, J. W. Dewey, Owosso, ...	3 00
2d " " " E. Cook, Bennington, ...	2 00
Best span of horses for all work, D. Lyon, Owosso, ...	3 00
2d " " " J. M. Hartwell, Trans. and	1 50

The committee were pleased to notice the good taste of the owners in selecting horses of the finest colors, being nearly all of them either bay, brown or chestnut. There were 36 entries made of horses.

Committee—Wm. Rideout, E. Gould and A. B. Chipman.

CATTLE.

Best bull 3 years old or over, L. Lyman, ...	\$3 00
2d " 3 " H. S. Johnson, ...	Trans. and 1 00

Best bull 2 years old, C. S. Johnson,.....	\$2 00
2d " 2 " L. Simpson,.....	1 00
" 1 " E. Cook,.....	1 00
2d " 1 " J. W. Dewey,.....	50
" calf, C. S. Johnson,.....	1 00
2d " " A. L. Gilbert,.....Transactions and	50
Best milch cow, C. S. Johnson,.....	1 50
2d " " E. Comstock,.....	1 00
Best oxen for all work, D. Castle,.....Transactions and	2 00
2d " " J. W. Dewey,.....	2 00
Best 3 year old steers, A. B. Chipman,.....	2 00
2d " " H. Sawtell,.....	1 00
Best 2 " ".....	1 00
" yoke steer calves, (being well broke,) A. L. Gilbert,....	75
" 3 year old heifer, A. Dewey,.....	1 00
" 2 " L. C. Eddy,.....	75
" heifer calf, A. Dewey,.....Transactions.	
" fat cow, Ira Merrils,.....	1 00
" fat ox, E. Cook,.....	1 00
2d best fat ox, ".....	50

Forty-two entries were made in this department. The committee would further report that it is worthy of notice that while such an interest is taken in the exhibition of cattle, that it cannot but be the shadowing forth of something better in years to come in the improvement of stock in this county.

Committee—Stephen M' Coy, A. Dewey, L. H. Chaffin.

SHEEP.

Best Merino buck, C. S. Johnson,.....	\$2 00
2d " " A. Wright,.....	1 00
3d " " lamb, C. S. Johnson,.....Transactions.	

The committee regret that owing to the rain, very few sheep were exhibited.

Committee—L. Lyman, I. Castle.

BUTTER.

Best 10 lbs. butter, P. Goldsmith,.....	\$1 00
2d " " E. Comstock,.....	50

Nine entries were made and the committee would say that all of

the specimens were excellent, and that intrinsically there was but little difference.

Committee—E. Cook, C. L. Goodhue, J. Howe.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yds. woolen cloth, J. Hedges, ...	\$1 00
2d " " " P. S. Lyman, ...	50
Best 10 yds. woolen flannel, J. Hedges, ...	1 00
2d " " " P. S. Lyman, ...	50
Best 10 yds. wool carpet, I. Gale, ...	1 00
2d " " " Mrs. Julia G. Brower, ...	50
Best 10 yds. rag carpet, J. Rushton, ...	1 00
2d " " " C. T. Post, ...	50
Best woolen shawl, E. Cook, ...	38
" pair woolen blankets, J. Howe, ...	50

Committee—E. Gould, A. B. Chipman.

FIELD CROPS.

Best acre winter wheat, (blue stem) T. G. Chaffin, Trans. and	2 00
" corn, P. S. Lyman, ...	" 2 00
2d " " J. Henry, ...	1 00

Committee—George Reynolds, Reuben Griggs.

FRUITS.

Best sample of apples, both of quality and variety, I. Gale, ..	\$1 00
2d " " " J. Howe, ...	50
Best sample peaches, J. Howe, ...	50
2d " " H. Beardslee, ...	25
Best peas, Bartlet kind; a rarity, A. B. Chipman, ...	50
" sample quinces, A. C. Botsford, ...	50
2d best " J. Howe, ...	25
Best sample grapes, "	50
2d " " E. Comstock, ...	25

Your committee would further recommend a premium to be awarded to W. W. Spaulding of Burns, for 10 apples, the 20 ounce pip-pin, growing on a graft only two years old. There was several other specimens that highly deserved encouragement.

Committee—M. B. Martin, J. Rushton and E. Barns.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best lumber wagon, I. Merrill, ...	Trans. and \$1 50
2d " " John Redson, ...	Transactions.

Best plow made in the county, Lyon & Stewart, ...	Trans. and	\$2 00
2d " " " G. W. Harris, ...		1 50
Best lot hollow ware made in the county, Lyon & Stewart, .		75
" road scraper, " "		25
" 1 wheel rake for grain, J. Howe, ...		25
One balance fly wheel we awarded	Transactions.	

The committee think that each of the plows exhibited are worthy of merit, and among the best made in the county or in the world.

Committee—R. R. Thompson, S. Reynolds.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Best 3 strings of onions, P. Goldsmith	\$0 25
2d " C. S. Johnson, ...	13
Best lot of beets, H. Sawtell, ...	25
2d " C. R. Gilbert, ...	13
Best 3 cabbage heads, P. Goldsmith, ...	Transactions.
2d " C. T. Post, ...	13
Best lot of carrots, C. T. Post, ...	12
" 3 stalks celery, "	Transactions.

Committee—A. B. Chipman, R. McLaughlin, Daniel Lyon.

NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX WORK, PAINTING AND DRAWING.

Best bed quilt, [no member] Mrs. B. Kimball, ...	\$0 50
2d " Helen M. Brewer, ...	25
Best raised worsted ottoman, [no member] Mrs. L. G. Ham-	
mond, ...	50
2d best do., Mrs. G. G. Doane, ...	25
Best crochet hat, Miss Jenette Barnes, ...	50
2d " Miss Helen Keyte, ...	25
Best straw bonnet, L. H. Mattoon, ...	38
2d " C. T. Post, ...	19
Best vase worsted flowers, Mrs. E. L. Buckingham, ...	38
2d " tissue " "	25
Best pair lamp mats, Mrs. G. G. Doane, ...	38
" silk embroidered slippers, Miss M. Kimberly, ...	38
2d silk cord " Miss Elizabeth Barnes, ...	19
Best crochet apron, Miss Elizabeth Barnes, ...	25
" embroidered watch case, Miss M. Kimberly, ...	12
" " taper case, Miss Elizabeth Barnes, ...	12

Best worsted tidy, A. E. Stewart,.....	25
2d " A. L. Stewart,.....	19
Best ladies' toilet case, Mrs. G. G. Doane,.....	19
" port-folio, Miss E. Barnes,.....	25
" crochet basket, ".....	25
" French needle worked collar, Miss Kimberly,.....	25
" tea-table napkin, Miss M. Kimberly,.....	25
" drawing and painting, (crayon,) Miss G. Mattoon,.....	50
2d " [no member] Elvira Howard,...	25

Thirty-nine articles were exhibited, and the committee could not distinguish the intrinsic value between many of the articles. Some premiums were awarded to articles where the owners were not members, because we judged of the merits by numbers.

Committee—Mrs. J. B. Barnes, Mrs. G. G. Doane, Mrs. A. Parsons.

FLOWERS, BOQUETS AND GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Best lot of plants, quality and variety, Miss H. King,.....	\$0 50
2d " " Mrs. E. Gould,.....	25
Best cactus, (native of Mexico,) Miss H. King,.....	25
2d " " Mrs. E. Gould,.....	18
Best oleander, (rarity) Miss H. King,.....	38
" orange tree, 3 years old, Miss H. King,.....	25
" fuschia, (very scarce,) Miss H. King,.....	25
" rose geranium, 2 years old, Miss H. King,.....	25
" lily, native of South America, Mrs. E. Gould,.....	25

Committee—Miss H. King, Mrs. N. P. Harder and Mrs. P. S. Lyman.

NON-ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Best specimen winter horse shoes, J. Redson,.....	\$0 12
" draught " C. T. Post,.....	25
2d " " J. Redson,.....	13
Best drawing knife, J. Redson,.....	25
2d " C. T. Post,.....	25
Best clevis for plow, C. T. Post,.....	25
2d " J. Redson,.....	12
Best casement window sash, I. Howell,.....	25
" pair spring trusses, A. C. Botsford,.....	13

Best butcher's clever, J. Redson,.....	12
“ 10 lbs. maple sugar, C. R. Gilbert, Transactions and...	13
2d “ “ P. Golsmith,.....Transactions.	
Best sofa, J. Rushton,.....	1 00
“ cage 6 canary birds, Elizabeth Barnes,.....	25
2d “ 5 “ “.....	13
Best bbl. flour, Dewey & Stewart,.....	50
“ bottle currant wine, Mrs. J. B. Barnes,.....	25

The committee would state that there was considerable competition, and many articles that highly deserve a premium, which have not been recommended.

Committee—A. Parsons, R. L. Stewart.

PLOWING.

The trial of plows and the specimen of plowing the judges could not decide, and recommend that the premium be divided between the competitors:

To G. W. Harris, on Curtiss' plow No. 3,.....	\$1 50
To Lyon & Stewart, on Livingston county plow, No. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$,...	1 50

Committee—A. Wetmore, C. S. Johnson and A. L. Gilbert.

The committee would state that they are desirous to have the best plows and plowmen brought before the public, and will offer at the next anniversary a better schedule than they have at the present one.

By order of the Executive Committee.

P. S. LYMAN,

Secretary.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE SHIAWASSEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THEIR THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

BY GEORGE M. REYNOLDS.

Ladies and Fellow Farmers:

By request of your worthy President, himself unexpectedly deprived the pleasure of addressing you upon this happy occasion, I venture to stand before you, and plead briefly, but earnestly the claim of science in the government and prosecution of the profession of agriculture. There are a variety of other questions connected with the agriculturists pecuniary, educational, and social interests,

that may well demand your attentive consideration; but you will allow me in the few moments now before us, to press an inquiry in the proposed direction.

That circumstance of our condition more directly militating against our pleasures, our position, and our pockets, than any other affecting our interests, consists, in my humble opinion, in the miserable dearth which exists among us, of scientific knowledge in reference to the various branches of our profession. I am aware, fellow farmers, that this question, involving the application of the facts and principles of science to practical agriculture, is one upon which there has been expended a vast amount of pohing and pshawing; yet, the facts and reasonings sustaining the advocate of more scientific light, have never been baffled by counter-facts and reasonings, and are in themselves wholly irrefragible. At all events, whether such knowledge is, or is not really pleasurable and profitable to the agricultor in the prosecution of his varied pursuits, as a tiller of the soil, a cultivator of fruits, or a grower of flocks and herds, it is a fact which none can deny, that we are as a mass, most lamentably deficient in this species of mental acquisition.

Let us reflect for a moment. Every particle of unorganized, inert matter, existing around us, possesses certain definite qualities, properties, forms, &c., peculiar to itself, or the class to which it belongs, and is governed in all its motions, affinities and combinations, by fixed and immutable laws. Every specimen of organic life, from the minutest development of vegetable and animal creations, up to the tallest, hugest species of each, possesses some structural forms or properties peculiar to itself, and is the product of the same certain immutable laws and principles of growth and development, that produced its ancestry through all time past, and will continue to produce its posterity through all time to come. And yet, where is the farmer, in the whole range of our acquaintance, possessing an intimate, or even a tolerable knowledge of those great laws and principles of Nature, forming the very basis of his various operations? Who, among us, may analyze the soil he tills—tell us of its constituents and peculiarities—of the chemical nature and affinities of each of its elements—of the relations which these elements, acting in conjunction with the atmosphere, moisture, electricity, heat &c., sustain to

the vegetation which they nourish? Who, among us, is prepared to investigate the phenomena of vegetable life—tell us of the organic and inorganic constituents of their various fibres and products—of the exact or proximate proportions of each, in each different species of the vegetable domain—unfold the laws of vegetable growth—explain the use and design of each separate part and organ in the vegetable organism? who, among us, fellow farmers, is familiar with the physical structure and functions of the various parts and organs that make up the sum total in the animal economy of the various species of organic existences that constitute our flocks and herds? What individual among us, can unfold the whole process of digestion, circulation, assimilation, excretion, &c., and entertain us with a dissertation upon the rationale of disease and remedy? Where is the farmer, sufficiently intimate with the principles of breeding, rearing, &c., to enable him with invariable certainty, to produce any given result? In short, where is the farmer, however wise and intelligent, who is fully conversant with the principles of those sciences, a knowledge of which constitutes the elements of all his success? It is true, we are all acquainted with the great generalities—the indispensable facts of scientific agriculture; but how woefully deficient in all the nicer details of those principles! We all know that soil is made of dirt—that plants grow out of the soil—that fruit grows upon trees, each bearing its own kind—that milk is secreted in the cow's udder, and that wool grows on the hide of a sheep. These, and many other simple facts of a similar nature, we are perfectly familiar with. But which of us may look away to yonder far-distant region of flinty rocks, and by knowing their composition, trace to its origin in the natural changes and transformations in past ages of rock and strata, the soil he cultivates? Who can philosophize upon the various phenomena of organic life? Who among us, fellow farmers, is not assailed at every step, and every turn in his pursuit, with doubts and mysteries connected with the different branches of his profession, that perplex and disquiet him, because constituting problems altogether beyond his power of solution and comprehension?

And will any agricultor of common intelligence, pretend that a knowledge of the facts and principles which constitute the sciences of agricultural geology and chemistry, together with vegetable and

animal physiology, are useless and cumbersome to the practical agricultor?—that these are not essential to the eminently successful and pleasurable pursuit of agriculture? I think not. And if it be a fact, that this kind of knowledge in perfection, is necessary to our highest happiness and complete success, then how far removed are we in this respect, from our true interests and noblest position?

And that such is the fact, is a problem of the easiest solution. We have only to consider that all true science is but an exposition of the law of God, in Nature—that all of God's natural laws, by which He governs the motions, affinities and developments of mind and matter, are like Himself, eternal and immutable. They are never subject to changes, evasions or transpositions, nor never can be. A law or principle in Nature is the same "yesterday, to-day and forever." The identical conditions that were essential to the development of organic life, vegetable or animal, ages past, are essential still. The same conditions that are necessary to the production of chemical compounds and affinities, to-day, will be necessary a thousand ages hence. Oxygen was necessary in carrying forward a process of combustion, ere Adam was created, or "the morning stars sang together for joy." Nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon, &c., organized elements of vegetable and animal structures, and silex, alumina, phosphates, iron, potash, &c., inorganic elements or constituents, are absolutely necessary to their development to-day, and will continue thus while time endures, or matter exists. Indeed, harmony, uniformity and perpetuity, characterize the laws of God in every department of Nature. And these laws, governing the development of vegetable and animal life, and the relations which these latter sustain to the atmosphere, the soil, and surrounding influences of whatever kind, constitute the facts of science, bearing upon our pursuits.

Such being the case, why should it be considered non-essential to the best interests of the agricultor, to possess an intimate acquaintance with all these facts and principles? Does an individual say that we may plow and sow and reap our harvests, and produce our raiment, without them? Then, I ask, with how much greater ease and certainty could we do all this—and more, if we possessed them? We cannot raise a grain of wheat or corn—a spear of grass—an apple or a pear, without surrounding the plant or tree, with all, to the very least of every natural condition.

And will not that man, who possesses a full knowledge of those requisitions, be more likely to succeed, than one completely ignorant of, or only partially acquainted with them? And then, again, a thousand species of destroying insects are constantly preying upon the fruits of our care and toil, our grain, our fruits and our flowers. Will not the man, thoroughly acquainted with the habits of these multitudinous hosts of unmerciful destroyers, be more likely to discover a remedy for their devastations, than another wholly ignorant of entomological science? It is like two individuals laboring, one in the full blaze of noonday the other in the darkness of midnight. To be sure, both labor, both plow, sow and reap. But while the one is groping his way half-doubtingly, half-distrustingly, the unfortunate victim of frequent blunders, mistakes and failures, the other walks with firm unhesitating tread, to certain success. And while he sits with folded arms in the enjoyment of his successful, because intelligently directed labor, the other is sweating and toiling away, to make up in manual efforts what he loses in unsuccessful, because ignorantly conducted experiments and pursuits.

And it does not militate against this position, because it is a fact, that some farmers, destitute of scientific acquirements, "book learning" as it is deridingly termed—and apparently ignorant of the laws and facts of agricultural science are tolerably successful in the cultivation and raising of the products of the soil and turf. The fact only proves, that these men, are individuals of persevering and undaunted energies—carrying clear, strong heads, with sharp discriminating judgments, and possessing a kind of intuitive or instinctive perception of the principles of science, forming the basis of their operations. They know more than you imagine. They are not in the habit of clothing their language or thoughts in the technicalities of scientific phrases, yet they know it. For, as before asserted, nothing can be accomplished in agricultural undertakings, except upon the unchangable conditions. He who yields to these will be successful in his efforts, while he who disregards them will be unsuccessful, whether each be enlightened in regard to the particulars of their nature and existence, or whether they be otherwise. And it will not be acting the part of wisdom, for you and I, less fortunately endowed by nature, to infer from his experience, that science is a

humbug, and so neglect to increase our stock of information upon all subjects connected with our pursuits.

But it has been said that Mr. B., a farmer, attending to, and apparently enjoying an extensive knowledge of agricultural science, is no more successful in his pursuits than the generality of us, and, *therefore*, science is useless. But this conclusion is hastily drawn; for, if the reasoning already advanced has *any* force, then it establishes quite a different one, and proves that Mr. B. is merely a pretender, destitute of genuine scientific attainment, or else, wofully deficient in those energy imparting qualities of mind, that give stability and thoroughness to the practical agricultor.

But how strange it seems, when we reflect, that it has ever been necessary to say one word in defence of the position, that scientific knowledge in the highest degree, is essential to the highest success of the agricultor. It would seem a self-evident proposition, thus needing no proof, no argumentation, and appealing directly to the common sense of every individual. If any man in creation, need a full knowledge of these principles of science, the farmer is the individual. It is with nature that he has constantly to do. His whole employment from year to year, consists in directing, superintending, and I wish I could add—carefully and intelligently investigating, nature's operations. From the moment he commences turning the furrow, he commences his communion with nature. Yea, more; the very instrument with which he rolls the turf, must be constructed on exact mathematical and scientific principles, or it fails to achieve its desired and best performance. Then from the moment we commence the construction of a plow, till the soil is inverted, loosened, deepened, drained of superfluous moisture, and enriched by manuring, and thenceforward, through the process of sowing the seed, or planting the tree, and until that soil is covered with the waving golden harvest of grain, or strewed with the thousand colored forms and flavors of the various fruits, all is nature, all is scientific principles and developments. Yea more, all is nature, all is scientific principles and operations, until those harvests of grains, and fruits, are elaborated into the structures of the animal economy, thence expelled as waste and worn-out element to be again re-organized into the same, or other species of vegetable production, and thus again

prepared to go their rounds in the wonderful evolutions of organic life. Then how strange, that the world of farmers and horticulturists, from Adam down to the present generation, have carelessly blundered along in ignorance of those great principles of science, constantly before their eyes, and challenging investigation. And how much stranger that it should have ever been necessary to argue him into a belief that such knowledge will contribute to his success, prosperity, and pleasure. It is considered essential to the successful practice of the law, that its practitioner devote long years of study to the acquisition of a knowledge of its facts and principles. The politician and the statesman must possess an intimate acquaintance, with the history of his country and the "rest of mankind," the principles of domestic or civil economy or government, and international law. The warrior must be conversant with the tactics, the maneuvers, the evolutions of military bodies and operations. The physician must understand the anatomy and physiology of the human system, the pathology of disease, and the nature of medicinal or remedial agents. And so on through the whole catalogue of professions and occupations of man, agriculture excepted; and why this exception? To me it appears totally inexplicable, that the God-chosen occupation of man involving the most intricate and important principles of his omniscient and omnipresent operations, should be considered not only the meanest and most despicable, among his creatures, but adapted to the pleasurable and successful prosecution of the most ignorant and soulless specimens of his created humanity. What a comment upon human perversion and human depravity, that the very occupation in which God placed the first and only perfect specimen of created man, imbued with all goodness, and approximating the Deity himself in intellectual attainment, so that he spoke face to face with the Omnipotent Creator, should ever have come to be stigmatized as a menial employment, requiring the least possible exertion of mentality or scientific skill. But such are the lamentable facts, and such at least, *have* been, the miserable hallucinations of a portion of mankind.

The facts of science bearing upon agricultural, horticultural and physiological science, are stubborn, unyielding things. It is impossible to evade or modify them, or change their direction or mode of

operation. Everything that is accomplished in either of these departments of our industry, must be done in strict accordance with these facts and principles. In spite of ourselves, we are all more or less philosophic and scientific in our attainments and views. Science is the foundation of our occupation, and consequently from the very nature of our pursuits, we must be more or less familiar with natural laws and operations. But is there not many a natural law and principle imbedded in a depth impenetrable to our visual perceptions, yet bearing directly and powerfully upon our operations, and requiring a thorough and extensive knowledge of the facts and details of those sciences, in order to render them perfectly comprehensible to our understanding, and available in our practice? Is it sufficient to the highest success of the physician, that he possesses only a knowledge of the outline or bare elements of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the *materia medica*? Is it sufficient to the highest success of the teacher in our primary schools, that he barely possesses a knowledge of the fundamental rules of arithmetic—the names of the several parts of speech, in grammatical arrangement and division—the names and positions of the several general divisions of the earth's surface—the bare elements or general principles of orthography, rhetoric, chirography, &c.? Or is it not essential that the physician should possess a profound and intimate acquaintance with those sciences which form the basis of his study and his practice? And is it not equally essential that the teacher possesses a deep, thorough and extensive knowledge of all the facts and principles of mathematical, grammatical, geographical and other sciences, of which he is the high priest and expounder? Then why should not the agricultor, in order to secure the highest success in the practice of his profession, be deeply and thoroughly versed in all the minutia of those sciences which form the basis of *his* profession? Why be satisfied with the general and indispensable principles that govern our pursuits? Why not dip deeply into this delightful fountain of knowledge? Its waters will most assuredly furnish draughts of the deepest, purest pleasure, and they will be profitable. Yes, even in the dollar and cent view of the matter, perfect knowledge is highest gain; for it cannot be otherwise than that man will be most successful as an agricultor, in a pecuniary point of view, all other things

being equal, that possesses the most extensive and varied and perfect knowledge of the principles of agricultural science.

But, in my estimation, it is the beauty of the thing and the enjoyment derived from its possession, that renders this kind of knowledge to us peculiarly desirable. How pleasant and delightful, to be able to investigate, comprehend and explain the whys and wherefores of all our various operations—the principles and designs of all of nature's forces, forms, and motions. With what exquisite sensations, with what elevation of soul might we tread the soil we claim as ours, could we but feel a consciousness of doubts dispelled, mysteries solved, ignorance banished away. Then did we wish to know the constituents of our soil, in order to discover those which are wanting in order to adapt it to the cultivation of a particular species of vegetation, and to enable us to supply the deficient element with precision and unerring certainty, without going through a tedious and expensive series of experiments to ascertain the same thing—all that would be necessary would be to select a portion of the soil, and hie away to our simple but sufficient laboratory, of a rainy or a leisure hour, and pass it through the necessary manipulations. Then, did we wish to know the constituents or elements of any or all the different species of nutritious grains, grasses or fruits, the proportion of organic and inorganic substances in each, the amount of alimentary or nutritious element, and the purposes for which each were best adapted in subserving the ends of agricultural economy—how easily with only a rudimentary knowledge of chemical principles, tests, agents, re-agents and manipulations, might we investigate these questions to our infinite pleasure and satisfaction. Then, were we desirous of prosecuting an intimate and practical acquaintance with the structural forms, functions and processes of organic life and development, vegetable or animal, for the purpose of discovering the physiological principles and conditions of health, the causes of disease, the action of remedies, &c., &c., with how much ease and enjoyment with our constant opportunities for this kind of investigation might we proceed in such inquiries. Were we thus educated and elevated in the scale of mental capacity, capable of investigating and comprehending the subtlest of nature's forces, principles, motions and arrangement with what an infinite fund of the highest intellectual enjoyment, constantly in-

creasing, because constantly perfecting, might we prosecute our avocations through the longest period of life. Then, instead of looking down upon the earth as cursed for our sake, covered with briars and brambles, barren and unproductive, to be digged and delved by our toil and watered with our sweat, ere it returns us a bare subsistence, and all this for the purpose of keeping the thinking powers of degraded and ignorant man in healthful, proper occupation, and free from the sinful machinations and inventions, to which his perverted nature is liable, when *not* thus employed, how different would be his feelings and reflections. He could then gage all around him, above and below, and detect nothing but the elements of happiness. Every specimen of inert matter and organic life would afford lessons replete with infinite wisdom and goodness, and with a moral nature tuned to the same exalted conception, appreciation and practice of moral precepts and principles, how noble, how elevated, in the scale of social, political, mental and moral gradation, would the farmer appear. Behold the specimen of the perfect man! His subsistence the result of his own productive industry—no sinecure upon society, devouring its wealth and substance, and making no equivalent returns—his food and raiment his own creations, his surplus products contributed benevolently to the subsistence of the less useful and consequently really less honorable portions of mankind. With a vast fund of scientific acquisitions—which, by the way, is the only kind of true, enduring, useful and necessary knowledge, in a perfect state of the individual, and a perfect organization of society—he always has access to the purest source of intellectual enjoyment. With a moral nature, ever active and obedient to the slightest dictates of conscience and moral obligations, his peace flows like the deep flowing current of the mighty river. By yielding a strict obedience to the physiological conditions of physical health and development, we find him in the enjoyment of all this inestimable boon can confer, consistent with his organization and the conditions surrounding him. And thus he exists—happy because contented, and contented because happy.

But, queries an individual, would you have us all to be practical geologists, chemists, botanists, pomologists, physiologists, &c? Certainly, certainly I would, and why not? Are you not convinced fellow farmers, that this would prove advantageous in a dollar and cent

view of the subject? Is it not demonstrable that he who possesses the profoundest views of the principles and philosophy of his operations, is the best prepared to prosecute it to a successful issue? And is it not equally demonstrable that the same individual is best prepared for the enjoyments of life, of labor, and the fruits of his toil and skilful industry? Can ignorance be gain, or bliss, in such a case as this? Then why *not* become thoroughly acquainted with the theoretical and practical details of those sciences bearing upon our profession? Adam, the first man, perfect in scientific knowledge and moral goodness, was put in a garden "to dress and keep it." Now, if these attainments were not essential to his happiness and success as a pomologist, horticulturist, and a farmer, why were they conferred upon him? And if necessary in the promotion of these objects in his case, why not in ours? Surely, fellow farmers, no proposition is more easily demonstrable—more reasonable in itself, than that an agricultor combining horticulture and floriculture in his profession, should be thoroughly versed in all science, and elevated in all honor, virtue and goodness, and that both these are absolutely essential to his perfect success and complete enjoyment.

But how is all this to be gained, queries another? I answer, by reading, by study, by reflection, by investigation, by practice. We must think, we must see, we must act. We may sit down, moping over the consciousness of being less than our right, our duty, our privilege—less than the original design, till death sweeps us away from this field of action, and still no improvement. If we would improve and elevate our relations in the social compact, we must work. If we would make ourselves the peculiar objects of legislative and governmental care, we must work. If we would acquaint ourselves with the scientific principles of agriculture, horticulture, pomology, vegetable and animal physiology &c., we must work. If we would exalt and enoble our moral nature, thus increasing our felicities and beatitudes, we must work. Physical, mental and moral exercise must ever go hand in hand. Thus combined in happy union and exercise, always temperate and wisely proportioned in action, we obtain our highest meed of success and bliss.

I am aware, fellow farmers, and friends, that after the toils and fatigues of the preceding part of the day, it is imposing rather of a

severe tax upon your forbearance to solicit your attention further, but I can only with great reluctance refrain from introducing to your *very* brief acquaintance, my friend, Mr. A. an accomplished agricultor, residing in a distant State. This, I am anxious to do, because his experience, success and life, afford a happy illustration of the principles I have endeavored to present for your consideration, and will tend to impress them more deeply and indelibly upon your future favorable convictions.

I need not linger to dwell upon his early history and advancement, for it is the history of thousands, who, nurtured in the lap of kindly parental regard, enjoy a sufficiency of the necessities of life and some of its comforts—receive the elements of a primary English education, and at the age of eighteen or twenty-one, find themselves thrown upon the world, homeless and penniless, with a parent's blessing, a good physical constitution, excellent moral character, an active mind, and a determined spirit. Mr. A. immediately commenced a series of honorable industrial operations, by which, after the lapse of a few years he succeeded in gathering up as many hundred dollars, with which he transported himself to, and located himself in the then far west. Having the choice of a mighty domain, he did not fail to select a location at once fertile, beautiful and otherwise desirable. Here he commenced operations as an agriculturist. I should have before remarked, however, that Mr. A.'s father although a mechanic, had frequently expressed a strong predilection for agricultural pursuits, and an intention, as soon as circumstances would admit, of abandoning his own profession and entering this. As a kind of preparatory measure, in view of such prospective change, he had made it a point of policy, to surround himself with the various means of acquiring agricultural knowledge. He supposed that inasmuch as he had found it necessary to spend a length of time as an apprentice, in acquiring a knowledge of his profession, that it would be equally necessary in order to success, to study the principles of agriculture. His son, now Mr. A., though assisting his father in his avocations, became early imbued with his father's predilections, and possessing an active mind and studious habits, had acquired at the time he commenced operations for himself, a respectable fund of theoretical and practical agricultural knowledge. To this he continued to add with

constantly increasing rapidity, until, at the time at which I made his acquaintance at his own farm, considerably past the middle age of life, I was wholly astonished at the variety, extent and solidity of his practical and scientific attainments.

As I may reasonably detain you, fellow farmers, but a few moments I must hasten while skipping over a hundred points and things, that proved infinitely interesting to me, to acquaint you with the bare outlines of interesting generalities connected with the man, his farm, and his operations.

The personal appearance and bearing of Mr. A., was that of an individual conscious of innate worth, yet fully appreciating his share in the common frailties of human nature. He had received a good physical organization from his parentage, which by a steady adherence to the physiological laws of healthy development, had lost none of its original strength and elasticity. He trod the earth erect and nobly; he had too much genuine moral elevation to allow his selfish inclinations to bend his body to wasting, crippling toil. In his manual labors as in everything else, he practiced temperance and moderation; hence his constitution was unimpaired, and his physical relish of life as keen as in boyhood.

Mr. A.'s natural mental development did not appear above the general average of mankind; but had received a rigid course of discipline in the regimen of self-cultivation. The circumstances surrounding his early years, had contributed in strengthening his natural fondness for investigation in the realms of mental philosophy and physical science. But whatever he was in respect to his intellectual and scientific attainments, and these were neither few nor small—he was thoroughly self-made. 'Tis true, he had not attained to that nicety and exactitude in every branch of scientific research, which belong only to the professor who makes it his particular study; neither to him, was this necessary. He was well posted-up in all the elements of geology, chemistry, botany, mineralogy—the various branches of natural philosophy, vegetable and animal physiology, &c., &c., sciences having a direct or indirect bearing upon his pursuits as an agriculturist, pomologist, horticulturist, &c. He was also well versed in the history of mankind, especially that of his own country, in which he took a deep and anxious interest. His politics,

the result of careful, unhampered and unprejudiced investigation, were based in his patriotism, and not his patriotism in his politics. Mr. A. had found time, also, to make numerous short excursions into the field of the classics, and of the refining arts and sciences in which he had energetically borne away a goodly load of its captivating spoils.

Mr. A.'s moral nature had become, by vigorous and long-continued discipline and cultivation, as near the climax of perfection, as it is the happy lot of mortals to attain. His views and feelings in regard to moral obligation—the relations he sustained toward his fellows, and these to their Creator, were of the most elevating and quickening character. His practice conformed to his opinions. He was honest, upright and just in all his connections—his virtue, honor and integrity, unimpeached—his humanity, benevolence and piety, exemplary and notorious.

It will readily be inferred from what I have already presented, that Mr. A. was not a rich man, in the usual acceptation of the term. He did not wish to be—riches to such a man are inconsistent with his highest enjoyment—they only encumber the mind with cares and anxieties, for which they return no satisfactory equivalent. Mr. A.'s farm consisted, I think, of about 100 acres, including timber and all, in a location where improved lands were valued at from 20 to 30 dollars per acre. His, in consequence of the high state of improvement and productiveness to which he had carried it, was valued very considerably higher. It had been selected with an eye to the beautiful, and in this respect was one of high interest.

Mr. A.'s dwelling house stood upon a beautiful rise of ground, overlooking in front, an extensive prospect, embracing land and river scenery, while the house itself was a model of simplicity, convenience and rural architecture, exactly corresponding with the simple, unostentatious habits and views of the proprietor. One remarkable and interesting feature of its internal arrangements, was Mr. A.'s study, embracing a carefully selected library of standard agricultural, horticultural, pomological, etymological and all other philosophical and scientific treatises on the various branches of his profession. To these were added a simple, but sufficient laboratory for chemical experiments—a thermometer, barometer, microscope, &c., the whole

valued at \$500 or \$600. To these were added files of the standard agricultural and horticultural periodicals, an interesting and useful feature among the whole. This was Mr. A.'s sanctum, to which he regularly retired at certain hours of the day, impossibilities and emergencies excepted, which were very unfrequent, to give soul its proper play and exercise.

His barns and out-houses were constructed on original plans and principles, combining in a high degree the elements of convenience, taste and durability. A basement story under his main barn, embodied more of the convenience for sheltering, feeding and watering stock, than I had ever conceived to be attainable—I am sorry I have not time to particularize.

His house, barn, orchard, garden, with their adjoining yards, enclosures, small out-houses &c., were included in about five acres of land. The rest of his improvement, embracing 50 acres, was divided into six fields, of exactly the same dimensions, and laid out into exact quadrangular, or rectangular figures. These fields had been thoroughly drained, where necessary, of all surface, stagnant waters, thus relieving them of all chilling dampness and vegetable-destroying acidities. These had then been plowed, pulverized, and crushed artificially, until they presented an even, rich soil, ten or twelve inches in depth. This had been a progressive work, and he still was making improvements in this direction. These fields were subjected to a six years course of rotation in cropping, from which he owned he had received many advantages, which I cannot detain you, by enumerating. His course consisted of spring crops, on sod, with all the manure of the farm, half decayed, which were cleared from the ground in the fall, and then plowed and sowed to wheat in the fall, or oats in the spring, and heavily stocked to timothy and clover, mowed the third year, and the fourth, fifth and sixth, devoted to pasturage, when it was ready again for the rotation.

In the stock-rearing department, my friend was without a rival in his vicinity. His intimate knowledge of animal physiology and the principles of breeding and feeding, had enabled him to prosecute this branch of his profession with decided advantages. He was accurately informed in regard to the qualities and peculiarities of the various branches of the same families of animals, and had spared no

reasonable amount of means and time in surrounding himself with the best. His animals were of the noblest specimens I had ever seen or conceived. He had horses exactly adapted to draught—cows profitably adapted to the dairy—sheep for wool, and sheep for mutton—hogs that made pork at the smallest cost, &c., &c., all the result of skill and attention.

Mr. A.'s crops of grain and grass were of course large and profitable. His returns were from two to three times the amount usually received from the same area of surface, thus giving him as much as though he cultivated a farm double or triple the size of his own, with the advantage of saving a vast amount of time and labor. This was partly the result of his thorough mode of operating upon his soil, deep plowing, clean tillage, &c., and partly the result of his systematic and persevering efforts in accumulating and applying manures. His idea was to deepen and enrich his natural soil, instead of thinning and impoverishing it. This he succeeded in accomplishing, at the same time that he was reaping the highest and increasing profits on his various products and expenditures.

Mr A. was just the man to worship with the greatest fervor at the shrine of Pomona. His collection of fruits embraced the choicest of each species, and his skill in raising them, was as prominent as his knowledge of pomology and horticulture was varied and accurate. He had not extended his catalogue of varieties farther than to embrace the very cream of what is excellent in this delightful department of our industry, but these he cultivated to the highest degree of attained perfection. He thought it as easy, and far more profitable, to grow a good variety as a poor one; hence he tolerated none but the very best, and these he had in the greatest abundance. A small but well arranged garden, mostly cultivated, however, by the hand of Mrs. A. and her daughter, afforded in greatest sufficiency all the smaller fruits and garden vegetables proper.

The general appearance of Mr. A.'s farm and fixtures was that of scrupulous nicety, punctuality, and economy of arrangement. Fences were high and substantial, gates instead of gaps or bars. His shop contained a good set of tools, which were used to the best advantage in constructing or mending implements, of a rainy or severely cold day. He tolerated none but the most approved implements,

those combining all the scientific prerequisites of an easy drawing and skilfully operating instrument. The contents of his cart and implement house were quite a curiosity.

Mr. A. had devoted a goodly amount of attention to the ideal and refining, and in the prosecution of this delight of his nature, had surrounded his house with all the embellishments of tree, shrub and floral beauty. In this department he had received the untiring exertions and encouragements of his worthy wife and amiable daughter. While tarrying there, I could not but regard this spot as a kind of Eden, and these occupants the guardian angels.

Thus was Mr. A. I am sorry I cannot be permitted, for want of time, to draw this truthful reality of a picture down to its finer tints and shades, and show it up in all its glowing splendor. Mr. A. was one of God's own noblemen, with a brow encircled with the true insignia of equality. I more deeply and sincerely covet *his* elevation than the Czarship of all Russia, or the sceptre of the imperial tyrant of Austria, crowns and sceptres fade to absolute nothingness before such genuine greatness.

And such, brothers, are the faintly drawn outlines of this my *beau ideal* of a model American farmer. His physical nature, the embodiment of health and strength, erect with honest pride; his mind the seat of all intelligence; his moral nature the image of the just and good one; his farm the field in which he studies God; his home the paradise of beauty and innocence; his wife the very incarnation of matronly grace and intelligence; his daughter the amiable, the lovely, the truly accomplished, because the soundly educated in the true elements of useful life; his son, how noble, how sensible, how virtuous—the fac-simile of his father, lacking only his experience, his matured judgment, his extended observation.

And such, fellow farmers, should be our aim. I know the mark is a high one, and while aiming at the sun we may only reach the moon, yet were we to fix our standard of excellence lower, we might flounder forever in the terrestrial sloughs of ignorance and anxiety, never obtaining our true position. To the young man just entering upon the duties and cares of our profession, the field is open in all its length and breadth. There is no limit to bound his ambition—there is no height of intellectual, moral or professional perfection,

for which he may not be a distinguished candidate or a successful competitor. Remember your responsibility. Be studious, be energetic and persevering in the encompassment of all that is honorable, noble and praiseworthy. By well directed and long continued exertion in the proper direction, you may make a print in the sands of time, or a ripple on the bosom of its placid ocean, to mark the fact of your existence.

Then, fellow farmers, when the toils and business of the day have all been consummated, let us hie us away to our happy homes to complete our arrangements for our own comfort, and that of our animals; for the lambskins of the flock and the young ewes of the herd have already snuffed the wintry blasts, and old Boreas will soon embrace both man and brute in his sleety boisterous arms. Let us hasten to gather in the remaining fruits of our labor, and extend and perfect to the best of our abilities, every convenience and arrangement that will contribute to our own comfort and pleasure, and that of our animals during the approaching reign of frost and snow. Having done all, let us not forget to surround ourselves with every possible facility for extending our knowledge of our profession. A few dollars judiciously expended in procuring books and periodicals devoted to agricultural science and practice, will prove if well studied, a most excellent investment. 'Tis thus that we will combine both pleasure and profit, when the peltings of the merciless blast in its drenching and withering displays of rain or frost, seem to defy all efforts to accomplish either.

In conclusion, Mr. President, ladies, fellow farmers and friends, allow me to say, this agricultural science, like every thing else in these days of active progressibilities, is receiving a momentum that will soon send the profession of agriculture up to its proper level in the estimation of mankind, as the most honorable, the most pleasurable, and yet the most intricate of all the occupations and *learned* professions of men. Then shall the enlightened agricultor be hailed universally what he really is—the best and the happiest—the wisest and noblest specimen of God's handiwork upon the earth.

Owosso, Oct. 7, 1852.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

J. C. HOLMES, *Sec'y Mich. State Ag. Society:*

SIR—Deeming it important that the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society should contain an annual notice of the progress and condition of every County in the State, I have hastily compiled a few facts in relation to this county for that purpose.

A few remarks on the localicy and peculiar capacity it affords for eventually becoming an extensive manufacturing region, will be first in order. St. Clair county is bounded partly on the east by the Lake St. Clair, and its whole eastern line fronts on the magnificent river St. Clair and lake Huron, navigable for vessels of the largest class, and in all weather affording a secure harbor, with numerous and capacious wharves for the rapid increase of the shipping interest.

Some forty vessels are owned on the river and six or eight new ones now on the stocks. Freightling of lumber was very profitable the past season, and the prospects for the same business as well as the increased value of that product are very favorable for the ensuing one.

The soil of this county is much varied and well adapted to the successful production of grain and grass. The southern parts have long been famed for luxuriant grass and corn crops, large quantities of hay are annually pressed and shipped to the mining districts of Lake Superior and the lumber region on the shores of Lake Huron, at an average price of twelve dollars per ton.

The fruit products comprise all the common varieties, and rarely fail to yield bountifully; apples, pears, peaches, cherries, are abundant and at remunerative prices. The gravelly loam preponderates in lower or southern part of the county, while more northerly the

clay loam is more general, producing wheat and grains equal in quantity and yield to any part of the State, and returns show a higher average of wheat per acre than any other county. Wheat raised the past season in the township of China weighed 64 pounds per bushel and produced 35 bushels per acre.

The hay here is also very productive, and from the large consumption in the pineries, prices are good, and some seasons very high. The average value is about ten dollars per ton—the yield, one and a half to two tons per acre. The farmers in this county have until lately, been careless in their operations; but the rapid increase of business and population have awakened them to their interests and a marked improvement in the culture of the farms, the breed of cattle and sheep is to be seen.

A large portion of this county is in its wild state, mostly in the hands of non-residents, the demand for which to actual settlers is steadily increasing. Good farming lands can be bought well timbered and watered and on or near good roads at prices from \$1 25 to three dollars per acre.

The very large portion of the population engaged in the lumber and other manufacturing business ensures steady consumption and a lucrative market for all kinds of produce at high rates, affording a better market than is to be found in any other section of the State.

The timber in the lower part of the county consists principally of oak, beech, maple, hickory, ash, elm, whitewood, with an occasional tract of pine. The northern and north-west is well timbered with magnificent pines—a source of wealth which has made for this county an eminent and prosperous position, each year adding a *real* increase to its capital, and opening new fields for the agriculturist. The hemlock also abounds, of a very superior quality and is increasing in demand—the bark for the use of the tanneries, (of which several in this county are doing a large business,) and the timber for buildings.

In 1850, the population of this county was about twelve thousand; the estimated increase to this time is fifty per cent. Raising sheep has been prosecuted with marked success; fleeces are uniformly of good average weight, and the animal healthy. Five years since the wool crop of this county was about five thousand pounds; in the past season it amounted to upwards of fifty thousand pounds of a

much better grade than formerly, both in quality and condition. The crop of last year sold at an average rate of thirty cents per lb.

A steam woolen mill was established at St. Clair village in 1848, capable of manufacturing fifty thousand pounds of wool per annum, and has been the means of stimulating the growth of this great staple.

Another very important and increasing source of actual increase to the wealth of the community, are the fisheries on the River St. Clair. Large quantities of that unrivalled fish—the famed white-fish, also, trout, pickerel, sturgeon and herring are packed in barrels for shipment each spring and fall. The value of these fish has increased at least seventy-five per cent during the last four years; and as new avenues of commerce open, will continue in active demand. A peculiar feature in this trade (usually prosecuted in isolated places, attended with more or less hazard,) the whole process of taking and curing, is more a sport than labor: the fish ascend the river, and in their progress select the shallows along the shore; the fisherman encompasses a space to the capacity of his nets, contracts this by hauling in to the shore; the silvery prize with glittering antics are landed on the beach of the very homestead of the captor.

A foundry, machine and boiler shop, was established here in 1848 and is actually engaged in making steam engines, boilers, and all kinds of mill gearing, consuming some two hundred tons of metal per annum, and giving employment to about forty mechanics.

A steam grist mill was built here in 1848, of very superior construction, with two run of stones, manufacturing about 35 bushels of wheat per hour, of a quality equal to any in the State.

A charter for a plank road connecting this village in a direct line with the city of Romeo, has been obtained, under which a contract is made with Messrs. Sutton and Co., of Armada, to complete said road in one year from next November; this will open a continuous plank road of about 45 miles in length, extending into Lapeer county. The portion of the road in this county passes through almost an entire new country, well timbered and well watered. Two steam saw-mills are building on this line for sawing plank and other lumber. There are four steam tanneries in this county on the front, two at this place and two at Port Huron, doing an extensive business at

the home market, and shipping large quantities of leather for markets east and west.

Many other matters of great interest could be here enumerated had I time and ability to devote the necessary attention. I hope this hasty sketch may induce some person well qualified, to write such an article and contribute to your next publication, with the conviction that this county will eventually rank equal to any in prosperity, as it now surpasses all in local advantages.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. E. KITTON.

St. Clair, January 19, 1853.

REPORT

OF THE VAN BUREN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

J. C. HOLMES, Esq.,

Sec'y Mich. State Agricultural Society:

SIR—The following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Van Buren County Agricultural Society, for the year 1852:

The Executive Committee met May 1st, in the village of Paw Paw, and appropriated \$200 for premiums, and appointed the 6th and 7th days of October for the time of holding the annual fair. It had been decided by a vote of the Society, at the last annual meeting, that the fair should be held in that village or township where the people would contribute the most money to the funds of the Society, besides fitting up the grounds and making the necessary preparations. In accordance with that resolution, the selection of the place was postponed till the 15th day of July, and a committee consisting of J. R. Monroe and E. Barnum appointed to receive proposals and decide where the fair should be held. Citizens of Paw Paw subscribed \$67 for that place, and citizens of Lawrence and vicinity subscribed \$128. The greater amount being subscribed for Lawrence, therefore it was decided that the fair should be held in that village.

A committee was appointed consisting of J. R. Monroe, E. Barnum and Wm. H. Harrison, to finish the list of premiums partly made out in time to give sixty days notice through the newspaper.

Another committee was appointed consisting of J. A. Sheldon and Wm. H. Hurlbut, to select a suitable person to deliver an address,

with instructions to solicit Hon. F. C. Annable. That gentleman having declined, Hon. Morgan L. Fitch was invited, and he accepted the invitation.

The committees having performed the duties assigned them, therefore the list of premiums and notice of the fair was published according to the rules of the Society, but in consequence of ascertaining that the fairs of the adjoining counties of Cass and Kalamazoo were to be held on the same days of our fair, it was afterwards deemed advisable to postpone our fair one day later. For that reason the second annual fair of the Van Buren county Agricultural Society was held at Lawrence, the 7th and 8th days of October.

THE FAIR.

Our second fair was not attended by as large a gathering of people as the first, for the following reasons: Much dissatisfaction existed in consequence of the fair being held at Lawrence instead of Paw Paw; an unassuming farmer instead of a brilliant lawyer was to address the people, and the weather was rainy. Our first fair was attended by a larger gathering of people than any previous one ever held in the county,—because we had fair weather and we expected Gen. Cass to address us. The society had been organized under favorable circumstances and every effort had been made to render the fair interesting. Notwithstanding discouraging circumstances, in the exhibition of some things, our second fair was superior to the first. Our display of fruit and vegetables was not excelled at the State Fair. We had a good show of horses, cattle, and domestic manufactures; of sheep, swine, poultry, farm and household implements and fine arts, we had a meager display. There was little competition in farms or field crops. Only three farms entered for premiums.

To no person is the society under greater obligations for its success than our worthy president, Judge Monroe. By his efforts, and the efforts of other spirited individuals the society ranks among the most flourishing county societies in the State. In the afternoon of the second day of the fair, an address was delivered by the Hon. Morgan L. Fitch, which was attentively listened to, and much admired by a large audience.

On motion of W. H. Harrison, voted the thanks of the society to the Hon. M. L. Fitch for his able and elegant address ; also, a request that he furnish the society a copy for publication.

On motion, decided to elect the officers of the society for the ensuing year, *viva voce*.

The following persons were elected :

President—Hon. Jay R. Monroe.

Treasurer—Benoni Hall.

Secretary—Wm. H. Hurlbut.

Executive Committee—Edwin Barnum, Philotus Haydon, Joseph Gilman, Jason E. Sheldon, Chas. P. Sheldon.

Vice Presidents—Peter Harwick, Antwerp ; Allen Briggs, Arlington ; A. S. Brown, Columbia ; Robert Nesbitt, Hamilton ; J. P. Roosevelt, Keeler ; Eaton Branch, Lawrence ; David Wise, Pine Grove ; Wm. Murch, Waverly ; F. C. Annable, Almena ; A. Heron, Bloomingdale ; John Dudgeon, Decatur ; Thos. Conklin, Hartford ; Hiram Mather, Lafayette ; Orrin Sisson, Porter ; P. M. Northrup, South Haven.

The following motions were carried :

1st. That the society hold monthly meetings.

2d. That the Executive Committee appoint the next Annual Fair at such place as in their opinion will conduce to the best interests of the society.

4th. That articles not owned or manufactured in the county, be rejected for premiums, but admitted for exhibition.

The reports were then read and meeting adjourned.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON,

Cor. Secretary.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Van Buren County Agricultural Society for articles exhibited at their Annual Fair held at Lawrence, in said county, Oct. 7th and 8th, 1852.

CLASS I.—HORSES.

Best pair draft horses, A. S. Downing,	\$2 00
2d " " "	1 00
Best stallion, Silas Eagle,	2 00
2d " John Dudgeon,	1 00

Best single horse, E. Durkee,.....	2 00
“ brood mare, A. S. Brown,.....	2 00
2d best “ R. Morrison,.....	1 00
Best colt 3 year old, L. Anderson,.....	2 00
2d “ “ R. Hutchins,.....	1 00
Best colt 2 “ A. Sloan,.....	2 00
2d “ 2 “ G. Manley,.....	1 00
Best colt 1 “ T. Clark,.....	2 00
2d “ 1 “ J. Southard,.....	1 00
Best sucking colt, H. B. Clark,.....	2 00
2d “ “ J. A. Ranney,.....	1 00
Best matched span, A. T. Norton, (no prem.offered in the list,) 1 00	
2d “ “ A. V. Pantlind,.....	50

Committee—A. S. Downing, P. Harwick and A. S. Brown.

CLASS II.—CATTLE.

Best pair draught oxen, Geo. Manley, ...	\$2 00
2d “ “ John Dudgeon,.....	1 00
3d “ “ H. B. Clark,.....	50
Best steers 3 year old, E. Branch,.....	2 00
2d “ 3 “ John Andrews,.....	1 00
3d “ 3 “ Israel Branch,.....	50
Best fat ox, Orrin Sisson,.....	2 00
2d “ “ “	1 00
Best fat heifer, 3 year old, L. Keen,.....	1 00
“ “ 2 “ E. Lamphere,.....	2 00
“ “ 1 “ Chas. P. Sheldon,.....	2 00
2d “ “ 1 “ I. Branch,.....	1 00
Best calf, Wm. Jones,.....	2 00
2d “ C. P. Sheldon,.....	1 00
Best bull 4 years old or over, Jas. Hoppin,.....	2 00
2d “ 4 “ “ J. R. Monroe,.....	1 00
Best bull 3 “ “ C. P. Sheldon,.....	2 00
“ 2 “ “ H. Dowd,.....	50
“ 1 “ “ E. Branch,.....	2 00
2d “ 1 “ “ E. Lamphere,.....	1 00
“ calf, T. S. Camp,.....	2 00
2d “ “ R. B. Everts,.....	1 00

The committee recommend a premium of one dollar on best, and fifty cents on second best four year old steers, as follows :

To Peter Harwick,-----	\$1 00
To N. S. Marshall,-----	50
Viewing Committee—N. S. Marshall, J. Gilman, J. A. Ranney.	

CLASS III—SHEEP.

Best fine wool buck, M. L. Fitch, ...	2 00
2d " E. Barnum, ...	1 00
Best coarse " "	
Best pen of three ewes, fine wool, E. Barnum, ...	2 00
Lambs, considered not worthy.	

Viewing committee—H. Barnum, P. Haydon, D. Morris.

CLASS IV—SWINE.

Best boar, A. A. Olds,	2 00
2d " E. Barnum,	1 00
3d " Allen Rice,	50
Best sow, A. A. Olds,	2 00
2d " W. Burlingame,	1 00
3d " E. Barnum,	50
Best pen 5 pigs, W. Burlingame,	2 00
2d " E. Barnum,	1 00
3d " M. Leighty,	50
Best fat hog, 6 mos. old, A. Rice, and no competition,	2 00

Viewing Committee—N. S. Marshall, H. Mather, and C. Fields.

CLASS V—FARMS.

Best farm and freest from noxious weeds, D. Abbot,.....	\$5 00
2d " " J. Lyle, Sen.,....	3 00

The farms presented for examination are all free from the Tory burr, Canada thistle, Dock and Burdock; but that of D. Abbot's is most free from weeds of all kinds, particularly about the stumps and fences. There are many well managed farms in the county that were not presented for premiums, among which, as having casually come under the notice of your committee, they mention that of M. L. Fitch, in Antwerp, as a specimen of superior farm management; also that of P. Haydon, of Hamilton; D. Morris, of Decatur; S. Gilman, H. Barnum, S. Hunt, and B. A. Olney, in Hartford.

Viewing Committee—John Andrews and W. H. Hurlbut.

CLASS VI—FIELD CROPS.

Best crop of wheat, 1 acre, raised by J. P. Roosevelt,.....	\$3 00
2d " " J. Lyle, Jr.,.....	2 00
Best Indian corn, J. P. Roosevelt,.....	3 00
2d " V. T. Barnes,.....	2 00
Best crop of oats, R. M. Haynes,.....	3 00
" hay, Orrin Sisson,.....	3 00
2d " Sam. Hoppin,.....	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Half bu. best beans, R. W. Bancroft,.....	50
" flat turnips, L. Watson,.....	50
" 2d best " U. T. Barnes,.....	25
1 doz. best onions, M. Leighty,.....	50
" 2d best " G. W. Doughty,.....	25
Best half doz. squashes, Samuel Hoppin,.....	50
2d " M. Leighty,.....	25
Best half doz. blood beets, M. Leighty,.....	50
2d " A. Harris,.....	25
Best half doz. cabbages, D. Bancroft,.....	50
2d " L. Watson,.....	25
Best half doz. carrots, O. F. Fox,.....	50
2d " M. Leighty,.....	25
Best half doz. pumpkins, E. Lamphere,.....	50
2d " M. Leighty,.....	25
Best half doz. rutabagas, E. Lamphere,.....	50
2d " A. M. Fisk,.....	25

Viewing Committee—J. P. Roosevelt, D. Abbot and J. Cole.

CLASS VII & VIII—MECHANIC'S WORK.

Two-horse lumber wagon, Kinnee, Hawley & Co.,.....	50
One plow, (same firm,).....	50
Two-horse carriage, (same firm,).....	50
1 ox yoke, L. Kene,.....	50
1 wheel and reel, J. Davis,.....	50
1 bunch shingles, J. M. Woodard,.....	50
1 saw mill frame, T. E. Van Brunt,.....	50

Viewing Committee—John Andrews, J. G. Sanford, W. Mason,
L. S. Kene, Elijah Knowles and C. M. Morrell.

CLASS IX.

Best sample of butter in rolls, Mrs. B. Hall,	1 00
2d " " " "	75
Best honey in comb, H. Dowd,	1 00
" maple sugar, J. Lyle, Jr.,	1 00
2d " D. T. Fox,	75
Best bread in loaf, T. Conklin,	1 00
2d " Mrs. W. K. Butler,	75

Viewing Committee—Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Mather.

CLASS X—FRUIT.

Best winter apples, M. L. Fitch,	50
2d " D. Abbott,	37
3d " " Eaton Branch,	25
Best summer, " "	50
2d " " J. Haynes,	37
3d " " C. P. Sheldon,	25
Best pears, H. Jacobs,	50
2d " A. S. Brown,	37
3d " J. Southard,	25
Best peaches, A. Harris,	50
2d " P. W. Dyer,	37
3d " M. Merriman,	25
Best grapes, (no competition,) H. Dowd,	50
Best melons, Sam Hoppin,	50
2d " M. Leighty,	37

Viewing Committee—Geo. Smith, M. Merriman and S. H. Blackman.

CLASS XI—FOWLS.

Seven ducks, D. T. Fox, (no competition,)	25
Two turkeys, L. Anderson, (no competition,)	25
Best chickens, E. R. Clark, (no competition,)	25
Best six hens and cock, J. Haynes, (no competition,)	25

Viewing Committee—Orrin Sisson, L. Crane and S. N. Gantt.

CLASS XII—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best 10 yards of Flannel, Mrs. H. Mather,	1 00
2d " " P. Dopp,	50

Best woolen cloth, Mrs. B. Hall,.....	1 00
2d " " Mrs. H. Mather,.....	50
Best rag carpet, L. Kene,.....	1 00
2d " " L. Watson,.....	50
Best pair of woolen stockings, Mrs. Annable,.....	50
2d " " " Mrs. H. Barnum,.....	25
Recommended for discretionary premiums:	
1 piece striped, Mrs. A. S. Downing,.....	50
1 " " " H. Barnum,.....	50
Sample Woolen yarn, Mrs. F. C. Annable,.....	50
" " " Mrs. H. Barnum,.....	37

Viewing Committee—H. Bonfroy, Mrs. H. Mather and Mrs. Cole.

CLASS XIII—NEEDLE & FANCY WORK, DRAWING & PAINTING.

Best quilt, T. C. Benton,.....	50
2d " Miss E. Downing,.....	37
3d " Mrs. Wm. Bridges,.....	25
Best fancy painting, Miss H. M. Stewart,.....	50
" patch-work, H. W. Rhodes,.....	37
" table cloth, H. Dowd,.....	50
1 pair fancy shoes, Mrs. Prindle, (very nice, no competition.)	
Best fancy needle work, Mary M. Merrill,.....	38
2d " L. Rhodes, 9 years of age.	25
Best fancy basket, Miss E. Downing,.....	25
1 chair tidy, E. Branch,.....	25

Viewing Committee—M. A. Butler, M. S. Brown, and Mrs. J. M. Brown.

Individuals entitled to the above premiums, can call on the Secretary at the Register's office, in the Court House.

W. H. HURLBUT, *Secretary*.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VAN BUREN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD AT LAWRENCE, OCTOBER, 1852.

BY HON. MORGAN L. FITCH.

We are assembled at the second annual Fair of this Society, in a country comparatively new—not to commemorate any great event in the world's history—but to cultivate friendship, and strengthen

the bonds of brotherhood among ourselves, and to give whatever of impetus we can to that foundation of our country's and the world's prosperity, the science and practice of agriculture.

We are many of us pioneers in the exploration and settlement of our adopted State, and as such have encountered and overcome difficulties and endured privations, which though common to most new settlements, are neither trivial, nor easily forgotten. Some have fainted by the way-side; others have pushed boldly westward into more remote, and still unexplored regions, while very few, depressed by the toils and sacrifices always incident to an experiment like ours, have returned to the paternal roof, and the scenes of their youth, disappointed and heart-stricken, thoroughly divested of all the fairy anticipations, with which their teeming imaginations had clothed this land of promise and plenty. All this is in the common course of events. It could not well be otherwise.

But whatever may be the fate of the early pioneer—whatever may be our destiny as individuals—whether we choose to remain here and increase our finances, ornament and beautify the homes of our choice, improve our minds, and suitably educate our children, where the ability to do so is not problematical, or again breaking loose from the ties of consanguinity, and the endearing associations of friendship and the social circle, perchance to enter into the keen competition of business, amid the eternal din of an Atlantic city, or choosing the pastoral life, to turn shepherds on the Blue hills of Virginia, or with still more boldness, attempting to traverse the vast plains westward, and westward still, scaling the Rocky Mountains, and finally striving to collect the gold of Ophir on the shores of the blue Pacific, one thing is certain beyond peradventure, the prospective and ultimate prosperity of Michigan.

With a highly advantageous commercial position, with mines of copper and iron in great profusion, with every desirable variety of timber and soil, with a climate at once highly salubrious and well adapted to the production of the grains and grasses and fruit of the Temperate Zone, with a constitution pre-eminently republican—with a bountifully endowed University, and ample and perpetual provision for free common schools, with but comparatively a moderate State debt, and that in a certain course of extinguishment, and with a pop-

ulation at once intelligent and energetic, with the blush of maidenhood still on her youthful brow, a brilliant career is just dawning upon her, which she will steadily pursue, still onward and upward among her elder sisters in this Union of States, until she has no superiors—few co-equals.

And the county of Van Buren claims justly a full participation in these manifold advantages. You have soils of great richness and variety—the light, friable, sandy loam—the tenacious clay, the prairie of unsurpassed fertility, deep river bottoms, equaling the Delta of the Nile in their capacity of production—abundance of natural meadows, and extensive deposits of muck and marl. You have pure water in abundance. The river and the rivulet, the fountain and the lake, bespangle and thread and beautify the landscape. Timber of the most valuable kind abounds in every direction, supplying not only the wants of the agriculturist and artisan, but furnishing a large surplus for exportation. Your climate is temperate and salubrious. Your winter is mild; your spring balmy and genial. The intensity of the summer's heat is moderated by the invigorating zephyr, fresh from the broad bosom of Lake Michigan, as it moves gently along over hill and dale, prairie and plain, or undulates through the spacious forest arcade, redolent with the carol of birds and the perfume of flowers. Autumn crowns your year with golden garlands, and tints your primeval forests with a splendor surpassing all the beauty of oriental magnificence.

Your population exceeding six thousand, at once hardy and intelligent, is rapidly augmenting. Good roads traverse your plains and penetrate your forests. Flourishing hamlets and beautiful farms diversify and chequer the prospect, and superadded to the daily labor of the husbandman, the lathe and the forge and the loom are busily at work in your midst.

Nor embowered as you are in this "western wilderness" are you debarred from easy intercommunication with "the rest of mankind." Lake Michigan laves your western coast, furnishing cheaply the means of transit for your heavier commodities, and the iron horse coursing along with unabated speed and the strength of the leviathan traverses your southern border, almost hourly inviting you to make the distant excursion for business or pleasure, or to freight his capacious car

with the products of your industry, destined to the distant commercial metropolis. And the electric telegraph, that most wonderful invention of a most wonderful age, pierces your atmosphere, transmitting thought with the swiftness of light, and almost investing the intellect of man with a portion of the attributes of the Almighty omniscience and ubiquity.

To this long catalogue of your advantages, I should not forget to add those derived from race and country and vocation.

With the unyielding firmness and indomitable energy of the Anglo Saxon, you blend the activity of the sons of the Pilgrims, and the hardiness of the western pioneer. The sun, in his daily circuit around our globe, looks down on no other people reaping so rich a harvest of the unnumbered blessings of political equality and liberty as is at once the boon and boast of our countrymen. To that government, the handiwork of our patriotic sires and bequeathed to us a priceless inheritance, we owe an allegiance inferior only to that which of right appertains to our Maker. For three-fourths of a century it has efficiently protected the American citizen throughout its vast domain in every laudable pursuit, and shielded by his country's banner, the American mariner sings fearlessly in every clime, with the Corsair of Byron—

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless and our souls as free,
Far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home."

And your pursuit is at once one of the most healthful and laudable of any which man is commanded or permitted to engage in. The subduing the earth and cultivating it, the production of bread for the great brotherhood of man, the judicious improvement of your farms and flocks and herds, the beautifying your lawns and landscapes, the allotment of a small portion of your time to horticulture and floriculture, and the cultivation of fruits and to the improvement of a correct rural taste, will furnish you abundantly with vigorous physical exercise and wholesome elements for mental activity. Yours is not an unfortunate or debasing, but an elevated and ennobling employment and has been the favorite pursuit of some of the ablest statesmen and wisest sages that the world ever produced. It was thought worthy of the attention of a Cincinnatus, a Washington and a Wright.

Never since the exodus of Adam from the garden of Eden, has man looked upon a fairer field for human exertion, and fruition than is here presented to your view.

Neither need you take a journey of "forty years in a wilderness," nor "cross over Jordan" to reap the rich rewards of your labor.

You are already in possession of the land. Will you remain and improve and beautify and enjoy it? or, spurning the rich bounties with which a munificent Providence has so lavishly endowed you, join that ceaseless, restless, migratory, living column, forever pushing westward, until it debouches from the farthest gorges of the Rocky Mountains, to mingle with the antipodes, the stolid Chinese, in that babel of the world's migrations, which is laying broad and deep, the foundation of a mighty empire on the shores of the Pacific?

I can answer these questions only for one; I shall abide here;—that modern Ophir has no attractions for me; and well would it be for you all, if none from among you were for a moment deluded by the brilliant reflections from that golden land. These illusions mingle too freely in your dreams by night and crowd your imaginations with fairy pictures by day.

They obstruct the smooth, onward current of your prosperity. They mar the quiet repose of your homes and weaken your efforts directed to the accomplishment of permanent improvements. And of all that vast throng continually pressing so eagerly onward in the pursuit of gold, how few will be blessed with a realization of their bright anticipations? how very many will perish in the race, or by the wayside?

Few will return to greet the friends that witnessed their departure; while still less will be the number of those who will ever consecrate domestic hearths in that distant El Dorado of equal promise with those from which they have so hastily turned away.

But thus far, I have only presented the brighter coloring of the picture, the darker shades yet remain to be sketched. And what are they, which when fully portrayed should induce you to abandon either your homes or your vocation in search of greater prosperity or happiness in other locations or pursuits?

One, perhaps, taking issue with one of my positions, thinks that our climate is unhealthy. May I be permitted to suggest to such a

citizen, that death crosses the threshold of man in whatever clime he may fix his abode, or however strongly he may entrench himself, whether his cottage be found in the still, green valley, or his castle on the bleak, snow-capped mountain top, the stern, old relentless Monarch, always, sooner or later finds, and finishes his subject.

But, fortunately, we are no longer left to grope in the dark with regard to the comparative health of the various countries of the world. The number of deaths during the year, taken officially, with the periodical collection of other statistics, furnishes data more reliable than can be derived from any other source, and ought wholly to supersede mere conjectures on this important subject.

By the returns of the number of deaths throughout the Union, for the year ending June 1, 1850, as taken by the deputy marshals with the other statistics embodied in the seventh census, it appears that on an average in the Nation, the ratio of deaths to the entire living population, is as 10 to 726. This is a smaller ratio than the bills of mortality in any portion of Europe exhibit. A full examination of those tables ought abundantly to satisfy the people of Michigan of the great salubrity of our climate. While the ratio of deaths throughout the States appears to be one to seventy-two and six-tenths, our losses for that year amounted to only one for eighty-eight and nineteen-twentieths. Five States in the Union lost proportionately less, viz—Vermont, Georgia, Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin—one eastern, two southern and two western States.

Most of the diseases prevalent in this State arise from a single cause, the malaria exhaled from our swamps and marshes.

Drain these and probably no part of the habitable globe would present a climate more favorable to the health and longevity of man. And the means to thoroughly drain most of our swamp lands has been wisely furnished by our National government. By an act of Congress, approved Sept. 28, 1850, all the unsold swamp and overflowed lands thereby made unfit for cultivation, are granted to the States, on condition that the proceeds of their sales shall be applied as fast as necessary to the reclaiming of said lands by means of levees and drains.

In this State, our legislature, at its special session in 1851, passed an act approved on the 28th of June, providing for the acceptance of

the Congressional bounty, the sale of the lands and funding the proceeds. About four millions of acres of these lands are believed unsold within our State, which if sold at the minimum established by the act providing for their sale, 75 cents per acre, would give us a swamp land fund of three millions of dollars, a sum undoubtedly sufficient under a judicious system of expenditure to fully accomplish the object of the donation. The system of expenditure is yet to be devised, and the people of the State will do well to see to it, that no improvident legislature either squanders the fund nor diverts its proceeds into any other channel, until the beneficent objects of the grant are fully accomplished.

But where such lands have already become private property, the State, of course, will never improve their condition. Whoever among you have any of this description of land must not wait for Hercules to help you out of the mire, but apply your own shoulders to the wheel, and by thoroughly draining all low and wet lands on your farms, you will reap not only a good pecuniary reward, but will undoubtedly improve the healthfulness of your vicinage.

President Hitchcock of Amherst College, in a late report on the agricultural schools of Europe, states, that M. Heviere purchased 1,600 acres, being a portion of a large tract of country in France, over which was a scattered and miserable population, the mean length of whose lives did not exceed twenty-five years. The sickness was caused by the exhalations from stagnant water in ponds and marshes. In two years he drained these thoroughly. Before the drainage was finished, the per centage of his domestics sick with fevers, was as high as twenty, from June 15, to October 15. After the drainage the proportion fell successively to six, five, three and finally to one-half per cent.

Like causes produce like effects. If billious diseases originated by a similar cause, and prevalent during precisely the same portion of the year, in a district in France, as with us in Michigan, can be reduced by simple drainage, from twenty per cent to one-half per cent, or from forty sick of every two hundred of the population down to one there, why should not a similar result follow the application of the same means here?

It is certainly well worthy of trial, and if found effective, the remedy would be far more agreeable to the stomach, as well as profitable.

ble to both pocket, and constitution, than calomel and quinine, or lobelia and boneset.

Another discontented citizen thinks we are too far from the markets of the world. Time and the rapid improvements in the facilities of transportation, are speedily removing this objection.

While the world is entirely dependant on the agriculturist for bread and its markets thrown open to the producer, the means of transit for the great agricultural staples is continually increasing. Within a year we shall have two continuous lines of railroad to New York, in competition with the lake and canal and river routes, while probably, within three years, a great trunk road will connect Chicago with Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, and we should perhaps, not be too sanguine to believe that ere another decade shall have passed away, the iron horse shall

‘Scare

The raven from his dainty fare.’

along the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and emerging westwardly from its defiles, affrighting alike the wild Indian and the buffalo from their accustomed haunts, (where they have ranged in unbounded freedom for ages) pausing only briefly in his fiery career until he shall mingle his shrill neighings with the deep, hoarse murmurings of the surges of the Pacific.

Perchance, another captious individual alleges that the toils of agriculture are more severe and its returns more meager than those of most other pursuits. As applied generally to the business and population of the world, I, for one, believe that these allegations are untrue. The golden stream may not flow as rapidly through the channels of agriculture, as it does through those of commerce or manufactures, but is more constant and unruffled in its course, and dispenses its bounties far more widely and equally among its recipients.

Where manufacture produces its scores of princely nabobs, rioting in the possession of untold millions, it dooms its thousands and tens of thousands of operatives to the most monotonous toil, frequently for a bare subsistence, in sickly atmospheres, excluded from all the beauties of nature and often debarred from the full enjoyment of the free breath and the blessed light of Heaven.

And commerce too, while she occasionally exhibits in bold relief, a Girard, or an Astor, in splendid opulence, peoples both land and sea in every clime,

‘From Greenland’s icy mountains,
To India’s coral strand.’

with multitudes of disappointed and toil worn victims, exposed to every conceivable danger, inured to the hardest and harshest toil and accustomed to every deprivation.

Nor was the sentence which accompanied Adam’s expulsion from Eden, ‘In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,’ denounced against the agriculturist alone, but against the race. And whatever may have been its effect on the primeval man, it has become an inestimable blessing to his modern, wayward family. Do not the mechanic, the merchant, the physician and the lawyer eat their bread in the sweat of the face? Even the divine in the present age, can hope to become pre-eminently useful only by patient, long continued study and far reaching investigation.

The mechanic who should long rely solely on his apprentices, the merchant who should entrust his business entirely to his clerks, the lawyer who should give his clients, the divine his flock, and the physician his patients into the care of their students, thereby attempting to avoid the sweat of the face, would soon find themselves not only without bread to eat, but probably bankrupt in both pocket and character.

It is no more necessary, in order to insure success in agriculture, to ‘hold or drive,’ than in the prosecution of other pursuits. In this age of progress and iron, of steam and electricity, the successful in any department of human industry, will frequently do both.

There are two substantial elements of profit to the agriculturist, often entirely overlooked in estimating the relative profits of diverse pursuits: one the support of a family in comfort and respectability, and the other the permanent improvements made and consequent enhancement of the value of the farm. Agriculturists who so frequently assert that ‘there is nothing to be made by farming,’ leave both of these essential considerations entirely out of view. Hence the incorrectness of their conclusions.

How many toil on through weary years in other pursuits, barely gaining a comfortable subsistence, without accumulating any per-

manent property? And yet, meanwhile, probably they have enjoyed less of the substantial comforts and real luxuries of life, than constantly flow, almost unnoticed into the lap of the husbandman.

While the latter, who invests a few hundred dollars in the purchase of land at the commencement of business, usually finds after the lapse of a few years, if he has well directed his effort for its improvement, that it not only yields a better return for cultivation, but that its value has increased sometimes ten, sometimes twenty fold.

I shall not, in this address, detail the best methods of agricultural operations, nor discuss the sciences intimately connected with judicious husbandry. Time and the ability to do thorough justice to so wide a range and your patience would all fail me.

These subjects, though affording a rich field for discussion, will be appropriately left to the essayist, the agricultural teacher and lecturer, and agricultural journalist. Nor shall I insist that your sons shall never apply themselves to the study of law, or divinity, or medicine, or in any event, leave the farm for other employments. We should be actuated by no narrowminded views or spirit of exclusiveness. In a country like ours, where the blessings of liberty distill like the dews of Heaven, equally for the benefit of all, where every citizen is left entirely free in the choice of a pursuit, and having once made a selection, can at any time relinquish it and select another, as wisdom may direct or caprice prompt, without the intervention of petty censors, or an armed police, there should be no antagonism of interest among those engaged in the various useful employments. Having given our sons the benefits of a good example, and assured to them habits of industry and frugality, superadded to a thorough and practical education and a code of morals adapted to any pursuit, we may well leave to them the selection of an employment or profession, only asking that they become men, and impressing indelibly upon their minds as they take leave of the paternal roof, and step boldly forth on the world's stage, that it is not for the number of talents alone, that they possess, that they are to be held accountable, but also for the use they may make of the one talent of the ten.

'Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

Yet there is ample room in rural pursuits for the active employment of all our physical energies and the full developement and disci-

pline of our mental faculties. The book of Nature is indeed a book of marvels and will continually furnish abundant material for mental culture and physiological investigation:

‘Peace hath her victories
Not less renowned than war,’

and those achieved by the agriculturist are not only bloodless but always redound to the good of the race and bestow blessings on some portion of the brotherhood of the family of man.

Hitherto the marching and countermarching of armies, the over-running of provinces and sacking of cities, the ambition of princes, the machinations of ministers and the intrigues of courtesans, have furnished the main incidents wherewith a Hume or a Gibbon have embellished history.

Hereafter, may we not reasonably hope that progress in the arts of peace, shall attract the attention of the historian and biographer. In the quiet pursuit of that best of employments which you have wisely chosen, you will do well to call to your aid the rich fruits of science and study, of observation and experience. As opportunity and means present, you will, of course, possess yourselves of the best implements, the best seeds, and the best stock within your reach.

Not always those the most persistently thrust into a short-lived notoriety, but such as careful and judicious experiment show conclusively to be best adapted to your wants. Be neither afraid of nor deceived by humbugs, but “prove all things; hold fast that which is good.” Consult frequently agricultural books and agricultural journals. True, they abound with mistakes and imperfections. In this they do not differ from others of the works of man. But they also contain much that may become highly useful to every one engaged in rural occupations.

Do you reject your religious or your literary or political journal, merely because mistakes and miss-statements frequently find their way into their columns, despite the best efforts of their conductors to prevent? If you do not, why subject the agricultural periodical alone to an ordeal that none of all the works of man could pass unscathed? Some of the best minds in Europe, as well as in this country, are laboring earnestly in various departments of science, and

giving to the world, for the benefit of agriculture, the results of their investigations. The chemist and the geologist, the botanist and entomologist, lay at your feet the rich fruits of their researches.

The densely populated city and the uninhabited island of the Pacific, alike contribute their quantum of Guano and night-soil to increase the productiveness of your farms, the earth relinquishes a portion of her inexhaustable deposits of clay and peat, of muck and marl, of lime and gypsum, to rescuscitate the latent energies of the soil, the sea yields her living treasures to be turned under by the plow, enriching the bosom of mother earth, and even the battle fields of the world where man has met his fellow man in the deadly strife for the mastery, are compelled to resign their ghastly skeletons, which being reduced to an almost impalpable powder, renovate the exhausted fields of the husbandman in opportune obedience to that fiat of the Almighty which no mortal can evade; "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

And woman, the angel descendant of that frail prototype through whose want of firmness Eden was lost to man, is making ample amends for the easy credulity of her fair progenitor. Encouraged by her presence and influence, under auspices pre-eminently favorable, you cannot well fail of success. Her's is a magic wand, which, waving in beauty and potency over the western wilds, will yet make them "bud and blossom as the rose."

Be it her's to bedeck your lawns with the rose and the geranium, to embower your cottages with the woodbine and eglantine, and to see that the face of happy childhood is bright and sunny as it peers forth from your thresholds and that its voice is clear and artless, pealing out silvery notes of joyousness from homes redolent with contentment and happiness. Be it her's to cheer you on in every work of improvement, and elevate and ennoble your intellectual and moral aspirations, and to see that discontent and strife never darken your firesides. In those highly favored communities in which woman does her whole duty, man will seldom be found deprecating the wrongs and oppressions of his fellow man, and invoking the elements with the pathos of Burns, to do their worst on his devoted head:

"Blow, blow ye winds with heavier gust!
 And freeze thou bitter, biting frost!
 Descend ye chilly, smothering, snows
 Not all your rage as now united, shows
 More hard unkindness, unrelenting
 Vengeful malice, unrepenting,
 Than heaven-illuminated man on brother man bestows!"
 "See stern oppression's iron grip,
 And mad ambition's gory hand,
 Sending like blood-hounds from the slip,
 Wo, want and murder o'er a land."

If any earthly power can prevent "man's inhumanity to man" from making "countless thousands mourn," it is the influence which intellectual, high-souled woman, can exert for the improvement of the head and heart of her sterner compeer. Let her but use that influence wisely, and she will need neither a change of "costume" nor "woman's right's conventions," to add to the power of her sway or extend the sphere of her usefulness.

But, while your efforts are mainly directed to "improve the soil and mind," to ornamenting your homes and suitably educating your children, you should ever remember that you owe also a duty to your country and the world.

On the agriculturists of America devolves mainly the double duty of supplying the world with bread and furnishing an example of patriotism and good government that shall silently undermine the foundation of despotism, and ultimately insure the blessings of political liberty to man, everywhere. In the discreet exercise of the right of suffrage you wield a sceptre more potent in the promulgation of liberty than is the sabre or the bayonet for the sustainment of Absolutism. Wielded aright, it will yet make that graceless Usurper in the hall of Charlemagne, and the Imperial Despot in the palace of the Czars totter in their footsteps! It will yet prove an Archimidean lever to move the moral world to the political disenthralment of the nations and the ultimate vindication of the rights of man.

Let no one tell me that allusions of this kind are out of place here. I address not the partisan or the sectionalist, but the citizen and the patriot. Of such I may be permitted to inquire of what value would be your domains or your homes without the protecting ægis of good government thrown over and around you? And can good govern-

ment be perpetuated without eternal 'vigilance,' and prompt, efficient and appropriate action?

Nor should the most obscure citizen within hearing of my voice, or remote cottager within the limits of the Republic, undervalue the sceptre of his power, or prize lightly the extent of his influence. Immense results sometimes depend on a word or vote. Your single suffrage may, at some future crisis, render harmless the treason of a Burr, or may enable a patriot Jefferson to seize the helm at a critical juncture and guide onward the noble ship of state, freighted with the welfare of millions in an unexampled career of prosperity, as the angry waves of sectionalism, designed to turn aside her gallant prow, fall harmlessly beneath her keel, and are buried in her magnificent wake, while the star-spangled banner, with constant additions to her brilliant constellations, waves proudly at the mast head, in beauty and grandeur, greeted with the plaudits of a happy people, rising up simultaneously throughout "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

I see in prospect, with the eye of faith, one of the most imposing spectacles ever presented for the contemplation of man. It approaches the sublime. A great nation, comprising more than 20,000 people, changing the executive department of its government without violence, by the mere expression of the popular will.

Without the booming of cannon, without the crossing of bayonets, or the clashing of sabres—without a coup d'etat or an assassination, or a marriage or a divorce, or an absolution—unaided by a monk with an armed legion, or a Maid of Orleans, assisted by the terrors of superstition—quietly our people have spoken, and their mandate is obeyed with greater alacrity and more deference than was ever accorded to the Ukase of a Nicholas, or an edict of a Napoleon. "Vox Populi, Vox Dei." "The voice of the people is the voice of God."

But you have no security for the perpetuity of your free institutions, upon which all your happiness depends, but in your intelligence and an abiding resolution to watch and guard them well. Had the ancient mailed Roman devoted a moiety of the time bestowed on performing feats of strength and playing the naked gladiator, to the

cultivation of his intellect and the arts that make a nation prosperous and its subjects virtuous and happy, perchance he had never witnessed the barbaric incursions of the Huns and Goths, nor the modern Italian, his degenerate descendant, at once the mountebank and mendicant of Christendom, had neither been the blind devotee of the Pope or Mazzini, nor deplored the treacherous protection of a Louis Napoleon.

Now, while in Europe, the problem whether the serf and the peasant is to become a citizen and a man, or remain a chattel and an automaton, seems as doubtful of a speedy solution as ever; while the friends of Liberty there, stand aghast, alike at the rapid advance of Cossackism towards superior European domination on the one hand and the steady approaches of French Republicanism to absolute power on the other; while the heroic Polish exile, without home or country, welcomes death amid the eternal snows of Siberia; while Algeria and Australia have become vast prison houses, alike of the best French and Irish Patriots; while classic Greece, after having wrenched her freedom from the hand of the Turk and the Mahometan, has become the foot-ball of misnamed christian princes, and accepts as a boon, an automaton king Otho, kindly sent thither by northern potentates for the very philanthropic purpose of preventing the sons of the Spartans from ever becoming free; while Hungary, with a palpitating heart lies crushed and bleeding at the feet of despotism; and while in this hemisphere, Central and South America are poised between liberty and anarchy, it behooves the American Agriculturist and Patriot not only to keep the implements of his art bright and free from blemish, but that he also keep the beacon fires of human freedom burning brightly on every hill top, that the martyrs in the cause of the rights of man in other lands, as they cast hitherward their expiring eyes, may point their sons to our example, thereby preventing the last latent spark of the love of liberty in other climes from becoming forever extinguished. And that your children and your children's children, to the latest time, may eat not only of the bread of industry, but drink freely of the salient water from the well-springs of Liberty, under the shadow of their own vine and fig-tree, alike uncorrupted by licentiousness, undisturbed

by the allurements of ambition, and unawed by the minions of despotism.

“ And green forever be your groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its country and its God.”

REPORT

OF THE WASHTENAW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY, FOR 1852.

The arduous duties which pressed upon the time of ourselves and the officers of this Society, has prevented an earlier notice of the Annual Fair, which was held at Ypsilanti on the 6th and 7th days of October past.

The grounds were commodious, well arranged and prepared, for which great credit is justly due to the indefatigable exertions and labors of the excellent and judicious committee of arrangements, Messrs. Norris, Saunders and Welch.

It is estimated that more than 8,000 persons attended this exhibition. An address was delivered by the Hon. Jas. Kingsley, which was worthy of the author and the occasion. All that we have heard speak of it, have coincided to award it high praise.

All who attended this Agricultural fete, speak of it as every way worthy of the citizens of "old Washtenaw." The exhibition of horses has been spoken of as the best display of that species of animals ever made in the State. The exhibition of sheep is spoken of as having exceeded anything of the kind ever had before in the county. Neat cattle were, as usual in this county, very good. In swine, there was not many present. The display of poultry was good.

Of vegetables, there were a most excellent variety of a very large size and excellent quality.

In agricultural implements and the mechanic arts, there was a full complement, worthy of the skill and industry of our mechanics.

Floral Hall, as usual on such occasions, was curtailed in dimensions, but very tastefully arranged, and beautifully and very tastefully ornamented, bearing unmistakable testimony to the taste, skill and industry of the fair ladies of Ypsilanti and vicinity.

In needle work, the *fair* made a most beautiful display, evincing industry, ingenuity and judgment worthy of the fair daughters of our county.

The products of the dairy were also on exhibition, in considerable variety and quantity.

Numerous other articles were exhibited, which we have neither time nor space to mention.

We have no means of ascertaining the exact amount of receipts. After paying the incidental expenses of the exhibition, which have amounted to \$100 or more, there was paid to the treasurer of the society \$769 72. Therefore, the receipts must have amounted to nearly \$900.—*Michigan Argus*.

The following is a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President, WILLIAM FINLEY, Ann Arbor.

Vice Presidents, James Kingsley, Ann Arbor; T. L. Spafford, Manchester; Thomas Wood, Lodi; J. W. Vancleve, Ypsilanti.

Secretary, L. Davis, Ann Arbor.

Treasurer, Wm. Burnett, Scio.

Executive Committee.—J. B. Vanatta, Salem; F. S. Finley, Superior; E. D. Lay, Ypsilanti; J. W. Childs, Augusta; J. G. Leland, Northfield; George Rash, Ann Arbor; H. Welch, Piusfield; C. Moore, York; J. B. Arms, Webster; D. M. Finley, Scio; J. Lowry, Lodi; A. H. Goodrich, Saline; E. Arnold, Dexter; A. Williams, Lima; L. Rogers, Freedom; D. Hixson, Bridgewater; John K. Yocum, Lyndon; J. B. Boynton, Sylvan; D. D. Gillett, Sharon; W. S. Carr, Manchester.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Awarded at the annual fair of the Washtenaw Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Oct. 6th and 7th, 1852.

DURHAM CATTLE.

J. G. Leland, 1 three year old bull, 1st prem.,		\$5 00
D. A. Palmer, 1 five	2d "	3 00
H. E. DeGarmo, 1 two	1st "	3 00

Jotham Goodale, 1 two yr old bull, 2d prem.,	\$2 00
D. M. Uhl, 1 two " 3d "	1 00
Sam'l Cassy, 1 cow, if full blood, 1st "	5 00
J. Starkweather, 1 cow, 2d prem.,	3 00
F. S. Finley, " 3d "	1 00
Geo. Rash, 1 heifer, 2 years old, 1st prem.,	3 00
Ira Wood, " " 2d "	2 00
J. Goodale, " " 3d "	1 00
Owen Welch, 1 heifer 1 year old, 1st prem.,	2 00
J. G. Leland, " " 2d "	1 00
Ira Wood, 1 bull calf, 1st prem.,	1 00
Geo. Rash, " 2d "	50
J. G. Leland, " 3d "	50
Jotham Goodale, 1 heifer calf, 1st prem.,	1 00
Joseph Wyckoff, " 2d "	50
F. S. Finley, " 3d "	50

DEVON CATTLE.

J. W. Childs, 1 cow, drew pre. last year; certified as being worthy.	
" 1 heifer calf, 2d pre.,	50
R. Compton, 1 heifer 2 years old, 1st prem.,	2 00
J. W. Childs, 1 bull 2 " 2d "	2 00

NATIVE & GRADE CATTLE.

A. S. M'Dowall, 1 bull 2 years old, 1st prem.,	\$3 00
Page Reed, " " 2d "	2 00
John Phillips, " " 3d "	1 00
C. G. Wheeler, 1 bull 1 year old, 1st prem.,	2 00
C. Collar, " " 2d "	1 00
H. K. White, 1 bull calf, 1st prem.,	1 00
Ziba Easton, " 2d "	50
J. Wyckoff, " 3d "	50
J. Goodale, 4 calves, 1st prem.,	3 00
D. M. Uhl, 1 cow 5 years old, 1st prem.,	5 00
J. W. Finley, 1 cow, 2d prem.,	3 00
D. M. Uhl, " 3d "	1 00
D. H. Finley, 1 heifer 2 years old, 1st prem.,	3 00
J. Goodale " " 2d "	2 00

D. W. Palmer, 1 heifer 1 year old, 1st prem.,	\$2 00
J. Starkweather, " " 2d "	1 00
J. G. Leland, " " 3d "	75
D. M. Uhl, 1 calf, 1st prem.,	1 00
" " 2d "	50
J. B. Arms, 1 heifer, 1st prem.,	3 00
" " 2d "	2 00

FAT CATTLE.

S. W. Bowers, 1 fat ox, 1st prem.,	\$3 00
" " 2d "	2 00
J. Hutchinson, " 3d "	1 00
D. M. Finley, 1 fat cow, 1st "	3 00
O. White, 1 fat steer, 2d "	2 00

WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

D. M. Finley, 1 pair oxen 5 years old, 1st prem.,	\$5 00
D. B. Ellis, " " 2d "	3 00
J. Starkweather, " 4 " 1st "	4 00
S. B. Reed, " " 2d "	2 00
S. Stebbins, " " 3d "	1 00
J. Starkweather, 3 " 1st "	3 00
Jas. Martin, " " 2d "	2 00
G. Spencer, 1 pair steers 2 " 1st "	2 00
" " " 2d "	1 00
G. Sheir, " " 3d "	75
J. W. Finley, 5 pair oxen, 1 town, Ann Arbor, 1st prem.,	5 00
G. Spencer, " " Ypsilanti, 2d "	1 00

HORSES.

E. Burlingame, 1 stallion 4 years old, 1st premium,	\$5 00
M. Clayson, " " 2d "	3 00
C. G. Wheeler, " " 3d "	1 00
J. B. Arms, " 3 1st "	3 00
N. Rosier, " 2 1st "	2 00
Owen Welch, " " 2d "	1 00
J. J. Finton, " " 3d "	75
A. Wood, " 1 1st "	2 00
G. Smith, " " 2d "	1 00
J. O. Thompson, " " 3d "	50

J. Starkweather,	1 pr. matched horses,	1st prem.,	\$5 00
T. J. Freeman,	" " "	2d "	3 00
H. E. Degarmo,	" " "	3d "	1 00
H. Welch,	1 colt 3 years old,	1st "	4 00
P. Kanouse,	" " "	2d "	2 00
Wm. Cross,	" " "	3d "	1 00
M'Clelland,	1 single horse,	1st "	3 00
E. Morton,	" " "	2d "	2 00
W. D. Holmes,	" " "	3d "	75
C. P. Bennett,	1 colt,	1st "	2 00
Geo. McKim,	" " "	2d "	1 00
W. D. Holmes,	" " "	3d "	75
J. B. Vanatta,	" " "	3d "	75
John Hedden,	" " "	1st "	1 00
Ira Wood,	" " "	2d "	75
R. L. Fellows,	" " "	3d "	50
D. M. Uhl,	1 mare and colt,	1st "	5 00
Owen Welch,	" " "	2d "	3 00
N. Stevens,	" " "	3d "	1 00
D. M. Uhl,	1 mare 3 years old,	1st "	3 00
" " "	" " "	2d "	2 00
J. Kellogg,	" " "	3d "	1 00
D. M. Uhl,	" 2 "	1st "	2 00
A. Drury,	" " "	2d "	1 00
S. T. Woodruff,	" " "	3d "	75
H. E. Degarmo,	" 1 "	1st "	2 00
E. C. Peck,	" " "	2d "	1 00
S. W. Cook,	" " "	2d "	50

SHEEP.

Best merino buck,	G. W. Gale,	5 00
2d "	John Starkweather,	3 00
3d "	H. Compton,	2 00
Best buck lamb,	John Brewer,	4 00
2d "	George Wood,	2 00
3d "	William Wilson,	1 00
Best 5 ewe lambs,	G. W. Gale,	5 00
2d "	John Brewer,	3 00
3d "	Geo. W. Gale,	2 00

Best 5 buck lambs,	Thomas Wood,	\$5 00
2d	John Brewer,	3 00
3d	Horace Welch,	2 00
Best 5 ewe lambs,	"	5 00
2d	John Brewer,	3 00
3d	D. M. Uhl,	2 00
Best 5 Saxony lambs,	D. D. Gillett,	5 00
2d	J. P. Gillett,	3 00
3d	"	2 00
Best 5 " buck,	"	5 00
2d	D. D. Gillett,	3 00
3d	D. D. Gillett,	2 00
Best 5 ewe lambs,	J. P. Gillett,	5 00
2d	D. D. Gillett,	3 00
S. B. Beed, 1 Leicester buck, discretionary.		
J. A. Chapin,	"	"

WOOL.

Best sample wool,	D. D. Gillett,	4 00
2d from 100 fleeces,	"	3 00
3d	John Starkweather,	2 00

MANUFACTURES OTHER THAN DOMESTIC.

Best saddle,	Calvin Collar,	2 00
Best two horse carriage,	Wm. Finley,	3 00
2d	A. Rogers,	2 00
Best light wagon,	J. Stockdale,	2 00
2d one horse buggy,	Vreeland & Sperry,	1 00
2d dining table,	David Coon,	50
Best dress coat,	Wm. Wilkinson,	1 00
Best bbl flour,	M. Norris,	1 00
2d	"	50
Best pork barrel,	N. A. Pruden,	1 00
Best wash tub,	C. Sampson,	discretionary.
Best wool and cider press,	A. Platt,	66
Best 6 hats,	Charles Thornton,	66
Best 2 half-bushel measures,	C. Sampson,	65
Best bureau,	Gilmam Davis,	66
Best sofa,	"	66
2d	O. M. Martin,	65

1 metallic burial case, O. M. Martin,	Discretionary.
1 bureau,	"
1 bed stead,	"

SWINE.

Best boar, D. M. Uhl,	2 00
Best sow over 1 year old, Eugene Perry,	2 00
2d " " George Spencer,	1 00
Best " under Joseph Sperry,	2 00
2d " " D. M. Uhl,	1 00
3d " " S. Kulpatrik,	50
Best 5 pigs under 4 mos.,	2 00
2d " " 3 Grove Spencer,	1 00
Best 4 " " Eugene Perry	discretionary.

FLOWING.

Best 1 span horses, D. M. Finley,	3 00
2d " S. G. Rowley,	2 00
3d " J. G. Tooker,	1 00

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Best farm wagon, N. Phillips,	Discretionary.
2d " W. S. Rich,	\$1 00
Best grain cradle, J. Stockdale,	1 00
2d " T. H. Rogers,	50
Best straw and hay cutter, N. B. Shafer,	1 00
2d " " "	50
Best corn cultivator, J. Stockdale,	1 00
2d " J. Newell,	50
Best harrow, E. B. Rorison,	1 50
" grain drill, J. Stockdale,	1 50
2d " B. W. Hornbeck,	1 00
Best churn, J. Newell,	1 00
1 wheat drill, T. A. Haviland,	Discretionary.
" J. Stockdale,	do
1 corn sheller, J. P. Gillett,	do

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best pair woolen blankets, J. A. Newton,	Discretionary.
2d " "	\$1 00
3d " D. B. Rorison,	50

Best 10 yards woolen flannel, A. Lawrence, ...	1 00
“ 10 “ cloth, “	1 00
“ 10 “ carpet, Mrs. T. Stevens, ...	2 00
2d “ “ Mrs. S. S. Gillett, ...	1 00
Best 10 yards rag carpet, Moses Crane, ...	2 00
2d “ “ Mrs. W. H. Blodget, ...	1 00
3d “ “ Moses Crane, ...	50
Best patch work quilt, Mrs. H. Welch, ...	2 00
2d “ Mrs. Hinkley, ...	1 00
3d “ Geo. Kannouse, ...	50
Best worked bed quilt, Mrs. L. B. Kief, ...	2 00
“ wove quilt, J. J. Robinson, ...	2 00
2d “ Mrs. J. Volland, ...	1 00
3d “ S. G. Freeman, ...	50
Best silk patch quilt, Miss Delia Brown, ...	Discretionary.
2d “ Mrs. J. Stuck, ...	do
Best pair wool socks, Jas. Hutchinson, ...	1 00
2d “ Mrs. D. M. Uhl, ...	50
Best knit wool stockings, E. Sampson, ...	1 00
2d “ Mrs. Nancy Davis, ...	50
Best knit cotton stockings, Miss M. Graves, ...	1 00
2d “ Mrs. F. S. Finley, ...	50
3d “ Mrs. Tooker, ...	50
Best pair knit stockings, Mrs. Lefurge, ...	1 00
2d “ Mrs. John Phillips, ...	50
3d “ Miss Louisa Brown, ...	50
Best bonnet, Miss Swick, ...	1 00
“ velvet bonnet, Miss Swick, ...	1 00
1 pair linen hose, Mrs. J. Volland, ...	Discretionary.
“ “ Miss Ellen Vail, ...	do
1 pair fringed mittens, Mrs. F. S. Finley, ...	do
“ “ Mrs. G. Davis, ...	do
“ gloves, “	do
11 yards damask linen, Mrs. Lefurge, ...	do
3 hearth rugs, Mrs. John Perry, ...	do

CHEESE, BUTTER, BREAD AND HONEY.

Best cheese, Watson Gear, ...	\$2 00
2d “ Charles King, ...	1 00

Best 10 lbs. butter, Mrs. O. Welch, ...	\$2 00
2d " " J. G. Leland, ...	1 00
Best 3 loaves bread, S. G. Rowley, ...	1 00
2d " D. B. Rorison, ...	50
Best crock butter, J. K. Wallace, ...	2 00
2d " D. M. Uhl, ...	1 00
Best lot honey, Mrs. Scripture, ...	1 00
2d " E. C. Peck, ...	50

FIELD CROPS.

Best bushel blue stem wheat, J. B. Vanatta, ...	\$1 00
2d " white wheat, Hiram Day, ...	50
Best 12 ears corn, G. W. Gale, ...	1 00
2d " J. B. Vanatta, ...	50
Best bushel oats, D. M. Uhl, ...	Discretionary.
" beans, P. Parsons, ...	do

VEGETABLES.

Best bushel turnips, Owen Welch, ...	\$1 00
2d " C. P. Bennett, ...	50
Best bushel potatoes, Horace Welch, ...	1 00
2d " J. S. McDowal, ...	50
Best half bushel onions, Ziba Easton, ...	1 00
2d " Prince Bennett, ...	50
Best 4 heads cabbage, J. Perkins, ...	1 00
2d " M. Willett, ...	50
Best 4 pumpkins, Moses Crane, ...	1 00
2d " D. M. Uhl, ...	50
Best bushel sweet potatoes, H. C. Redner, ...	1 00
2d " D. Hammond, ...	50
Best 4 squashes, John Rorison, ...	1 00
" 6 parsnips, Wm. Cross, ...	1 00
" 6 carrots, P. Bennett, ...	1 00
" 6 beets, " 	1 00
Best stalk Scotch kale, R. L. Fellows, ...	Discretionary.
" 6 tomatoes, W. Saunders, ...	do

FRUIT.

Best and greatest variety fall apples, J. G. Tooker, ...	\$1 00
2d " " Owen Welch, ...	50

Best and greatest variety winter apples, Wm. Heartt,	\$1 00
2d " " H. Compton,	50
Best variety of pears, E. D. Lay,	1 00
Best peaches, Mrs. C. Stuck,	1 00
2d " I. W. Lake,	50
Best quinces, A. Wood,	1 00
2d " J. Bacon,	50
Best variety of grapes, Mrs. M. W. Cheeny,	1 00
2d " " H. Compton,	50
Wm. Rollo, lot grapes, (Catawba,)	discretionary.
B. Follett, " " "	"
John Allen, lot winter apples,	"
R. L. Fellows, " " "	"
A. C. Leach, " " "	"

FLOWERS.

Best variety cut flowers, Mrs. D. Hammond,	1 00
2d " " Mrs. M. Norris,	50
Best lot dahlias, E. D. Lay,	1 00
2d " Wm. Adair,	discretionary.
Best variety flowers, Mrs. M. Norris,	1 00
2d " Mrs. D. Hammond,	50
Best floral design, Mrs. M. B. Cheeney,	1 00
2d " Mrs. E. Simpson,	50
Best boquet dried grasses, Mrs. Wm. M. Martin,	1 00
2d " " Mrs. M. Norris,	1 00
Best flat boquet, Mrs. M. Norris,	1 00
Basket winter flowers, Mrs. M. Norris,	discretionary.
Variety of flowers, Lucy A. Post,	"

NEEDLE WORK

Best ornamental needle work, Mrs. T. F. Hill,	2 00
2d " " Mary A. Howland,	1 50
Best worsted ottoman cover, Mrs. G. Sanders,	2 00
2d " " " N. C. Dickenson,	1 50
Best worsted chair cover, Miss D. Brown,	2 00
2d " " " "	1 00
Best ornamental needle work, Miss L. A. Post,	2 00
2d " " " Miss L. Brown,	1 50

Best group worked flowers, Miss D. Brown, ...	\$1 00
21 " " " Miss A. Morton, ...	50
Best work basket, Mrs. M. W. Cheeney, ...	1 00
Mrs. L. Davis, black lace veil, ...	discretionary.
Mrs. D. Hammond, lamp mat, ...	"
Miss Ellen Vail, "	"
Mrs. J. K. Wallace, toilet, ...	"
Miss D. Brown, embroidered slippers, ...	"
Miss S. Buckbee, emb'd under hdk'f., ...	"
Mrs. A. H. Patterson, specimen of needle work, ...	"

POULTRY.

Best 5 Shaughai fowls, James E. Davis, ...	\$1 00
2d " J. W. Childs, one coop, ...	50
Best coop Dorkings, J. Perkins, ...	1 00
2d " L. W. Lake, ...	50
Best 5 turkeys, S. G. Rowley, ...	1 00
2d " J. Perkins, ...	50
1 coop Poland fowls, P. Bennett, ...	discretionary
do Chitagong, N. A. Pruden	"

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Wm. Eollo, case of wax flowers, ...	50
W. C. Dickinson, vace flowers and fruit, ...	50
Mrs. M. Norris, floral lamp mat, ...	25
Mrs. O. Welch, crotchet bag, ...	25
Miss Ellen Vail, net lamp mat, ...	25
Miss H. Hearit, crotchet tidy, ...	25
Mrs. E. Kelley, Hydrange paper flowers, ...	50
Miss D. Stuck, fancy alum basket, ...	50
Jas. Hutchinson, h of cutter, ...	25
E. C. Peck, bee-hive and bees, ...	2 00
D. D. Gillett, Shepherd dog, ...	50
Mrs. M. W. Cheeney, netted sack, ...	50
" " crotchet mats, ...	25
" " " napkins, ...	25
" " " 2 melon bags, ...	25
Helen Post, pencil drawing, ...	25
Miss R. B. Norris, chromatic painting, ...	50

Flowers, ...	25
Needle work, ...	59
Poultry, ...	19
Miscellaneous articles, ...	70

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHTENAW COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ITS LAST ANNUAL FAIR.

BY HON. JAMES KINGSLEY.

I have been requested to address the Washtenaw Agricultural Society on this occasion.

Having been interested in tilling the soil, I have been a close observer of the improvements in the science of agriculture.

On an occasion like this, it cannot be expected that full directions can be given for the cultivation of the soil, even if one were capable of doing it.

Volumes have been written on the subject, and still the science of agriculture in this country is in its infancy. Much remains to be learned. Those who wish to have the benefit of the instruction of others, and the light which various experiments are throwing upon the subject, must have access to the agricultural journals of the day. I shall attempt nothing more than to make some general remarks upon the subject which brought us together.

Some oppose all attempts to improve the general method of farming by means of associations for that purpose. They insist that such associations are useless; that they take up time and make expense; that they are of kin with book farming; in fine, that nothing is to be learned by those who are continually engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

Now, as to the time and expense, what is more fitting than that the tillers of the soil should meet together annually, to interchange their views founded on their past experience; to see where skill and industry have been most successful, and to consult upon the best course of husbandry for the general interest of the country?

Custom has not overburdened us with holidays. Few occasions call the people together to afford them a relaxation from the daily

round of toil; even the old fashioned training-days have been blotted out by the wisdom of our legislators, robbing the *boys* at least, of no small share of their pleasure.

What more appropriate for those who have toiled through the year; have sown and reaped; than to assemble together to witness an exhibition of the bounties of Providence, and the products of their own industry, and give themselves up for a time to the rational entertainment which an agricultural fair affords.

Again: is nothing to be learned in this country to promote the cause of agriculture? Are we perfect in the practice? Is nothing to be gained from the experience of those of other countries, or from the best farmers among ourselves?

There is some best way to manage a farm, and that must be upon some fixed, scientific principles. But we have no general system of agriculture founded upon known and tried principles: each has a system of his own, and that is very changeable.

It is striking and even amusing to hear the different opinions of farmers, whom we consider equally good, upon the most common branches of their business. One says plow in the fall for spring crops; it destroys insects, pulverizes the soil, and renders it more fertile. Another says not so; by plowing in the fall you expose the lands to be drenched by rains, and thereby impoverish the soil.

One says spread the manure you put upon the land, immediately, and bury it deep under the furrow, that its fertilizing qualities may not evaporate and be lost. Another says, if you do that, the manure is lost; you will never hear of it again; that nothing fertilizing is lost by evaporation; that the virtue of manure is washed and drawn into the earth; hence it should be kept on or near the surface.

One plows his land very deep and is satisfied that this is the correct practice; his neighbor plows similar land shallow, and is sure he is right.

One sows a bushel of wheat to the acre, and believes more to be injurious; the man living on the adjoining farm sows two bushels to the acre, and thinks by sowing less he should lose a part of his crop.

Many believe and strongly contend that wheat will turn to chaff; others believe and say they know it will not. Indeed, there is little better agreement among those who have written books upon the sub-

jects, and laid down systems to guide others in the cultivation of the soil. Jethro Tull, a noted English farmer, who wrote a book on agriculture, many years ago, considered the foundation of science to be a deep and thorough pulverization of the soil, giving little consideration to the application of manures, believing that the earth and atmosphere alone were capable of producing abundantly for an indefinite period.

One establishes a system founded almost wholly upon a judicious rotation of crops; while others base their system upon a judicious application of manures, such as are generally made upon a farm; mineral and artificial manures, and the mixing of different soils. So various are the theories of those who have written upon the subject of agriculture.

Of late years, great improvements have been made in the way of cultivating the soil; a more regular and much better system has been established in those parts of the country, where the attention of community has been awakened to the subject of agriculture; but it is impossible for the wisest to establish any system of tillage, which shall be applicable to all climates, seasons, soils and situations. Within the last sixty years we are informed that the agricultural products of Belgium, Scotland and England, the best cultivated countries of which we have much knowledge, have been increased to four fold; and in much less time they have doubled in many parts of our own country.

In Belgium and Scotland, the average product of wheat is said to be thirty bushels to the acre; of barley, fifty bushels; of oats, sixty bushels, and of potatoes, four hundred bushels to the acre. In very favorable seasons, the crops are much more abundant. In England the products of wheat is less, it being thirty bushels to the acre. Belgium is said to have generally a flat surface and a sandy soil, naturally illy adapted to the growing of wheat. It sustains three hundred inhabitants to the square mile, and is the most densely populated country in Europe; yet its productions more than sustain its population. Indeed, it is said that in its better cultivated parts, such is the perfection of husbandry and the industry of the inhabitants, that each acre is capable of sustaining its man.

Sixty years ago, the land in the countries I have mentioned, was not as good and productive as the land of this State; and where in this country farmers have followed as nearly as practicable, the improved system of agriculture of the old countries mentioned, the success has been as great here as there.

In comparing the productions of our country with those mentioned, we shall see a marked difference. About twenty years ago the average products of wheat in the State of Pennsylvania was estimated at fifteen bushels to the acre; in the State of New York, at twelve bushels; in the State of Virginia, at ten bushels; and I will venture the opinion that in this State, the average yield of wheat per acre, for the last twenty years, has not been over fifteen bushels to the acre; yet it is among the best wheat growing countries in the world.

Again, if we compare our domestic farm stock with those of the same kind in England, we suffer by the comparison. Farmers there have gone far ahead of us, not only in the business of cultivating the soil, but in rearing domestic animals. We have been sending to England, Spain and France, for many years, to procure some rare specimens of stock; have got them and used them, without the benefit that might be expected from the money we have expended, and the long time we have been engaged in importing stock. Why is this? Our mechanics can send to the old world improved instruments of husbandry; our ship builders make and send forth ships upon the sea; they are manned by our seamen; they compete with sailing craft of England, and sail them out of sight. Our steam ships made by our own people, are the best and swiftest in the world. In great commercial enterprises; in the toilsome business of the fisheries; in the dangerous whaling business; indeed, whatever pursuit in life calls for skill, toil, suffering and danger, there you will find the American first and most successful. In war he fears no foe and never surrenders. But in the great business of life, agriculture, that for which man was made; the occupation which man is called to by inclination as well as necessity, and which he has followed since his creation, we Americans suffer ourselves to be outdone?

We answer this by saying labor is dearer, here than in England, and the land is better there. True, labor is cheaper in England than here, and the land is better there because the farmers have made it

so. But they have disadvantages there that we have not. Improved land there costs six times as much as here. Taxes and rents are very much higher in that country than in this. Crushed bones, mineral manures of various kinds, and guano from the Islands of the Pacific, all costly, are purchased and used extensively to keep up the fertility of the soil of England; and in that country the farmer tills the soil which has been cropped for many centuries. We, on the contrary, occupy a country fresh from the hands of its Maker. Previous to its present settlement it was untouched by the plow; we have the earth fresh, unexhausted, productive; its first cost is not one-fourth of the usual annual rent of cultivated lands in England; good husbandry is alone necessary to maintain the fertility of the soil. Our taxes are comparatively light, and our access to markets easy and ready.

Scotland, with a soil and climate far less propitious than our own, has made far greater advancements in the art of husbandry than we have. We may well go to her for an example. Up to the year 1792, to adopt the language of the *Edinburg Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*: "The agriculture of Scotland was wretched—execrably bad, in all its localities! hardly any wheat was attempted to be grown; oats full of thistles was the standard crop, and this was repeated on a greater portion of the arable land, while it would produce twice the seed thrown into it; turnips, as a part of the rotation crop, was unknown; few potatoes were raised, and no grass seeds or clover sown; a great part of the summer was employed in the now fertile Shire of Fife, in pulling thistles out of oats, and bringing them home for the horses, or mowing the rushes or other aquatic plants that grew on the bogs around the homestead.

But a change soon came over the land. The seed which had been sown by the Highland Society, had germinated, and its luxuriant foliage already covered the soil. In 1815, according to the authority I am quoting, "beautiful fields of wheat were to be seen, drilled green crops every where abounded, the bogs had disappeared, the thistles no longer existed, draining was extensively introduced, wet lands were made dry, poor weeping clays were converted into turnip soils, and whole parishes were completely transformed from unsightly marshes, into beautiful and rich wheat fields, and where the plow

could scarcely be driven for slush and water, were heavy crops per acre and heavy weight per bushel. The improvements in Scotch husbandry have continued to advance, until according to the estimate of Sir John Sinclair and Professor Lowe, both high authority—the acreable products of her soil more than double those of our Atlantic States.” “In the days of its youth and feebleness,” says the Quarterly Journal above quoted, “The Highland Society sent the leaven of the turnip husbandry into all the glens and straths of the North, by offers of small prizes to certain Highland parishes, and the same may be said as to the growth of clover and the finer grasses. As it advanced in strength as to the numbers, and to cash, attention was turned to premiums for stock; then came offers of reward to men of science to discover better implements and machines, to diminish friction, and consequently draft, such as in the threshing-mill and other parts of agricultural machinery. Still advancing in the scale of intellect and of science, premiums were offered for essays to bring to light the facts connected with chemistry and natural philosophy.

In connection with the above, it may not be amiss to say, that the turnip culture lies at the very foundation of English and Scotch husbandry. It is first in the rotation of crops. The Sweedish turnip is the best and most raised. It requires a rich soil and high cultivation. The manure makes the turnips; turnips helps make the farm stock, and they make the manure, and thus the circle is formed and pursued.

The Farmer’s Magazine, gives accounts of some premium crops of the Sweedish turnip, raised in Scotland in the year 1813, where the bulbs weighed over sixty tons to the acre, and the tops over twenty tons to the acre, gross weight; making nearly two thousand bushels to the American acre, exclusive of the leaves. We can judge what amount of stock such crops will feed or fatten, and whether sufficient manure would be made by judicious management, to keep up the fertility of the land. These crops were not raised on mere patches of land, but in broad fields of from ten to twenty acres—and in turnip fields, there are frequently from twenty to one hundred acres. It is said, that English beef and mutton so highly extolled, and of which John Bull so vauntingly boasts, (and per-

haps no people have better,) is mostly winter fattened, without the addition of any sort of grain, upon roots and straw.

Farmers, who have turned their attention to the subject, have been successful in the cultivation of roots in this country. In the Eastern States, from twelve to fifteen hundred bushels have been raised to the acre. One successful cultivator says, "the whole cost of a crop of ruta bagas, from the sowing to the gathering, is not more than two thirds of the labor usually bestowed on planting, cultivating and gathering potatoes. That they can be raised for three cents a bushel,, and are worth from ten to twelve cents a bushel to feed to stock."

Another says, "five things are necessary in the culture of this crop. First, a dry soil; second, a rich soil; third, a deep soil; fourth, a well pulverized soil; and fifth, good after-culture. The crop will be abundant in proportion as these several requisites are regarded, and deficient in proportion as they are neglected."

I have said more upon this subject because I think it too much neglected. It is true, Indian corn is said properly to take the place of the turnip crop in this country. But it is worthy of consideration, whether in view of the probable loss of the potatoes, the interest of the farmer does not require the culture of some root crops to take its place—whether the good of our farm stock during our six month's winter, does not require some succulent food in addition to their very scanty allowance of dry corn.

I speak more confidently of the culture of the Swedish turnip, as each year for the last eight years, I have raised a few acres, and found it the most profitable crop raised. It never failed. Some may rather favor the culture of the carrot or Mangelwurzels, and they may be more profitable crops.

Far too little attention is given in this State to the raising of stock, especially neat stock. We want more, larger and better cattle. Too much of the attention and labor of the farmer has been directed to the raising of wheat. Because wheat has brought ready cash, and sometimes a high price, the chief energy of the farming community has been directed to this one object, until wheat has become cheaper in the market than any other product of the farm sent to market. Wheat is the most exhausting crop that we raise. It remains to be

known, if it be not already known, whether we can continue to produce and send out of the country such large quantities of wheat as we heretofore have, and still keep up the fertility of the soil. I know it is said, that a judicious use of clover and plaster will enable one to raise alternate crops of clover and wheat, and by that practice alone increase the fertility of the soil, even to too great a degree for the profitable production of wheat. This remains to be proved. The practice has not prevailed always, nor for a century, or half a century, yet we hear of lands in England and the eastern States that are clover sick, as they say, that is, lands which have been kept in clover so long and much, that they will no longer produce it, and in so far fail to sustain the wheat crop. We have come near finding the Philosopher's stone, if we have found that we can by producing one valuable crop, thereby produce another the most valuable and the most exhausting, continue to send that out of the country, and still increase the fertility of the soil.

One system of agriculture has never failed. A deep and thorough pulverization of the soil; a careful saving and suitable application of all the fertilizing materials afforded by the farm, by whatever means they can be produced, taking care to return to the land as far as may be what it produces, making up in something else for what cannot be returned; a judicious alternation of crops, taking care that crops unlike in their natures succeed each other, not omitting clover as a rotation crop; seasonable seeding and a thorough culture of such growing crops as require it, will insure success in the cultivation of the soil. Under such a course of management, it has been abundantly proved that land will not *wear out*, but that it will increase in fertility until it shall reach any desirable state of productiveness. As such a system has never failed to succeed, so I believe any one essentially different, will ever fail. Nature operates by unerring rules, and if cheated out of the means by which she operates, she will make it manifest by her productions.

No district of country ever maintained its fertility long, where its inhabitants were principally engaged in raising and exporting grain. Hence it is, that except in the vicinity of cities and villages, where manure can be purchased cheaper than it can be made, it is necessary for the successful farmer to keep cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs,

some or all of them; they are the manufacturers of an ingredient as necessary to the successful cultivation of the soil as air and water. Independent of the necessity of raising stock upon the farm to keep up its fertility, the time has come when it can be done with profit. The cheap and ready communication with the eastern markets is the commencement of a new era for the farmers of Michigan, promising far greater rewards for their labor, requiring a more varied system of husbandry, and encouraging larger expenditures, and greater energy in its prosecution.

Not among the least of these branches of husbandry, now receiving new encouragement, is the rearing of neat stock. How rarely do we see a first rate yoke of oxen, or good cow in our county? When they are seen in the streets, they attract the attention of all: they are useful to their owners, and will command a ready sale at a high cash price. To rear good cattle requires some expense and great attention. Consider the common practice of raising cattle in this country for the last twenty years. The calf is taken from the cow when a few days old; he is deprived of that sustenance which nature alone designed for him, and for which no adequate substitute can be furnished. He cannot have the milk even of a poorer quality, for it was taken from him that it might be used for other purposes. From the unnatural and insufficient food he gets, he becomes stunted in growth, and goes bleating through the summer. He comes up to winter, a very little larger than he was when he started in the spring, lean and hungry. His winter quarters are often allotted him on the south side of some fence or hay stack; he has an allowance of straw and marsh hay; in the spring he comes out from under the fence, if his hide does not get on the fence, a sorry specimen of horned cattle.

The second summer he does better, as nature furnishes him with his proper aliment in abundance; he goes into the second winter with some flesh, and looks quite sprightly; he goes to his last winter quarters, has his accustomed allowance, and lies upon the snow and in the mud as usual; in the spring comes out a little more than hair and horns, and goes forth among the cattle to propagate his species, which are much like him except they are much less.

Very different is the course of good breeders of stock in raising fine cattle. The calves are allowed the nourishment which nature provides for them; they are not taken from the cow until feed can be provided for them suitable to their wants, that they may not be checked in their growth; they are so cared for that they continue to grow and thrive summer and winter from the beginning to their maturity. In this way do breeders obtain early maturity, large size, handsome forms, useful and valuable animals.

Warm shelters and dry situations, in addition to good feeding, are indispensably necessary, in this climate, for the growth and comfort of animals in winter. By being well housed they eat less and thrive better. In view of this, and scarcity of fodder for the coming winter, no better service can be done for farm stock, than to furnish them with warm shelters. I doubt not that two-thirds of the fodder would carry through the winter cattle that are well sheltered, which would be required to take the same cattle through in a worse condition, if kept in the open air and foddered upon the ground.

A shed, made as it commonly is, entirely open to the south, does not come up to my notion of a good shelter. Last winter, it may be remembered, when the thermometer stood fifteen degrees below zero, the wind blew from the south-west.

We must recollect that all our domestic animals are out of their proper climate here; we have brought them up from the sunny South to supply our wants; without our care they would perish; they increase our comforts, add to our wealth, aid us in the toils of life, and feed and clothe us. Providence has placed them under our protection, and both humanity and our own interest require that they should be well cared for.

There are many subjects connected with general husbandry, to which your attention might be called, but each would require an essay to discuss, enforce, and explain it. Those best acquainted with particular branches of husbandry, are continually sending forth the fruits of their experience through the agricultural journals of the day, and farmers who would keep up with the improvements of the day must have access to those journals. We might discuss the common subjects of the rotation of crops—I might speak to you of the importance and utility of draining the marshes of our country, of their

sure productiveness and profit when drained, and the necessity of draining much of our wet upland. The making, composting, procuring, and the application of manures of different kinds, including guano, poudrette, and mineral manures, furnish themes for the essayist.

On the disputed points in husbandry, each practical farmer has his own opinions. I do not believe in naked fallows, but that the earth should be kept clothed with vegetation, that the air may aid in giving fertility to the soil.

The Chinese, who are better farmers than we are, from necessity, laugh at the idea that the earth wants rest as if it were a sensitive being. I believe in only once plowing a clover lay, or sod land, and that the sod itself should not be disturbed before sowing or planting. The plow is the king of farming implements, and it requires a skillful and practiced hand to use it to its full effect. Of all the laborers I ever had on the farm, only one was a plow-man, and he was an Englishman—you may have been more fortunate. Farmers know how plowing should be done, but is it done? Waving lines are said to be lines of beauty, but when made by furrows in the plowed field, that mark of beauty loses its charms.

It is worthy the consideration of the farmer whether it is not for his interest to rear for the draught, more and better oxen, especially in view of the advanced prices of fat cattle for the shambles. The comparative cost and usefulness of the ox and the horse has often been discussed.

I will venture another suggestion by asking a question. Why is so little attention paid to the dairy business in this county? Have we no good grazing lands? The price of cheese in the city of New York is lower than here, yet it is made on lands worth one hundred dollars an acre, while it only costs a few dollars here.

Mechanics have, in modern times, contributed much to advance the interests of the agriculturist. Machinery is taking from the laborer the burthen of his labor; with light labor of man, it plants, and sows, and reaps, and threshes, and winnows; it spins, and weaves, and sews, and knits. The power of steam comes to our aid, and relieves the horse and the ox of their heavy draught. True to the Indian's description: "they hitch the iron horse to the big wagon

and it moves over the earth as a skiff moves upon the water—the horse that feeds on fire and never tires.”

Again, the condition of the farmers of this county is greatly improved, by reason of the increased facility for reaching a market for the produce of the farm. Fifteen or twenty years ago the roads between this county and Detroit were almost impassible, for some parts of the year. As late as the spring of 1838, a good two horse team, with six passengers, was two entire days, with hard work, in going from Detroit to Ann Arbor, through Plymouth. That rate of travelling would require four days to make the journey from Ann Arbor to Detroit and back. Now one can go from here to New York and back in less time and with far less fatigue. Freight at and before that time, was often from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a hundred from Detroit to Ann Arbor; now it is less from New York or Boston to that place. Thus rapidly have we progressed. We are nearer New York market now than we were to Detroit fifteen years ago—counting time and expense of freight. Nor is this all; in less than two years, you will have a communication by rail road direct from this county to Boston and New York. Any product of our farms can be sent from here to those markets in less than forty-eight hours, and cheaper than you could send the same produce to Detroit, not many years ago. It is this easy access to the great markets, that has given a new impulse to the farming interest; that has raised and will raise the price of our pork, beef and mutton fifty per cent. or more. It is this that should encourage the farmer in his future exertions, for his labor will be rewarded.

The farmers of Michigan have great cause to congratulate themselves upon their present position and future prospects. No State in the Union has local advantages superior to our own. We have the best wheat growing state in the Nation; our soil is naturally adapted to the growth of wheat; it will always produce it—and the soil naturally adapted to the growth of wheat, will produce any other crop suited to the climate. Our State has an area of country, that will sustain ten millions of inhabitants, with a less number to the square mile, than there are in some parts of Europe; it is bounded by all the great inland seas of America, excepting lake Ontario; our fisheries are extensive and profitable, our forests furnish ourselves

and the adjoining States with lumber; our mines of iron and copper are sufficiently extensive to supply the world with those metals, and the enterprise of our State and people are giving facilities for internal communications, second to no State in the Union.

Having said thus much for the State, let us not forget our own county, *Washtenaw*. What county in the State would you prefer to it? Wayne or Monroe? for they alone border on lake Erie, the outlet for our produce; no. We have a county where the climate is healthy; a soil productive, with little waste land; a thoroughfare passing through its centre; its surface is threaded with streams of water and abounds in water-power; we are favored with seminaries of learning, and have an industrious and enterprising population.

Indeed our lines have fallen to us in good places. Although we have passed through the most severe drouth the past season, ever known in this county, since its settlement; one that has affected all the productions of the earth injuriously, yet we fear no famine; we are in the midst of plenty—the chief grain, which furnishes bread for the multitude, is cheaper than it should to be.

Again; the farmer in our State who is rearing a family of sons designed to follow the business of agriculture, need have no anxiety for their future worldly welfare. With a taste for the occupation of the farmer; with the knowledge they would acquire of their calling during their minority; with that education which is within the reach of all, and with habits of industry and economy, their future success as cultivators of the soil is sure. If any one fail, unless by sickness or unavoidable misfortune, it will be his own fault. Never before were there better prospects for the young farmer of the West. He lives at a time when the lights of science and the mechanic arts have rendered the pursuits of agriculture plain and easy. The use of machinery is relieving him of his hardest labor; there is more required for the mind to direct than the hands to perform. He is surrounded by a country broad and long; the richest and most productive known upon the globe; he lives in that region to which the attention of the emigrating world is called; he was born here; millions of fertile acres; the almost boundless forests; the broad prairies; the thousands of beautiful groves—majestic rivers and silvery streams

beckon him away to his future home in the great valley of the father of waters. It matters little whether he lives near or far from his friends and relatives; the lightning telegraph and the mighty power of steam have almost annihilated time and space; and though distant we know he will be surrounded and protected by the laws of our common country.

Within the next fifty years a mighty people are to be raised up in the great West. The old world will send into it her millions; millions more will be reared up under our institutions and laws. The habits and tastes of those who will live through this space of time, are now forming. Some of those who are to be co-workers in building up and shaping the destinies of this great country during that period, are here with us. The children we are rearing are to give a cast to our country in a part of the future. On them, both male and female, it will devolve to direct in all the varied affairs of life. From them are to be furnished legislators to make our laws; from them are to be furnished stout hearts and strong arms for defence in war, if unhappily, defence be necessary.

I have said this the more, as I would give to the rising generation a predominant taste for agricultural pursuits. The facility of starting in that occupation in life, the happiness and prosperity of individuals and the general good of society and of our nation require it. Many young men leave the country for the city, or take to the professions in hopes of obtaining greater wealth and happiness, and a desire to shun the labors of the husbandman.

"Mistaken man!" says the latter Judge Buel. "What class of society have within their reach so many of the elements of human enjoyments; so many facilities for dispensing benefits to others—one of the first duties and richest treasures of life—as the independent tillers of the soil?" "The farmer," says Franklin, "has no need of popular favor; the success of his crops depends only on the blessing of God upon his industry."

If discreetly conducted on the improved principles of husbandry, agriculture offers the certain means of acquiring wealth, and as rapidly as is consistent with the future enjoyments of life, or with the good order or prosperous condition of society. Agriculture is the

golden mean, secure alike from the temptations of mushroom opulence, and the craven sycophancy and dependence of poverty. "Give me neither poverty nor riches," was the prayer of the wise man of Scripture.

